

In these habitats, Burrowing Owls usually nest close to each other due to the scarcity of adequate nesting places. Since dispersal in this species is related to nest density, this factor would be particularly important for juveniles that disperse for the first time (natal dispersal). The main objective of this proposal is to evaluate natal dispersal of Burrowing Owls in three coastal villages of southeastern pampas of Argentina. The study will be performed through a mark-resighting method. During the first breeding season, nests will be located and Burrowing Owls banded. During the second breeding season each village will be surveyed with the goal of resighting individuals banded in the previous year. The natal dispersal rate and dispersal distance will be calculated in order to evaluate if they change according to nest density. The results of this work will help to understand the role of the adaptability of these important predators to human-induced habitat changes.

**Report of Western Bird Banding
Association's 2010 Annual Meeting
Starr Ranch Bird Observatory
Orange County, California**

In late September and early October, WBBA had its 2010 meeting at the Starr Ranch Sanctuary <http://www.starranch.org/> a 4,000-acre National Audubon Society preserve in Trabuco Canyon, in the foothills of the Santa Ana Mountains, an area adjacent to large wilderness areas. We had very pleasant weather and exciting demonstrations and workshops of banding, data management, raptor capture techniques, new trap designs, and analyses for publishing of banding data.

The long-running banding station is on a historic ranch in a riparian corridor amongst coastal sage scrub. Many of the participants camped in a field next to an old orange grove, while others stayed in nearby motels. Field trips were to the nearby Irvine Ranch Land Conservancy properties and the Santa Ana Mountains and were expertly led by Rob Hamilton and Karly Moore.

Our gracious hosts were Pete and Sandy DeSimone who manage the scientific and logistic portions of the Sanctuary. They helped in many ways to make this an experience to be remembered fondly. Copious amounts of delicious food were provided by a local caterer. We had 20 talks on a variety of topics, and Pete Bloom, a nationally recognized raptor biologist, gave an entertaining keynote address on his doctoral work: "Lost and found to the north: vagrancy, philopatry and migrations of southern California nestling Buteos."

Among the field experiences, mist nets were operated for the first time at Starr Ranch during fall migration and a NABC certification for banders and trainers was conducted, organized by Josée Rousseau and others. Very much a highlight was Friday and Saturday nights of owl trapping with Scott Thomas and Pete Bloom, who had two sets of nets and produced Barn and Screech owls whose features for ageing and sexing were instructive to all. A special treat was a Common Poorwill, a life bird for some participants! Susan Craig had an interactive display and demonstration of shrike trapping and handling which met with much interest.

The 53 participants were from 10 states (California 34 people, Oregon 6, Washington 4, two each from Arizona and Texas, and one each from Nevada, Utah, Alaska, Louisiana, and Colorado), as well as Peru and Costa Rica. Pablo Elizondo, the PIF Coordinator from Costa Rica, and the director of the Costa Rica Bird Observatories, added a lot of interest as we learned about the programs at various stations there. Jared Wolfe from LSU told us about the newly fledged Bluebonnet Bird Observatory near Baton Rouge with its very active program and enlightened us on molt and plumage terminology.

For many, the highlights were life birds, such as the California Gnatcatcher, California Thrasher and Cactus Wren. Among other taxa, we were entertained by coyotes singing in the night and sightings of tarantulas, tree frogs, and praying mantises.

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