
Recent Literature

Edited by Martin K. McNicholl

Banding history

Migration and ringing of birds in Carpathian Mountains and Pannonian lowland. A.K. Randik. 1981. *Ring* 9:202-205. (Brief history, from 1908 to the present, of banding efforts in an area of eastern Europe encompassing parts of Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Poland, the Ukraine and Austria.) MM

Field studies of bird migration — a brief overview and some unanswered questions. K.P. Able. 1981. *Continental Birdlife* 2:101-110. (Includes comments on value of banding programs in migration studies.) MM

From persecution to propagation. W.R. Spofford. 1983. *Living Bird Quart.* 2(1):4-5. (Includes an account of the classic banding studies of retired banker C.L. Broley, whose recoveries showed that young of FL-nesting Bald Eagles move north after fledging.) MM

Banding equipment and techniques

Loss of weight and legibility of bird rings. M.P. Harris. 1980. *Ringing and Migration* 3:41-48. (An extensive report, with emphasis on bands on seabirds.) RT

Tarsus or tibia: where should a bird be ringed? A.C. Perdeck and R.D. Wassenaar. 1981. *Ringing and Migration* 3:149-157. (Wear of bands on tarsi of Black-headed Gulls was faster and less symmetrical than of bands on tibia. Recoveries of the 2 groups did not differ significantly over 12 years.) RT

Some results from trapping Rooks. P.T. Green. 1981. *Ringing and Migration* 3:203-212. (Performances of several traps are compared, and the most successful is described.) RT

A retrap analysis of Storm Petrels tape-lured in Shetland. J.A. Fowler, J.D. Okill, and B. Marshall. 1982. *Ringing and Migration* 4:1-7. (Storm Petrels [*Hydrobates pelagicus*] can be attracted to mist nets by amplified taped recordings of their call.) RT

Production of colour PVC rings for the Cape Gannet and the Cape Cormorant. F. Kriel and E. O'Neil. 1982. *Safring News* 11:3-4. (Quick method of making color bands of "Darvic" plastic to desired band size.) MM

The new-Euring code. B. Przemysaw. 1980. *Ring* 9:149-156. (Excerpts from a code manual for European banding schemes, designed for computerizing banding and recovery data.) MM

Making polyvinyl chloride (PVC) colored legbands. A. Anderson. 1981. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 45:1067-1068. (Rigid PVC (trade name Darvic) legbands are tougher, lasting up to 17 years, and fade much less than plastic bands.) NC

A modified Dho-Gaza trap for use at a raptor banding station. W.S. Clark. 1981. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 45:1043-1044. (The modification described overcomes the disadvantages of captured birds becoming badly tangled (preventing rapid removal) and of lengthy trap reset time.) NC

Tests of the assumptions underlying life table methods for estimating parameters from cohort data. D.R. Anderson, A.P. Wywialowski, and K.P. Burnham. 1981. *Ecology* 62:1121-1124. (The authors recommend against continued use of a model that assumes that annual survival varies only by age of bird and not by year, and that the reporting rate is constant over all ages and years.) NC

Single panel mist nets. D. Shepard. 1982. *Ont. Bird Banding Assoc. Newsletter* Nov. 1982:1-2. (Discusses situations in which a single panel net may be more advantageous than a conventional net and a method of making a single panel net from an old regular net.) MM

To band or not to band: what do you do with pre-fledged Ring-billed Gulls? D.V.C. Weseloh. 1983. *Ont. Bird Band. Assoc. Newsletter* Feb. 1983:6-8. (Reviews hazards and benefits of banding young of this species, with guidelines to limiting dangers to the birds. The same issue contains a reprint of C.S. Houston's "Mortality in ringing — a personal viewpoint," pp. 2-5, originally published in *Ring* 7:157-161, 1974 and also reprinted in *Inland Bird Banding News* 48:3-10, 1976.) MM

Identification, molts, and plumages

Identifying sex of Mountain Quail by length of crest plume. D.S. Pine. 1981. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 45:1056-1057. NC

Notes on the plumages of the Boat-billed Heron. R.W. Dickerman, K.C. Parkes, and J. Bell. 1982. *Living Bird* 19:115-119. (First detailed description of the six plumages from a unique (among heron) tri-colored natal down to the third basic or adult plumage. Information on "soft parts" and limited data on weights are included.) MM

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MM = Martin K. McNicholl

NC = Noel Cutright

Ageing and sexing of Magnolia Warblers. R. Smith. 1982. *Ont. Bird Banding Assoc. Newsletter* Nov. 1982:4. (Members of OBBA found that a key prepared for Magnolia Warblers led to successful sex determination, but was not adequate for distinction between SY and ASY birds.) MM

Aging and sexing endemic Tasmanian Honeyeaters. D.G. Henderson and R.H. Green. 1982. *Corella* 6:44-45. (Brief summary of biometrics and factors which can be used to determine age and sex of 4 species of honeyeaters, with comments on reliability.) MM

Malar patterns of light-phase adult jaegers. K. Kaufman. 1979. *Continental Birdlife* 7:117. (Species differences in amount of black and patterning in Parasitic, Long-tailed and Pomarine Jaegers are discussed.) MM

Plumage variation in the female Black-throated Blue Warblers. K.C. Parkes. 1979. *Continental Birdlife* 7: 133-135. (A detailed review of field marks of females, especially in fall plumages, is given.) MM

The *Larus* gulls of the Pacific Northwest's interior, with taxonomic comments on several forms. J.W. Weber. 1981. *Continental Birdlife* 2:1-10 (Part I), 74-91 (Part II), and 126 (Correction). (A detailed discussion is presented of plumages of several species, currently recognized "races," and hybrids, with comments on useful identification features, and suggestions for possible taxonomic changes.) MM

Status and identification of forms of White Wagtail in western North America. J. Morlan. 1981. *Continental Birdlife* 2:37-50. (Includes a detailed discussion of identification of races of White Wagtail, which in future may be considered species in a superspecies complex.) MM

North American banding results

Local and migratory movements of radio-tagged juvenile harriers. A.E. Beske. 1982. *Raptor Res.* 16:39-53. (Radio tagging showed that young Northern Harriers remained within 1.4 km of their nests for 3 weeks after first flights, when they did little hunting. Most left the study area 20-23 days after fledging, and left without either adults or siblings. They did not migrate in an uninterrupted movement, but set up temporary home ranges en route. Banding recoveries from Wisconsin are summarized and mapped, in addition to data from the radio-tagged birds.) MM

Lapland Longspurs banded in Iowa. G. DeLong. 1982. *Inland Bird Banding Newsletter* 4(1):2. (Five banded in Nov. 1981 in a state where only 2 had been banded previously since 1970.) MM

Thirty-third winter bird-population study. 87. Urban mobile home parks. J.C. Tweit and R.C. Tweit. 1981. *Amer. Birds* 35:44. (Banding showed House Finches fed throughout the study area, whereas Inca Doves remained on smaller territories.) MM

Forty-fourth breeding bird census. 181 Coastal scrub. T. Theimer, D. DeSante, M. Bonoff, K. Keane, and D. Sherman. 1981. *Amer. Birds* 35:93-94. (Data on color-banded birds indicated an unusually high winter mortality of permanent resident species in this Point Reyes, Calif. study area.) MM

Hawk Cliff Raptor Banding Station tenth annual report: 1980. D. and S. Fowler. 1982. *Ont. Bird Banding* 14(2):3-14; Foreign recoveries, foreign retraps, returns and repeats. *Ont. Bird Banding* 14(2):15-20. (In spite of technical problems concerning permits and curtailment of road trapping efforts because of increased fuel costs, the Hawk Cliff, Ont. station had another productive year. Tables show numbers of raptors and shrikes observed and banded by year and season, and results for 1980 of an American Kestrel nest box program. The second paper tabulates details of foreign recoveries and returns and briefly summarizes repeats.) MM

Survival, experience, and age in relation to breeding success of Canada Geese. D.G. Raveling. 1981. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 45:817-829. (Individually marked plastic neck collars were placed on 1406 giant Canada Geese in Man. between 1968 and 1970. Geese of 4+ years of age comprised 26% of the potential breeding population, but produced 50% of the young.) NC

Breeding birds and old field succession on fallow Long Island farmland. W.E. Lanyon. 1981. *Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.* 168(1):1-60. (An active color banding program was conducted over this 20-year study of 8 fields, representing stages in secondary plant succession from bare soil to a field 45 years old.) NC

Additional evidence of egg-moving behavior by female Gadwalls. R.J. Blohm. 1981. *Wilson Bull.* 93:276-277. (In Man., 12 instances of egg moving were recorded in which the female moved all or portions of the original clutch from within an automatic nest trap to another nest bowl outside.) NC

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Predation on seabirds by Red Foxes at Shaiak Island, Alaska. M.R. Petersen. 1982. *Can. Field-Nat.* 96:41-45. (Fledging dates and success were determined on color-banded young of Common Eiders, 2 species of cormorants, 2 alcid species, and 2 gull species.) MM

Prince Edward Point Observatory 1981 report. *Blue Bill Suppl.* 29:13-25, 1982, reprinted in *Ont. Bird Banding* 14 (3):3-22, 1982 as: 1981 banding year. H. Quilliam, 3-7; Recoveries and foreign retraps. R. Weir, 8-11; Returns 1976-81. H. Quilliam, 12-15; Saw-whet Owl studies at PEPT in 1981. R. Weir, 16-19; Waterfowl banding. R. Tait, 20-22. (These papers describe the work of the Kingston Field Naturalists in southern Ont. in 1981, with the waterfowl banding on Amherst Id., and all others at Prince Edward Point itself. 4790 birds of 107 species and 1 hybrid were banded, with 42 retraps from previous years. The 3 most banded species were Saw-whet Owl (779), Magnolia Warbler (239), and the White-throated Sparrow (182). The most notable recoveries include Blue-winged Teal at several Caribbean localities, Pintail in Calif., Yellow-billed Cuckoo in Brazil, and Cedar Waxwing in Mexico. A Warbling Vireo returned 6 years after banding. In addition to the 779 Saw-whet Owls banded, 1 was retrapped from Toronto Islands; the cumulative banding total for these owls at the point is 2745 since 1975.) MM

Bird banding at Maitland River, 1975-81. J.B. Miles. 1982. *Ont. Bird Banding* 14(3):23-28. (11,811 birds of 112 species have been banded at this Ont. site to date. All 5 recoveries and 2 foreign retraps so far involve other Ont. sites.) MM

Survival and recovery rates of Mallards banded postseason in South Carolina. J.L. Rakestraw. 1981. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 45:1032-1036. NC

Flock behavior and vulnerability to hunting of Canada Geese nesting at Crex Meadows, Wisconsin. M.C. Zicus. 1981. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 45:830-841. (Geese captured by cannon netting or drive trapping were marked individually with plastic neckbands. Fall movements and survival of 64 goose families within a flock were established in an area closed to hunting. Distinct groups of families (sub-flocks) formed from 5 different brood-rearing areas, and these sub-flocks fed in different locations. Two sub-flocks also had different wintering areas, indicating that sub-flock behavior must be understood before survival in local populations can be assessed.) NC

Bird-banding at Powdermill, 1980 with Ligonier Valley field notes. R.C. Leberman. 1981. Powdermill Nature Reserve Res. Rept. No. 41:1-28. (A total of 10,216 new birds of 118 species were banded, bringing the total banded since 1961 to 180,077 birds. Of special interest was the first known example of a hybrid Black-and-white x Blackburnian Warbler netted in September.) NC

Variation of body weight in Gambel's White-crowned Sparrows in winter and spring: latitudinal and photoperiodic correlates. J.R. King and L.R. Mewaldt. 1981. *Auk* 98:752-764. (Birds were mist netted or trapped in 14 sample populations from southern AZ to southern WA. Photoperiodic response mechanism is not geographically differentiated.) NC

Characteristics of the Mourning Dove harvest in Florida. W.R. Marion, T.E. O'Meara, and L.D. Harris. 1981. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 45:1062-1066. (Band recoveries for 48 years were analyzed. 61% of the immatures and 49% of the adults shot in Florida were migrants. Illinois contributed 15%, Missouri 11%, and Wisconsin 9%. For Florida's resident doves, 90% of the birds killed were shot within 80 km of their summer range.) NC

Dispersal of American Woodcock in central Alabama after brood breakup. G.I. Horton and M.K. Causey. 1981. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 45:1058-1061. (Chicks were captured with hand-held or mist nets.) NC

Where, when, and how male Sharp-tailed Grouse establish territories or arenas. D.L.J. Moyles and D.A. Boag. 1981. *Can. J. Zool.* 59:1576-1581. (Color-banded birds were found to suffer a 56% loss between spring and autumn, with more peripheral birds disappearing. Vacated territories of more central birds were always filled by holders of more peripheral territories, and older birds were more successful than younger birds in establishing territories.) MM

Factors affecting growth of juvenile Spruce Grouse. N.W.S. Quinn and D.M. Keppie. 1981. *Can. J. Zool.* 59:1790-1795. (Growth data were obtained on N.B. birds marked with wing tags up to 40 days, then with color bands, and these data are compared between sexes and between years.) MM

Development of vocalizations in the American Coot. S.E. Cosens. 1981. *Can. J. Zool.* 59:1921-1928. (In chicks individually color-banded on hatching.) MM