

# Recent Literature

## BANDING HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHIES

**Manfred B. Schmitt.** H. D. Oschadleus. 2003. *Afring News* 32:38. SAFRING, Univ. Cape Town, Rondebosch 7701, South Africa (Brief biography and publications list of Johannesburg area bander, who banded over 1488 birds from "before 1975" to 2002, primarily raptors, but also ducks and shorebirds.) MKM

## BANDING EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES

**The Wernaart duck trap.** D. Okines and M. Wernaart. 2005. *Ont. Bird Banding* 36:51-56. R.R. 2, St. Williams, ON N0E 1P0 (Detailed, well-illustrated, description of trap modified from a previously published design to increase probability of capture and portability. Operation tips are also included.) MKM

## IDENTIFICATION, MOLTS, PLUMAGES, WEIGHTS AND MEASUREMENTS

**Morphometrics and mass of raptors from the East Cape, South Africa.** A. Schultz. 2003. *Afring News* 32:27-32. Avian Demogr. Unit, ACT, Rondebosch 7701, South Africa (Range, mean and standard deviations are tabulated for wing length, tail length, tarsal length, culmen and mass, by gender when possible, of 411 raptors of 17 species banded in the eastern Cape from 1993 to 2001.) MKM

**Size and moult of Streaky-headed Canaries *Serinus gularis* in the eastern Cape.** A. Craig. 2003. *Afring News* 32:32-33. Dept. Zool. & Entomol., Rhodes Univ., Grahamstown 6149, South Africa. (Data on mass, wing length and molt of 127 individuals banded at Grahamstown are sufficiently similar to limited data from elsewhere in their range to suggest less geographical variation in this species than in some of its close relatives.) MKM

**Biometry and movement of Cape Canaries *Serinus canicollis* in the Algeria Valley, Western Cape.** V. L. Ward. 2003. *Afring News* 32:34-36. West. Cape Nature Conserv. Board & Avian

Demogr. Unit, UCT, Rondebosch 7701, South Africa. (Data on mass, head, three bill measurements, two tail measurements, wing and tarsus of 59 birds [37 adult males, 11 adult females and 11 juveniles] captured in mist-nets between Sep and Nov 2000-2002 are summarized and compared with data from other parts of their range. No Cape Canaries were captured in mist netting during Aug or Dec of the study years.) MKM

**Partial post-juvenile moult in Cape Siskins *Pseudochloroptila totta*.** V. L. Ward. 2003. *Afring News* 32:36-37. West. Cape Nature Conserv. Board & Avian Demogr. Unit, UCT, Rondebosch 7701, South Africa. (Two of 66 siskins netted in 2000-2002 had adult body feathers but juvenile rectrices and remiges, making this the third southern African canary species demonstrated to exhibit partial post-juvenile molt. A table summarizes the state of knowledge to date on primary, contour and post-juvenile molt in seven canary species.) MKM

**Sexing American Bitterns, *Botaurus lentiginosus*, using morphometric characteristics.** D. A. Azure, D. E. Naugle, J. E. Toepfer, G. Huschle and R. D. Crawford. 2000. *Can. Field-Nat.* 114:307-310. U.S. Fish & Wildl. Serv., Windom Wetland Manage. District, Route 1, MN 56101 (Measurements were taken from 32 males lured by tapes of territorial calls into mirror traps and mist nets and 17 females were captured in dip traps at their nest sites. Morphometric measures overlapped, but averaged larger in males than females. Tarsus length differentiated sexes accurately.) MKM

**Morphometria y alimentacion de la Codorniz (*Colinus virginianus*) en dos areas del Occidente de Cuba.** M. Acosta and J. Garcia-Lau. 2005. *J. Carib. Ornithol.* 18:54-68. Facultad de Biologia, Universidad de la Habana, Calle 25, N. 455, entre J. e J. Vedado, Ciudad Habana, Cuba (Masses of male Northern Bobwhites collected in two areas of Cuba averaged larger, but not significantly so, than females. Considerable variation in the black breast patch suggested possible introgression between introduced *Colinus*

*v. virginianus* and native *C. v. cubanensis*. Measurements are summarized by gender for total length, wing length, tarsal length and three bill measurements.) MKM

**Primary moult and body mass variations in Grey Plovers *Pluvialis squatarola* wintering in Italy.** L. Serra. 1998. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 85:6. Avian Demogr. Unit, Dept. Statistical Sci., Univ. Cape Town, Rondebosch 7701, South Africa (From 1990-1996, 114 adults, 16 SY and 65 HY Black-bellied Plovers were banded in the lagoon of Venice and Po Delta of Italy. Molt and mass chronology are summarized.) MKM

## NORTH AMERICAN BANDING RESULTS

**Inferring breeding success through radio-telemetry in the Marbled Murrelet.** R. W. Bradley, F. Cooke, L. W. Lougheed and W. S. Boyd. 2004. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 58:318-331. (Radio-telemetry was used to estimate annual hunting success and fecundity of Marbled Murrelets in BC. Fecundity estimates ranged from 0.19-0.23 female offspring/adult female/year, high compared to those of other studies. Telemetry data were used to predict timing of initiation by using changes in adults' repeated daily shifts from the ocean to their inland nest sites.) SG

**A longevity record for a wild Whooping [sic: Whooping] Crane.** E. Kuyt. 2006. Address not indicated. *Nature Alberta* 35(4):8. (The first ever Whooping Crane banded in Canada, as an unfledged chick in the upper Nyarling River nesting area, Northwest Territories on 29 Jul 1977 was found dead near Cudworth, SK, on 18 Oct 2005. As her hatching date is known within a few days, she had been monitored closely through color bands since being banded and was seen with her mate and chick on 5 Oct 2005, her new longevity record for this species of 28 yr 4 mo is more precise than most longevity records. Her color bands also helped document that 10 previous chicks had accompanied her successfully to the Texas wintering grounds.) MKM

**Habitat use, movements, and survival of American Black Duck, *Anas rubripes*, and Mallard, *A. platyrhynchos*, broods in agricultural landscapes of southern Quebec.** C. Maisonneuve,

A. Desrosiers and R. McNicoll. 2000. *Can. Field-Nat.* 114:201-210. Soc. de la Faune et des Parcs du Quebec, Dir. de la faune et des habitats, 675 boulevard Rene-Levesque Est, 11c etage, Quebec, QC G1R 5V7 (Although black ducks are three times as common as Mallards in the study area near Quebec city, 33 of 62 female ducks caught in decoy traps were Mallards, the other 29 American Black Ducks. Most observations of radio-tagged brood hens were on waterways, with 64% of black duck brood observations on streams and 31% on ditches, whereas 43% of Mallard brood observations were on streams and 37% on mill ponds. Broods of both species were observed to make extensive movements along waterways, but all broods moved over land at least once. Black ducks made longer over-land movements farther from their nest sites than Mallards. Daily survival rates of broods of both species were similar, but were lower for Class I broods than for Class II broods.) MKM

## Does presence of permanent fresh water affect recruitment in prairie-nesting dabbling ducks?

G. C. Krapu, P. J. Pietz, D. A. Brandt and R. R. Cox, Jr. 2004. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 58:332-341. U.S.G.S., North. Prairie Wildl. Res. Cent., 8711 37<sup>th</sup> St., Jamestown, ND 58401 (Radio telemetry was used to document survival of Gadwall and Mallard ducks and ducklings in ND before and after construction of a permanent water body, a 125 km canal. Duckling survival rates declined by more than half after the canal had become a permanent freshwater body when compared to rates recorded when the canal was under construction. Most post-construction mortality appeared to be caused by mink. Permanent freshwater bodies may increase predation risk on ducklings in the prairie pothole region because such water bodies may increase mink survival during drought years.) SG

## Effects of predator removal on Mallard duckling survival.

A. T. Pearse and J. T. Ratti. 2004. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 58:342-350. Dept. Fish & Wildl. Resources, Univ. Idaho, Moscow, ID 83844 (Radio-telemetry was used to determine effects of predator removal on Mallard duckling survival in SK. Duckling survival was higher on study areas from which predators were removed compared to areas without predator removal. In addition, ducklings hatched earlier on areas with predator removal compared to areas without predator removal.) SG

**Effects of fall hunting on survival of male Wild Turkeys in Virginia and West Virginia.** G. W. Norman, M. M. Conner, J. C. Pack and G. C. White. 2004. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 58:393-404. Virginia Dept. Game & Inland Fish., Box 996, Verona, VA 24482 (Results of a seven-year band recovery study of male Wild Turkeys in VA and WV are presented. The goals of the study were to estimate male survival and band reporting rates and to determine whether longer fall hunting seasons resulted in lower male survival. Fall hunting seasons varied in length from zero to nine weeks. Length of season had no effect on mean survival rates for male turkeys; however, longer seasons resulted in greater band reporting rates. Based on band recovery rates and relatively constant survival rates regardless of length of fall hunting seasons, hunting mortality does not appear to be additive for Wild Turkeys in this area.) SG

**Estimating the size of the Greater Snow Goose population.** A. Bechet, A. Reed, N. Plante, J.-F. Giroux and G. Gauthier. 2004. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 58:639-649. Dept. des sciences biologiques, Univ. du Quebec a Montreal, Succursale centre ville, CP 8888, Montreal, QC H3C 3P8 (Size of the Greater Snow Goose population in Quebec has been monitored through aerial photography since 1965. As the population increased, population size was estimated by sampling sections of the aerial photos beginning in 1990. Beginning in 1998, the proportion of flocks missed by aerial photography was estimated by using independent observers tracking radio-marked geese at the time the aerial photographs were taken. The proportion of flocks missed by aerial photographs was estimated to be 11% and 29% in two years. Thus, the overall population estimate must be adjusted accordingly.) SG

**Banding in Ontario: 2004.** T. L. Groh and M. L. Wernaart. 2005. *Ont. Bird Banding* 36:1-16. 25 Lakeview Cres., R.R. 1, St. Williams, ON N0E 1P0 (Tabulation by taxa of 99,859 birds of 260 "species" [including distinct races and hybrids] banded by nine banders/banding groups and nine bird observatories in Ontario during 2004. Charts illustrate numbers of birds and taxa banded by each bander/group and observatory and graphs illustrate the top 25 species, numbers of each sparrow species and numbers of each wood-warbler species banded during 2004.) MKM

**Thunder Cape Bird Observatory 2004 annual report.** J. Woodcock. 2005. *Ont. Bird Banding* 36:17-19. 350 Harold St. N., Thunder Bay, ON P7C 4C6 (Spring [1992-2003] and fall [1991-2003] banding species and individual totals at this station on the north shore of Lake Superior are tabulated. Eight species banded for the first time and 17 reaching new high banding totals for the spring are listed while two species are listed as new for the fall, nine as attaining significant highs and 15 as unusually low.) MKM

**Holiday Beach Migration Observatory 2004 station report.** C. A. Pascoe and R. Hall-Brooks. 2005. *Ont. Bird Banding* 36:19-23. no mailing address indicated. e-mail: Lmohawk@aol.com. (Record totals were set for species banded [77], new birds banded [1889] and birds processed [2034] during fall banding at a station on the north shore of Lake Erie. A table lists numbers of the ten most commonly banded species, along with the percent of HY individuals of each. Notes highlight record early dates for several species, record daily totals banded of specific species on a single day, station firsts [Marsh Wren and Connecticut Warbler] and record highs of several species.) MKM

**Estimating calling rates of Northern Bobwhite coveys and measuring abundance.** S. D. Wellendorf, W. E. Pálmer and P. T. Bromley. 2004. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 58:672-682. Fish. & Wildl. Sci. Program, North Carolina State Univ., Raleigh, NC 27695 (Radio-telemetry was used to test assumptions of standard early morning call surveys used to index abundance of Northern Bobwhites. Most (>85%) calls from marked coveys occurred 35-15 min prior to sunrise. The probability of a particular covey calling was most influenced by the number of adjacent calling coveys, wind speed, cloud cover and barometric pressure change. These variables can be used to estimate a predicted call rate than can be used to adjust the observed covey-call counts.) SG

**Harvest parameters of urban and rural Mourning Doves.** D. P. Scott, J. B. Berdeen, D. L. Otis and R. L. Fendrick. 2004. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 58:694-700. Ohio Dept. Nat. Resources, Div. Wildl., 8589 Horsehoe Rd., Ashley, OH 43003 (Reward bands were used to estimate Mourning Dove

harvest rates in urban and rural habitats, along with overall harvest rates and band-reporting rates. Harvest rates for doves captured at urban sites ranged from 0.0006-0.011 compared to 0.034-0.054 for doves captured at rural sites. A low band reporting rate of about 21% may result from Ohio hunters' unfamiliarity with dove bands. More than 80% of the doves banded in Ohio were harvested there, suggesting that pressure on this population is determined largely by Ohio hunters.) SG

**Comparative fecundity and survival of Bald Eagles fledged from suburban and rural natal areas in Florida.** B. Millsap and six others. 2004. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 58:1018-1031. Bur. Wildl. Diversity Conservation, Florida Fish & Wildl. Conservation Commission, 620 S. Meridian St. Tallahassee, FL 32399 (Satellite-tracking packages were used to monitor movements of suburban and rural Bald Eagle fledglings in Florida. Survival of both groups of fledglings was similar until dispersal, at which point mortality of suburban fledglings increased compared to that of rural fledglings. At one year post-fledging, survival of rural eagles was about 30% greater than that of suburban eagles; survival of the two groups was similar after that point. First-year suburban fledglings may have been more accustomed to anthropogenic threats and consequently did not regard them with the same degree of caution as did their rural counterparts.) SG

**Cabot Head Bruce Peninsula Bird Observatory 2004 annual report.** S. Menu. 2005. *Ont. Bird Banding* 36:23-41. O. #201. 586 Rene Levesque, Quebec, QC G1S 1S5 (During spring 2004, 1210 birds were banded during the spring netting period of 19 Apr to 12 Jun, while 16 Aug-1 Sep netting yielded 1513 captures. Highlights and lowlights are summarized by month. Weekly capture rates are tabulated and graphed, as are net hours and captures per net hour. Yearly capture rates including and excluding Black-capped Chickadees are compared with 2002 and 2003 data. During spring 2004, 110 birds of 30 species were recaptured at least once, 78 of which were recaptured only once. Most had been banded locally, but a Sharp-shinned Hawk and an American Redstart had been banded elsewhere. An Eastern White-crowned Sparrow and four Black-capped Chickadees were recaptured more than three times. Nets and playbacks of owl

calls during October and November resulted in the capture of one Boreal Owl and 19 Northern Saw-whet Owls. The first saw-whet captured had been banded four years previously in Wisconsin. Several table and figure numbers are used for two tables or figures each, one figure is not numbered and two cited appendices are not included.) MKM

**Survival, recruitment, and rate of population change of the Peregrine Falcon population in Colorado.** G. R. Craig, G. C. White and J. H. Enderson. 2004. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 58:1032-1038. Avian Res. Sect., Colorado Div. Wildl., 317 W. Prospect, Ft. Collins, CO 80526 (Band recoveries and nest observations were used to develop a three-age-class population model for Peregrine Falcons in Colorado. If female falcons reproduce at three years of age, the annual rate of increase would be 1.029 compared to 1.080 if females reproduced at two years of age.) SG

**Modeling demographic performance of Northern Spotted Owls relative to forest habitat in Oregon.** G. S. Olson and six others. 2004. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 58:1039-1053. Oregon Coop. Fish & Wildl. Res. Unit, Dept. Fish. & Wildl. Biol., Oregon State Univ., Corvallis, OR 97331 (Mark-recapture methods were used to develop models that relate Northern Spotted Owl survival and productivity to habitat and forest cover types in Oregon. Spotted owl survival was related to the amount of late- and mid-seral forests within 1500 km (930 mi) of nests and to the amount of precipitation during nesting. Reproductive rates were related positively to the amount of edge between late- and mid-seral forests and to parent age, amount of precipitation during nesting and presence of Barred Owls.) SG

**Migration monitoring station and banding report for the fall of 2004 in Selkirk Provincial Park.** J. Miles. 2005. *Ont. Bird Banding* 36:41-44. Box 449, Jarvis, ON N0A 1J0 (A new fall high of 3850 birds of 93 species and one additional form was led by 632 Golden-crowned and 629 Ruby-crowned kinglets. The text summarizes highlights of each month, while a table lists 1999-spring 2004 totals for 21 species. During the fall of 2004, 119 of the newly banded birds were retrapped and 112 birds banded in a previous season were also caught again. Four Northern Saw-whet Owls caught had been banded previously elsewhere, three at other

Ontario sites, the fourth at a site not yet known. A Blue Jay and two Yellow Warblers had been banded at other sites of the Haldimand Bird Observatory.) MKM

**Ontario Cooperative Banding Program banding results from 2004.** J. C. Davies and B. Pollard. 2005. *Ont. Bird Banding* 36:57-58. O.M.N.R., 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, 300 Water St., Peterborough, ON K9J 8M5 (Seven species and one hybrid combination of 10,338 ducks were banded at 13 stations or by airboat in 2004. These are tabulated by station and taxon. Annual totals for each taxon are also tabulated for each year 1994-2004. Ratios of HY/AHY are also tabulated for each species by region. The number of American Black Ducks banded was the second lowest since the project began and Blue-winged Teal bandings were the lowest in five years. On the other hand, numbers of Ring-necked Ducks banded were more than 50% higher than average.) MKM

**Winter survival of Lesser Scaup in east-central Florida.** G. Herring and J. A. Collazo. 2004. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 58:1082-1087. U.S.G.S., N. Carolina Coop. Fish & Wildl. Res. Unit, N. Carolina State Univ., Raleigh, NC 27695 (Lesser Scaup on Merrit Island National Wildlife Refuge, FL, were fitted with radio-transmitters to determine their post-harvest winter survival. Survival from January to March did not differ between sexes and overall was 93%. Habitat quality in this area appears to be suitable, based on high survival rate. However, estimates of survival rates during other phases of the yearly cycle are necessary.) SG

**The importance of Mono Lake and Great Salt Lake to Eared Grebes nesting in British Columbia.** S. Boyd. 1998. *Wader Study Bull.* 85:21-22. Pacific Wildl. Res. Centre, Can. Wildl. Serv., R.R. 1, 5421 Robertson Rd., Delta, BC V4K 3N2 (About 40-50% of nesting Eared Grebes marked with implant transmitters near Riske Creek, BC, were tracked to Mono Lake, CA, about 10% to Great Salt Lake, UT, and a few to Salton Sea, CA.) MKM

**Post-breeding movements of American Avocets in the western Great Basin.** J. H. Plissner. 1998. *Wader Study Bull.* 85:23. Forest & Rangeland Ecosystem Sci. Center, Biol. Resource Div.,

U.S.G.S., 3200 SW Jefferson Way, Corvallis, OR 97330 (Post-breeding dispersal patterns and timing were studied during 1996 and 1997 on 185 breeding adult avocets fitted with radios and color-banded at five breeding sites in Oregon, California and Nevada.) MKM

## NON-NORTH AMERICAN BANDING RESULTS

**Recuperacion de aves migratorias Nearcticas del orden Anseriformes en Cuba.** P. Blanco and B. Sanchez. 2005. *J. Caribb. Ornithol.* 18:1-6. Instituto de Ecologia y Sistemática, Ministerio de Ciencias, Tecnología y Medio Ambiente, Cuba (Summarizes data on 1802 1930-2002 recoveries in Cuba of waterfowl banded in all Canadian provinces except Newfoundland, Mackenzie Territory, 35 U.S. states and St. Pierre/Miquelon. Blue-winged Teal, American Wigeon and Northern Pintails were the most-recovered species while the largest numbers of birds recovered were banded in Manitoba, North Dakota, Ontario and Saskatchewan.) MKM

**Comparative diets of adult and young Three-toed Woodpeckers in a European alpine forest community.** P. Pechacek and A. Kristin. 2004. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 58:683-693. Nationalparkverwaltung Berchtesgaden, Doktorberg 6, 83471 Berchtesgaden, Germany (Color bands and radio-telemetry were used to study year-round food preferences of Three-toed Woodpeckers in a national park in Germany. Fecal analysis showed that adults ate primarily longhorn beetle larvae during the breeding season while longhorn beetle adults and bark beetle larvae were eaten during the non-breeding season. Nestling diet was dominated by spiders and longhorn beetle larvae gathered from within about 300 m of the nest. Securing habitat for longhorn and bark beetles is a critical step in maintaining woodpecker habitat.) SG

**Jamaican banding: Bird Studies Canada's Latin American program.** C. Friis. 2005. *Ont. Bird Banding* 36:44-50. 637 Broadway Ave., Toronto, ON M4K 2N9 (During Jan and Feb 2005, 292 Caribbean resident birds and 84 North American migrants were netted and banded in 12 banding sessions at five sites in northwestern Jamaica. Bananaquits [72] and Orangequits [56] were the most-captured resident species, whereas Black-

throated Blue Warblers [18] were the most-captured migrants.) MKM

**First records of White-eyed Vireo, Blue-winged Warbler, and Blue-winged Warbler x Golden-winged Warbler hybrid for St. Martin.** A. C. Brown and N. Collier. 2005. *J. Caribb. Ornithol.* 18:69-71. Environ. Protection in the Caribbean, 200 Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd., Riviera Beach, FL 33404 (Mist netting and banding helped document St. Martin's first Blue-winged Warbler record, a male, and the first hybrid Blue-winged x Golden-winged Warbler in any of the Lesser Antilles. The latter was a SY male that appeared to be a second or higher generation back-cross with a Blue-winged Warbler. Photographs of both are included.) MKM

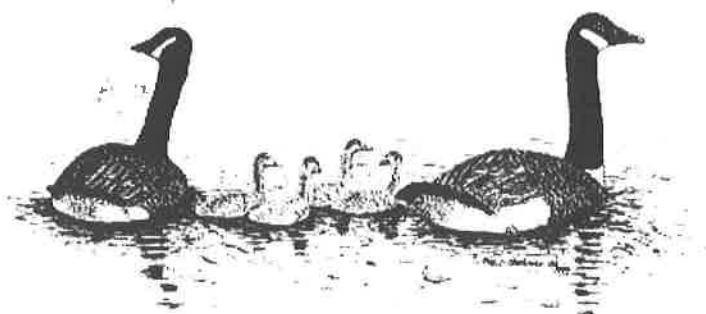
**Conservation implications of multiple habitat use by Northern Waterthrushes during the nonbreeding season.** S. L. Burson III, L. R. Reitsma and P. D. Hunt. 2005. *J. Caribb. Ornithol.* 18:72-76. Div. Science & Resource Manage., Grand Teton Natl. Park, Moose, WY 83012 (Data from color-banded and radio-tagged waterthrushes in mangrove and mesquite savanna habitats in Puerto Rico from 1999 to 2001 showed that most [87.8%] roosted overnight in coastal red mangrove regardless of where they fed during the day. Daily feeding movements and seasonal patterns of habitat use varied with individual birds. Waterthrushes that used specific sites frequently did not always do so daily.) MKM

**Variation in survival rates of Oystercatchers *Haematopus ostralegus* in the Waddensee area (The Netherlands).** G. Neve. 1998. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 85:4. Centrum voor Terrestrische Oecologie, Nederlands Inst. voor Oecologisch Onderzoek, Postbus 40, NL-6666 ZG Heteren, The Netherlands (Survival rate estimates from 15,306 Eurasian Oystercatchers banded in the Dutch Waddensee area from 1980 to 1996 indicated that age was the most important indicator of survival rate, followed by the number of cold days.) MKM

**Project 'Tringa glareola 2000'—migration of Wood Sandpiper through Europe.** M. Remisiewicz. 1998. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 85:4, 6. Bird Migration Res. Stn., Univ. Gdansk, Przebendowo, PL-84 210 Choczewo, Poland

(Color bands and dyes were applied to Wood Sandpipers by 13 ringing stations in at least six European countries to better understand dynamics of both spring and autumn migrations.) MKM

SG = Steven Gabrey  
MKM = Martin K. McNicholl



Canada Geese  
by Fred Hartman