

## Banding equipment and techniques

**A review of some important techniques in sampling wildlife.** A.R. Sen. 1982. *Can. Wildl. Serv. Occas. Pap.* No. 49. 17 pp. (Brief review of assumptions, field procedures and statistical procedures of 3 direct count and 4 indirect count/index methods of estimating wildlife populations. The discussions of capture-recapture and catch-effort methods are of particular relevance to banders.) MM

**A LeConte's Sparrow is banded.** M. Oliphant. 1983. *Inland Bird Banding Newsletter* 5(2):1-2. (Observers followed the sparrow with a mist net and eventually dropped the net over the bird!) MM

**A system survey of a bird observatory: part II. The processing of banding data.** A. Salvoderi and C.M. Francis. 1980. *J. Field Ornithol.* 51:128-137. (Several programs designed to facilitate field management, data retrieval and summary processing via small computers are described, with additional programs forthcoming.) LD

**Aging and sexing Snowy Owls.** J. Bertie. 1980. *J. Field Ornithol.* 51:149-160. (Techniques presented mostly utilize plumage color, color pattern, and some measurements. Pictorial examples and a dichotomous key illustrate the paper.) LD

**Common Grackles use waterfowl traps.** B.R. Bacon. 1983. *Inland Bird Banding Newsletter* 5(1):2. (196 grackles were caught in corn-baited Wood Duck traps, with 170 retraps involving 83 birds.) MM

**Transporting mist nets made easy.** G. Lasley. 1983. *Inland Bird Banding Newsletter* 5(1)5-6. (A technique for moving mist nets and poles without removing the net from the poles.) MM

**Estimating reproductive success in colonial waterbirds: an evaluation.** R.M. Erwin and T.W. Custer. 1982. *Colonial Waterbirds* 5:49-56. (Review of problems in estimating success, with an emphasis on the importance of mark-recapture of mobile young. The Jolly-Serber method is recommended for analysis of recapture data.) MM

**A nestbox restricter as a management tool for Eastern Bluebirds.** T.W. Gutzke. 1983. *Sialia* 5:3-5. (A device was designed for temporary placement over frequently visited nest boxes to prevent premature fledging of young banded at 19 days after hatching or later.) MM

**Short-term effects of cannon-netting and wing-tagging on breeding Ring-billed Gulls.** L.K. Southern and W.E. Southern. 1982. *Colonial Waterbirds* 5:179. (Individually marked gulls "may not be appropriate" subjects for some kinds of investigation. Abstract only.) MM

**Positioning of rings on storks.** G. Currio. 1982. *Safring News* 11:39-41. (Both tarsal and tibial bands may cause physical problems to storks. Currio pleads for use of other color markers or perhaps plastic instead of metal bands.) 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

## North American banding results

**Canada Goose brood behavior and survival estimates at Crex Meadows, Wisconsin** M.C. Zicus. 1981. *Wilson Bull.* 93:207-217. (Most geese were marked with vinylite neck bands. Six clutches of eggs were injected with vegetable dyes. Geese were captured by cannon netting in fall, summer drive trapping, and catching females in mist nets.) NC

**Climatic influences on productivity in the House Sparrow.** W.B. McGillivray. 1981. *Wilson Bull.* 93:196-206. (Nestlings 5-6 days old were banded. After nestlings reached 20 g, color bands were added.) NC

**Age ratios and their possible use in determining autumn routes of passerine migrants.** C.J. Ralph. 1981. *Wilson Bull.* 93:164-188. (Data were compiled from mist netting records and from collections of nocturnal migrants killed by colliding with man-made structures. More than 42,000 birds of 61 species were analyzed from 10 stations from coastal MA to inland PA. Five possible routes suggested are: immediately adjacent to the coast [3 species], west of the Appalachians [17 species], overwater direct to S. Amer. (Blackpoll Warbler), and an unconfined broad front [14 species]. No route could be determined for 3 species. Most species showed the "coastal effect," i.e. a higher percentage of young along the coast than elsewhere.) NC

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## Recent Literature

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**Food finding in Black-capped Chickadees: altruistic communication?** M.S. Ficken. 1981. *Wilson Bull.* 93:393-394. (Birds were individually color banded. Chickadees, on finding an abundant food source, often vocalize, and others, particularly the mate, frequently come quickly to the site of calling.) NC

**Non-drumming males in a Ruffed Grouse population.** G.W. Gullion. 1981. *Wilson Bull.* 93:372-382. (During a long-term study begun in 1956, activity was recorded on about 2300 drumming logs in several hundred activity centers performed by over 1200 banded males. A non-drumming, presumably non-territorial component, is a persistent characteristic of male populations in east-central Minn.) JNC

**Hyperphagia and social behavior of Canada Geese prior to spring migration.** M.R. McLandress and D.G. Raveling. 1981. *Wilson Bull.* 93:310-324. (Over 200 individually identifiable neck-banded adult geese were observed.) NC

**Some June-July bird records for the prairie provinces.** J.B. Gollop. 1982. *Blue Jay* 40:193-196. (Over 100 young Burrowing Owls were banded in Man.) MM

**Nesting House Wrens: weight and feather growth.** R. Zach. 1982. *Can. J. Zool.* 60:1417-1425. (Growth measured by weight and progression of feathers on individually-marked birds showed that weight was best predicted by the logistic model, primary growth by the Gompertz model, and retrix growth by the Von Bertalanffy model, and that growth curves should be fitted to individual birds rather than means.) MM

**Mate guarding in Herring Gulls.** R.D. Morris and M.J. Bidochka. 1982. *Colonial Waterbirds* 5:124-130. (Observations of pairs in which at least one member was color-marked showed that male Herring Gulls were more aggressive to intruders than their mates, that male aggression was highest during copulation and egg-laying periods whereas female aggression was relatively constant, and that males were more aggressive to intruders when their mates were present than when they were alone.) MM

**Canvasback introduction in west-central Minnesota.** H.A. Doty. 1983. *Prairie Nat.* 15:23-28. (The banded young of 2-3 weeks old were released as broods with nasal-saddle marked adult females, and rates of return and survival determined, with comparisons of recovery rates elsewhere in Minn. and in Man.) MM

**Weight growth of young Double-crested Cormorants in the St. Lawrence Estuary, Quebec.** J.L. DesGranges. 1982. *Colonial Waterbirds* 5:79-86. (Growth of young was more rapid in large colonies, with the 3 oldest young in a brood showing similar growth rates, but a fourth if present usually stunted and rarely surviving. Chicks were marked by removal of a nail until old enough to band.) MM

**Long Point Bird Observatory 1979 annual report.** D.V. Weseloh (Ed.). 1982. Long Point Bird Observatory, Port Rowan, Ont. 28 pp. (Includes summary of first 20 years of banding of 185,226 birds of 236 species, summary of recoveries for the first 20 years, nest reports for 1979, and progress reports for 7 ongoing projects.) MM

**Long Point Bird Observatory 1980 annual report.** C.J. Risley (Ed.). 1982. Long Point Bird Observatory, Port Rowan, Ont. 28 pp. (Includes totals for a record high 16,825 birds of 145 species banded in 1980, details of recoveries in 1979 and 1980 with a summary of all Rose-breasted Grosbeak recoveries to date, a report on migration monitoring techniques, a list of nest records for 1980, and 6 progress reports on ongoing projects.) MM

**Osprey nesting success in west-central Saskatchewan.** F. Scott and C.S. Houston. 1983. *Blue Jay* 41:27-32. (Over an 8-year period, 99 young were banded from mid to late July, dates that were too early only once, and possibly too late twice. Recoveries have been from TX, Colombia and Ecuador, further s. than those banded in OR, suggesting the possibility that northern breeding birds winter further south than more southern breeders, as known for several other bird species.) MM

**Weight and feather growth of nestling Tree Swallows.** R. Zach and K.R. Mayoh. 1982. *Can. J. Zool.* 60:1080-1090. (Detailed growth analysis of individually marked birds on basis of weight, primary and retrix feather lengths, and primary and retrix feather vane lengths showed different models to vary in appropriateness with features measured. Individuals were first marked with colored threads, then banded.) MM

**An analysis of temporal variation in, and the effects of habitat modification on, the reproductive success of Roseate Terns.** J.A. Spendelov. 1982. *Colonial Waterbirds* 5:19-31. (Banding helped determine patterns of re-nesting after nest loss, substrate-related differences in distances moved from nests by known-aged chicks, and nesting patterns between years.) MM

**Spring records 1982. Northwest.** F. Tiller. 1983 *Newsletter Hawk Migration Assoc. of North America* 8(1):20-21. (Radio-tagged and banded Bald Eagles wintering in the San Louis Valley of Colorado have been found nesting in n. Sask., and young eagles banded in the Yellowstone area of Wyo. have been recovered along the Pacific coast in winter.) MM

**Holmes Smith bands Pileated Woodpecker.** C. H. Smith. 1982. *Inland Bird Banding Newsletter* 4(4):1. (Docility of woodpecker in net and hand is described.) MM

**Purple Finch travels 2,200 miles.** B. Buckingham. 1982. *Inland Bird Banding Newsletter* 4(4):2. (Ad. male banded in Michigan in Feb. 1978 was retrapped 27 times before leaving a month later, and recovered in north-eastern B.C. in May 1980.) MM

**Rare species banded by Rogge team.** C. Rogge and G. Rogge. 1982. *Inland Bird Banding Newsletter* 4(4):2. (Banding/netting activity produced the fifth S.D. record of White-eyed Vireo and also the fifth Worm-eating Warbler.) MM

**Growth and thermal development of Northern Gannets *Sula bassanus* in Atlantic Canada.** I.R. Kirkham and W.A. Montevecchi. 1982. *Colonial Waterbirds* 5: 66-72. (Growth studies of 4 chicks in captivity showed the slowly developing wing to be the best indicator of age.) MM

**Movements and habitat use by depredating Red-winged Blackbirds in Simcoe County, Ontario.** J.D. Somers, R.G. Gartshore, F.F. Gilbert, and R.J. Brooks. 1981. *Can. J. Zool.* 59:2206-2214. (Color-banded Red-winged Blackbirds foraged over a wide area, moving from crop to crop, depending on crop maturity, with no noticeable sex/age differences in movement patterns. Birds fitted with radiotelemetry equipment tended to move shorter distances than marked birds without radios, but exhibited the same behavior patterns.) MM

**The adaptive value of polygyny in marsh-nesting Red-winged Blackbirds; reneating, territory tenacity, and mate fidelity of females.** J. Picman. 1981. *Can J. Zool.* 59:2284-2296. (Color-banded females in general showed strong territory tenacity, but a few individuals consistently moved between reneating attempts. In this B.C. colony, some females laid 4 to 5 clutches in a season and reneating following failures was found to be high.) MM



**A comparison of neighbor-stranger discrimination in Eastern and Western meadowlarks.** J.B. Falls and L.G. D'Agincourt. 1981. *Can. J. Zool.* 59:2380-2385. (Playbacks to territorial males, some of which were color-banded, showed that Western Meadowlarks, with smaller song repertoires, exhibited stronger N-S discrimination than the Eastern species.)

**Return of the natives.** P.E. Nye and M.L. Allen. *Living Bird Quarterly* 2(1):16-19. (Summarizes program of restoring Bald Eagles to New York State by giving captive hatched chicks to wild females whose pesticide-contaminated eggs do not hatch. When a male eagle disappeared, a wing-marked bird fledged from the restoration program 45 miles [72 km] away appeared and mated with the widowed female.) MM

**To save the condor.** S.A. Temple. 1983. *Living Bird Quarterly* 2(1):20-23. (As part of the efforts to save the California Condor, releases of captive-raised Black and Turkey Vultures, and more recently Andean Condors, have been monitored by wing-tagging and radio telemetry. Researchers recaptured and cleaned up 2 condors that bathed in a pool of oil, and warded off the eating of a poisoned carcass, both interventions resulting from telemetry information.) MM

**Space and habitat utilization by Red-shouldered Hawks (*Buteo lineatus elegans*) in southern California.** M.D. McCreary. 1982. *Raptor Res.* 16:19. (Radio-tagged male Red-shouldered Hawks had larger home ranges than their mates during the breeding season, when home ranges were larger than in non-breeding periods. Abstract only.) MM

**Multivariate analyses of weather and fall migration of Saw-whet Owls at Duluth, Minnesota.** D.L. Evans. 1982. *Raptor Res.* 16:95-96. (Analyses of weather conditions in relation to capture in mist nets of 1401 owls from 1974 through 1978.) MM

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## Recent Literature

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**The Bald Eagle concentration in Glacier National Park, Montana: origin, growth, and variation in numbers.** B.R. McClelland, L.S. Young, D.S. Shea, P.T. McClelland, H.S. Allen and E.B. Spettigue. 1982. *Living Bird* 19:133-155. (An eagle marked with patagial tags at Glacier in 1977 has been observed each winter since in eastern Oregon and each fall at Glacier.) MM

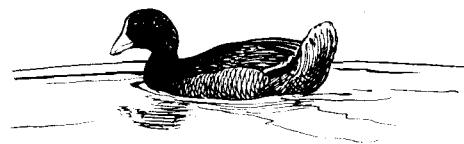
**Untying the enigma of the Red Knot.** B.A. Harrington and D.C. Twichell. 1982. *Living Bird Quarterly* 1(2):4-7. (Over 2500 Red Knots have been banded and color-marked on arctic nesting grounds, Florida and Argentine wintering quarters and various migration stop-overs in an ongoing effort to define migration routes and chronology and to estimate total North American population.) MM

**Homing with map & compass.** C. Walcott. 1982. *Living Bird Quarterly* 1(2):8-11. (A state-of-the-art review of two theories on how birds navigate, based on experiments in Europe and North America with banded, often transmitter-fitted, homing pigeons.) MM

**Northern Shrike attacks Common Redpolls.** H. Pletz. 1982. *Edmonton Nat.* 10(1):14. (Repeated chases of redpolls at a feeding/banding station in central Alta. culminated in netting and banding of the shrike.) MM

**Immigration and recruitment of Ring-billed Gulls and Common Terns on the lower Great Lakes.** H. Blokpoel and P.A. Courtney. 1982. *Can. Wildl. Serv. Progress Notes* No. 133. 12 pp. (Band numbers read through telescopes and of trapped birds were used to determine colonies of origin of nesting birds at two colonies, using only birds banded as chicks. Analysis, using a formula of proportion of encountered vs. expected birds after adjustment for expected death rates and band loss, showed that numbers of banded immigrants varied with distance between receiving and natal colonies and with number of banded chicks fledged on natal colonies. Expected rate of survival was adjusted according to age at which chicks were banded on natal colonies.) MM

**Responses by American Goldfinches, *Carduelis tristis*, to a severe winter storm.** A.L.A. Middleton. 1982. *Can. Field-Nat.* 96:202-204. (Weight data gathered on goldfinches trapped for banding in southern Ont. before, during, and after a severe January storm in conjunction with observations of feeding behavior showed a sharp rise in feeding activity prior to the storm, resulting in sharply increased weights.) 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

**The Ruby-throated Hummingbird and its major food plants: ranges, flowering phenology, and migration.** R.I. Bertin. 1982. *Can. J. Zool.* 60:210-219. (Migration periods of the hummingbirds, determined primarily from mist net data, were found to peak throughout the hummingbird range with the peak flowering time only of the Jewelweed *Impatiens biflora*.) MM

**Breeding habitat selection and home range of radio-marked Black Ducks (*Anas rubripes*) in Maine.** J.K. Ringelman, J.R. Longcore, and R.B. Owen, Jr. 1982. *Can. J. Zool.* 60:241-248. (Habitat use, home range size and shape, wetland use in relation to nest site, home range fidelity between seasons, and duration of pair bonds were determined on 13 female and 7 male Black Ducks fitted with transmitters.) MM

**Polymorphism in the White-throated Sparrow: habitat occupancy and nest-site selection.** R.W. Knapton and J.B. Falls. 1982. *Can. J. Zool.* 60:452-459. Territories of male and female color-banded White-throated Sparrows of both white- and tan-striped morphs were analyzed in relation to habitat variables in both mixed and monomorphic pairs.) MM

**Vegetative structure, concealment, and success at nests of two races of Spruce Grouse.** G.W. Redmond, D.M. Keppie, and P.W. Herzog. 1982. *Can. J. Zool.* 60:670-675. (Some Alta. nests of the Franklin's race were located by following radio-tagged hens.) MM

**Spring roosting dynamics of Red-winged Blackbirds: biological and management implications.** H. Greenwood and P.J. Weatherhead. 1982. *Can. J. Zool.* 60:50-753. (Sex/age ratios in spring roosts in Que. were documented over the season, based in part on mist net evidence.) MM

**Effects of a late May snowstorm on Mountain Bluebird and Tree Swallow nesting.** M.I. Houston. 1982. *Blue Jay* 40:206-207. (Nesting attempts resulting in lower banding totals than usual and a delay in the dates at which young were of banding age.) MM

**Artificial nesting platforms for Ferruginous Hawks.** C.S. Houston. 1982. *Blue Jay* 40:208-213. (Preliminary results of successful attempts to provide artificial nest-sites for this declining *Butor*, including banding of young. Houston also banded 50 young at 41 successful natural nests in 1982, and banded 1 young each year for 22 successive years (1969 to 1982) at a single nest that has been active since at least 1960.) MM

**A test of three hypotheses for latitudinal segregation of the sexes in wintering birds.** J.P. Myers. 1981. *Can. J. Zool.* 59:1527-1534. (Specimen data and color-banded adult Sanderlings show no sexual differences in wintering habitat, but first-winter males tend to winter farther south than first-winter females. These data and data from Red Phalaropes suggest support for the hypothesis that intrasexual selection favors individuals of one sex that arrive earlier, and thus winter closer to breeding grounds, and do not support 2 other hypotheses.) MM

**Annual report to banders — summary of bird banding in Canada.** C. Hyslop and A.M. Demars. 1983. *Can. Wildl. Serv. Progress Notes* No. 135. 13 pp. (Tables list numbers of birds banded and numbers of banders in territory and province, numbers and % of three highest game and non-game species for each jurisdiction, status of all birds banded other than normal wild-caught birds, numbers of young vs. adult for several species from 1977-1980, and totals for each species in each jurisdiction. Wood Duck listed as the second highest game species in Alta. in Table 4 should read Blue-winged Teal.) MM

**The Ottawa banding group.** J. Dean. 1983. *Trail & Landscape* 17:8-11. (4022 birds of 96 species were banded at one site in this Ont. group's first year, as well as 3000+ Common Redpolls at feeders throughout the city. The group also assisted the Canadian Wildlife Service in an American Black Duck banding project in which 6 duck species and 112 Mallard x Amer. Black Duck hybrids were banded. Preliminary results indicate that Black-capped Chickadees may be migratory in the area, a point needing further study.) MM

**Reproductive and hunting behavior in Peregrine Falcons, *Falco peregrinus*, in southern Quebec.** D.M. Bird and Y. Aubry. 1982. *Can. Field-Nat.* 96:167-171. (A nesting of an unbanded male with a female whose color-bands indicated that she was raised at Cornell was the first known successful breeding in southern Canada east of the Rocky Mountains since 1961.) MM

**A case of right cranial nerve paralysis in a Red-tailed Hawk.** K. Chubb. 1982. *Ont. Field Biol.* 36:96-97. (A banded hawk released after treatment for an injury paralysis and temporary partial blindness was observed to hunt successfully.) MM

**Kananaskis County Peregrine releases 1982 summary.** A. Wiseley. 1983. *Pica* 4:14-15. (Individually marked males released in 1980 and 1981 were observed back in this southwestern Alta. area.) MM

**1982 Calgary area bluebird trail results.** D. Stiles. 1983. *Pica* 4:16-23. (136 Mountain Bluebirds and 236 Tree Swallows were banded, and several swallows banded in previous years were recovered, including one at least 6 years old killed by a House Sparrow, and another recaptured at 5 years of age.) MM

**Homing success of adult Buffleheads to a Maryland wintering site.** R.J. Limpert. 1980. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 44:905-908. (Baited traps were used to capture 159 wintering Buffleheads over 4 winters. Adult Buffleheads have a well-developed ability to return to a specific wintering site.) 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

NC = Noel Cutright

LD = Lawrence DeWeese

MM = Martin McNicholl