

the young were approximately 7-8 weeks old at 4 undisturbed heronries and 1 disturbed heronry. Though we realize fledging rate should have been measured at more disturbed sites, it is worth mentioning that the fledging rate at the Wheeler heronry (disturbed) was 2.2 young per nest ($n = 21$), one of the lowest figures obtained at any of the heronries.

Nest occupancy, defined as active nests in relation to total number of nests, was significantly higher in undisturbed areas. In the disturbed areas 67% ($n = 162$) were active; 93% ($n = 573$) were active in undisturbed areas ($\chi^2 = 79.8$, $p < 0.005$). Within a disturbed heronry the probable effect of human disturbance on nest occupancy could be quantified. For example, the average distance from the nearest point of disturbance to active and nonactive nests in the Wheeler heronry (Table 1) was 148 m ($n = 21$) for inactive nests and 219 m ($n = 33$) for active nests ($t = 5.62$, $p < 0.001$). This phenomenon of nesting activity shifting away from the point of disturbance was observed in those heronries with logging operations nearby and such a movement in any direction was unnoticed in undisturbed heronries.

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Swimming by Bobwhite chicks.—On 8 June 1975 when driving over an unpaved rural road in Granville County, North Carolina, I saw a female Bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus*) cross the road close in front of me with her brood of 8 recently hatched chicks. On coming to the water-filled ditch at the side of the road the mother bird flew across the ditch, and the chicks followed her by swimming. The ditch was about 0.5 m wide and the water in it a maximum of 8 cm deep.

To further test the swimming ability of Bobwhite chicks, I later placed 2 three-day-old incubator-hatched chicks on the water of a farm pond about 1 m from its shore. The chicks quickly swam to shore, swimming with the head and about $\frac{1}{2}$ of the body above the surface of the water.

I know of no published report of swimming by Bobwhite chicks. However, Stoddard (The Bobwhite Quail its Habits, Preservation and Increase, Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, N. Y., 1931) noted that older Bobwhites swam when placed on a water surface after removal of their flight feathers. Also, Schorger (The Wild Turkey its History and Domestication, Univ. Okla. Press, Norman, 1966) reported Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*) poults being able to swim surprisingly well.—PAUL A. STEWART, 203 Mooreland Drive, Oxford, NC 27565. Accepted 13 July 1976.

Seasonal variation in foraging territory of Red-cockaded Woodpeckers.—The habitat requirements of the endangered Red-cockaded Woodpecker (*Dendrocopos borealis*) must be known in order to implement effective forest management practices for the preservation of this species. The few published estimates of territory size for this woodpecker are of 2 types. Estimates derived by dividing the size of a discrete area by the number of clans occupying that area can provide information on their minimum requirements if it is assumed that (a) all of the habitat is suitable, and (b) the birds are present at maximum density. This technique has produced estimates of 26.7 and 67.7 ha per clan in 2 Texas forests (Lay and Russell, Auk 87:781-786, 1970) and 86.2 ha per clan in South Carolina (Beckett, EBBA News 37:3-7, 1974).