

by kestrels. Active prey were selected more often apparently because they were more easily detected. Although conspicuous coloration did not appear to enhance detectability of prey in the present study, conspicuousness may be important in prey detection under certain environmental conditions. **Smallwood, John A. 1987. Ph.D. Dissertation. Department of Zoology, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH 43210, U.S.A.**

J. Raptor Res. 22(3):95

© 1988 The Raptor Research Foundation, Inc.

THESIS ABSTRACTS

BEHAVIORAL DEVELOPMENT OF YOUNG GOLDEN EAGLES AT A HACK SITE: A COMPARISON TO WILD EAGLETS

A project was begun in 1981 to establish a breeding population of Golden Eagles (*Aquila chrysaetos*) in the southern Appalachians by hacking captive produced young near the Shining Rock Wilderness Area in Haywood County, North Carolina. The study attempted to determine behavioral differences between wild and hacked eaglets.

Performance levels of 35 "key" behaviors were quantified and entered into an electronic data recorder, allowing data to be analyzed by computer. Behavioral performance levels of hacked eaglets were statistically compared to wild eaglets (Ellis 1973) by *t*-Tests.

Some behavioral differences seem to be due to the effect of hacking (e.g., lower bout numbers for postures and higher Flap and Spread-hold performances), while other differences seem to be caused by abnormal physical development (e.g., slow transition from Lie to Stand and higher performance levels of Preening). Alternate hacking methods and uses of behaviors as indicators of proper development are discussed. **Roberts, Dan Allan, 1985. M.Sc. Thesis (under the direction of Dr. Richard D. Brown), Department of Biology, The University of North Carolina at Charlotte, Charlotte, NC 28216.**

NEWS AND REVIEWS

Chevron Conservation Awards Program and 1988 Honorees. The Conservation Awards Program is the oldest privately-sponsored program of its kind in the United States. Founded in 1954 by Ed Zern, the program has been sponsored by Chevron since 1986. Anyone in the United States or Canada can nominate an individual or a nonprofit organization for a Conservation Award. An independent committee of distinguished conservationists, representing a variety of conservation activities in North America, evaluates the nominees. From this list, the panel and Ed Zern select ten volunteer citizens, ten professionals and five nonprofit organizations. Honorees receive \$1000 and a bronze plaque in honor of their conservation achievements.

Among the 1988 honorees were **Gerald R. Craig** of the Colorado Division of Wildlife Resources for his work in the Peregrine Falcon recovery program in the western United States, and **Hope Carpenter** who is director of the Pennsylvania Raptor Association and has led a 20-year campaign to gain public awareness and acceptance of avian wildlife.

For further information on nominating procedures for 1989 contact **W. C. Roper, Corporate Program Director, Chevron Conservation Awards, P.O. Box 7753, San Francisco, CA 94120-7753; Telephone (415) 894-2457.**

1989 Annual Meeting of The Raptor Research Foundation, Inc.—A joint meeting of The Raptor Research Foundation, Inc., and the ICBP World Working Group of Birds of Prey will take place 8–14 October 1989 at the Hotel Mocambo in Veracruz City, Veracruz, Mexico. Approximate costs will be \$420.00 U.S. for single and \$300.00 U.S. for double occupancy, including breakfast and dinner. Major themes of the joint meeting will be Biology and Conservation of Tropical Raptors. Mario A. Ramos is Chairman of the Local Committee. All individuals interested to attend should write to **Mr. Romeo Dominguez Barradas, Local Arrangement Committee, RRF/WGGB Meeting INIREB, P.O. Box 63, Xalapa, Veracruz, 91000 MEXICO.** Those requesting additional information will receive the formal meeting announcement and the call for papers.