
Recent Literature

BANDING EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES

The Bartos trap: a new raptor trap. R. Bartos, P. Olsen and J. Olsen. 1989. *J. Raptor Res.* 23:117-120. -Lot 5 Lamont Close, Mardi, N.S.W. 2259, Australia. -(Portable trap that can be used on the ground or hung in a tree or building. The bird captured becomes enclosed in a non-abrasive mesh, protecting it from feather damage and from predation by other predators.) MKM

Effects of carrying radio transmitters on energy expenditure of Pacific Black Brant. J.S. Sedinger, R.G. White, and W.E. Hauer. 1990. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 54:42-45. -Inst. Arctic Biol., 311 Irving Bldg., Univ. Alaska, Fairbanks, AK 99775-0180. -(Back-pack radios had no effect on captive ducks in metabolism chambers.) RCT

Influence of neck bands on recovery and survival rates of Canada Geese. M.D. Samuel, D.H. Rusch, and S. Craven. 1990. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 54:45-54. -Dept. Wildl. Ecol., 226 Russell Labs, Univ. Wisconsin, Madison, WI. 53706. -(Neckbands have little effect.) RCT

Banding techniques for small nestling passerines. R.G. Harper and A. J. Neill. 1990. *J. Field Ornithol.* 61:212-213. -Dept. Biol. Sci., Ill. State Univ., Normal IL 61761. -(Color bands made from plastic straws can be used to mark individuals until they are old enough for USFWS bands.) RCT

Effects of neck bands on the behavior of wintering Greater White-fronted Geese. C.R. Ely. 1990. *J. Field Ornithol.* 61:249-253. -Alaska Fish & Wildl. Res. Center, U.S. Fish & Wildl. Serv., 1011 E. Tudor Rd., Anchorage, AK 99503. -(After an acclimation period, geese seemed unaffected by neck bands.) RCT

IDENTIFICATION, MOLTS, PLUMAGES, WEIGHTS, AND MEASUREMENTS

Identifying Streak-backed Orioles: a note of caution. K. Kaufman. 1983. *Amer. Birds* 37:140-141. -2416 East Adams, Tucson, AZ 85719. -(In

comparison with male Hooded Orioles in winter, which do not always have a solid black upper back.) MKM

Natural history of the American Kestrel in Venezuela. T.G. Balgooyen. 1989. *J. Raptor Res.* 23:85-93. -Dept. Biol. Sci., Avian Biol. Lab., San Jose State Univ., San Jose, CA 95192. -(Weights of 19 males and 17 females showed that females were significantly heavier than males. No statistical differences between sexes were found in lengths of wing, tail or tarsus, but Venezuelan kestrels were generally smaller than North American kestrels in all measurements.) MKM

Notes on the morphology and biology of Bower's Shrike-Thrush *Colluricincla boweri*, a sexually dimorphic species. C.B. Frith and D.W. Frith. 1990. *Corella* 14:16-23. -Box 581, Malanda, Qld. 4885, Australia. -(Examination of 56 live birds during 88 captures and 25 museum specimens shows that this species is sexually monomorphic in size but dimorphic in plumage. Differences, primarily in the bill and face, were previously attributed to age, and some details of age/sex differences remain unclear. Results of banding studies to date indicate that this poorly known species is sedentary, territorial and monogamous with strong site-tenacity and pair bonding. The longevity record to date is 8 years.) MKM

The "Bet Or" chickadee. B. Van Slyke and O. Van Slyke. 1990. *Alta. Nat.* 20:67-68. -R.R. 1, Site 7, Red Deer, Alta. T5N 5E1. -(Two Black-capped Chickadees with all black hoods extending down to middle of back and breast.) MKM

Age and sex determination in Black Skimmer chicks. W. A. Schew and C.T. Collins. 1990. *J. Field Ornithol.* 61:174-179. -Dept. Biol., Cal. State Univ., Long Beach, CA 90840. -(Chicks can be aged by wing chord and sexed by weight at day 24.) RCT

Regional size differences among fall-migrant accipiters in North America. J.P. Smith, S.W. Hoffman, and J.A. Gessaman. 1990. *J. Field*

Ornithol. 61:192-200. -Dept. Biol., Utah State Univ., Logan, UT 84322-5305. -(Western accipiters were generally smaller, based on data from four banding stations.) RCT

Size of fall migrant accipiters from the Goshute Mountains, Nevada. S.W. Hoffman, J.P. Smith and J.A. Gessaman. 1990. *J. Field Ornithol.* 61:201-211. -Dept. Biol., Utah State Univ., Logan, UT 84322-5305. -(Size criteria are provided for Rocky Mountain accipiters.) RCT

The taxonomy, status and distribution of coastal California Cactus Wrens. A.M. Rea and K. Weaver. 1990. *West. Birds* 21:81-126. -San Diego Nat. Hist. Mus., Box 1390, San Diego, CA 92112. -(A method of distinguishing subspecies in the hand is given.) RCT

Identification of White and Black-tailed Wag-tails in alternate plumage. S.N.G. Howell. 1990. *West. Birds* 21:41-49. -Point Reyes Bird Observ., 4990 Shoreline Highway, Stinson Beach, CA 94970. -(Plumage criteria are given.) RCT

NORTH AMERICAN BANDING RESULTS

Calgary area bluebird trails 1989. D. Stiles. 1990. *Pica* 10(1):3-12. -20 Lake Wapta Rise SE, Calgary, Alta. T2J 2M9. -(1803 Mountain Bluebirds and 671 Tree Swallows were banded at bluebird trails around Calgary, Alta. in 1989. A table lists 40 recaptures of bluebirds and 37 of swallows banded in other years, and the text details some of these and other recaptures not included in the table. In both species, the oldest individuals recaptured were five years old.) MKM

Status and biology of the northeastern population of the Roseate Tern *Sterna dougallii*. A literature survey and update: 1981-1989. I.C.T. Nisbet. 1989. U.S. Fish & Wildl. Serv., Newton Corner, MA iv+74 pp. -Requests to R. Andrews, USFWS, Suite 700, One Gateway Center, Newton Corner, MA 02158. -(1652 adult and 10,702 chick Roseate Terns were banded in five U.S. states and two Canadian provinces in northeastern North America from 1979 to 1987. As previously, most (75%) of foreign recoveries were of wintering birds in Guyana, a drop from the 93% during the 1967-

1977 period. Banding has helped sort out several life history features of this endangered species.) MKM

First confirmed nest site of Boreal Owls in Montana. D.W. Holt and D. Ermatinger. 1989. *Northwest. Nat.* 20:27-31. -Owl Res. Inst., Box 8395, Missoula, MT 59807. -(Post-fledgling movements and activities of young while still in the vicinity of the nest were monitored by fitting two of the four with radio transmitters. The adult male removed a transmitter two days after being fitted with it.) MKM

Apparent polygynous behavior of an Eastern Bluebird. H. Krueger. 1990. *Sialia* 12:43-45. -Route 2, Box OR28, Ore City, TX 75683. -(A banded male observed feeding young in the same month at nest boxes of two banded females was the only male seen at either box.) MKM

Whooping Crane numbers in 1989 recover from 1988 setback. E. Kuyt. 1990. *Alta. Nat.* 20:149-52. -Can. Wildl. Serv., 4999-98 Ave., Edmonton, Alta. T6B 2X3. -(Based substantially on details of movements, matings and fates of cranes color-banded in Wood Buffalo Natl. Park, N.W.T. and sighted there, at Aransas Natl. Wildl. Refuge, Texas and areas between.) MKM

British Columbia wildlife winter report 1989-1990. R.W. Campbell. 1990. *B.C. Nat.* 28(2):10-12. -Box 6218, Stn. C, Victoria, B.C. V8P 5L5. -(A Cassin's Finch that struck a window in Chase, B.C. in March 1988 had been banded at Fort Collins, Colo. in March 1987.) MKM

Survival of Mallard broods on Benton Lake National Wildlife Refuge in northcentral Montana. D.L. Orthmeyer and I.J. Ball. 1990. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 54:62-66. -U.S. Fish & Wildl. Serv., Mont. Coop. Res., Univ. Mont., Missoula, MT. 59801. -(Females were radiomarked.) RCT

Home range and habitat use of Florida Sandhill Cranes. S.A. Nesbitt and K.S. Williams. 1990. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 54:92-96. -Flor. Game & Fish Comm., Wildl. Res. Lab., 4005 S. Main St., Gainesville, FL 32601. -(Subadults and adults were radiomarked.) RCT

Summer-fall survival of American Woodcock in Maine. E.L. Derleth and G.F. Sepik. 1990. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 54:97-106. -(U.S. Fish & Wildl. Serv., Patuxent Wildl. Res. Center, Laurel, MD 20708. -(Woodcocks were radiotagged.) RCT

Intercolony movements of Red-cockaded Woodpeckers in South Carolina. J.A. Jackson. 1990. *J. Field Ornithol.* 61:149-155. -Dept. Biol. Sci., Miss. State Univ., Mississippi State, MS 39762. -(Color banded birds were followed.) RCT

Resource defence by a migrating Song Sparrow. D.P. Young, Jr. 1990. *J. Field Ornithol.* 61:232-236. -Dept. Zool., Univ. Georgia, Athens, GA 30606. -(Wintering sparrows were color banded.) RCT

Longevity records for male and female Flammulated Owls. R.J. Reynolds and B.D. Linkhart. 1990. *J. Field Ornithol.* 61:243-244. -Rocky Mtn. FRES, 222 South 22nd St., Laramie, WY 82070. -(Male: 8 years, 1 month; female: 7 years, 1 month.) RCT

Additional evidence of multiple parentage in Eastern Bluebirds. A.A. Karlin, K.G. Smith, M.C. Stephens, and R.A. Barnhill. 1990. *Condor* 92:520-521. -Dept. Biol., Univ. Ark., Little Rock, AR 72204. -(Blood samples from color-banded birds were analyzed.) RCT

Density of Northern Spotted Owls in northwest California. A.B. Franklin, J.P. Ward, R.J. Gutierrez, and G.I. Gould, Jr. 1990. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 54:1-10. -Dept. Wildl. Humboldt State Univ., Arcata, CA 95521. -(Owls were color-banded.) RCT

Spotted Owl home ranges and habitat use in southern Oregon coast ranges. A.B. Carey, J.A. Reid and S.P. Horton. 1990. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 54:11-17. -Pac. N.W. Field Stn., U.S. Fish & Wildl. Serv., 3625 93rd Ave. S.W., Olympia, WA 98502. -(Nine owls were radio tracked for 2-12 months.) RCT

Movements, activity patterns and habitat use of Burrowing Owls in Saskatchewan. E.A. Haug and L.M. Oliphant. 1990. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 54:27-35. -Dept. Vet. Anat., Univ. Saskatchewan, Saska-

toon, Sask. S7N 0W0. -(Six radio-tagged male owls were followed.) RCT

Breeding biology of American Crows in Saskatchewan parkland habitat. J.B. Ignatiuk and R.G. Clark. 1991. *Can. J. Zool.* 69:168-175. -Ducks Unlimited Canada, Box 1180, North Battleford, Sask. S9A3K2. -(Nestlings were marked with a unique combination of color bands for individual recognition and given standard bands if they survived to 22 days.) RAR

FOREIGN BANDING RESULTS

Winter observations of Common Terns in Trinidad, Guyana and Suriname. H. Blokpoel, R.D. Morris and P. Trull. 1982. *Colonial Waterbirds* 5:144-147. -Can. Wildl. Serv., Ont Region, 49 Camelot Dr., Nepean, Ont. K1A 0H3. -(Local residents caught weakened terns by hand after luring them to fish caught in a seine, and trapped terns and shorebirds with a night light/netting technique. The use of bands as jewelry by some residents suggests that banding poses a threat to some birds that winter in Trinidad and northern South America.) MKM

On the size and recruitment of a peripheral breeding colony of the Guillemot *Uria aalge*. M. Hario. 1982. *Ornis Fennica* 59:193-194. -Game and Fish. Res. Inst., Pitkansillanranta 3 A, SF-00530, Helsinki 53, Finland. -(None of 50 chicks banded at the only Finnish murre colony had returned at the time of writing. Three were recovered in fishing nets. Of 42 breeding adults banded, 19 were recaptured at the same site in subsequent years. Three birds captured in Finland had been banded as chicks in Sweden.) MKM

Suriname dedicates first hemispheric shorebird reserves in South America. R.I.G. Morrison. 1989. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 56:36-37. -Can. Wildl. Serv., 49 Camelot Dr., Nepean, Ont. K1A 0H3. -(During field trips at the opening ceremonies, there were four sightings of white-flagged Semipalmated Sandpipers banded at the Bay of Fundy, N.B.-N.S.) MKM

Preliminary results of a cooperative bird-banding project in the Zapata Swamp, Cuba, January 1988. H. Gonzalez Alonso, J. Sirois, M.K. McNicholl, P.B. Hamel, E. Godinez, R.D. McRae, M. Acosta, D. Rodriguez, C. Marcos, and J. Hernandez. 1990. *Can. Wildl. Serv. Progress Notes* No. 187 - reprint request to Sirois at Can. Wildl. Serv., Box 637, Yellowknife, N.W.T. X1A 2N5. -(During the first year of a bander-training project in Cuba, 134 birds of 16 Nearctic migrants and 104 birds of 22 resident species were captured and most banded. 49 birds of 19 species were recaptured one to four times for a total of 74 repeats and 312 encounters.) MKM

A pilot study of wintering forest birds in the Zapata Swamp, Cuba, phase two: January-February 1989. J. Sirois, M.K. McNicholl, R.D. McRae and P.B. Hamel. 1990. *Can. Wildl. Serv. Tech. Rept.* iii + 18 pp. -Can. Wildl. Serv., Box 637, Yellowknife, N.W.T. X1A 2N5. -(During the second year of a bander-training program, 102 birds of 18 Nearctic species and 82 birds of 21 Cuban resident species were banded at the 1988 banding site. There were 88 recaptures of 66 birds there, including 28 birds banded in 1988. 13% of the Nearctic migrants banded in 1988 were recaptured in 1989. 74 birds of 9 Nearctic species and 16 birds of 9 Cuban resident species were captured at a second study site, and 11 birds of 2 shorebird species at a demonstration site.) MKM

Observations on post-fledging dependence of Kestrels (*Falco tinunculus rupicolus*) in an urban environment. J. Komen and E. Myer. 1989. *J. Raptor Res.* 23:94-98. -State Mus., Box 1203, Windhoek 9000, Namibia. -(Behavioral interactions, movements and times of dependence on artificially supplied food of several color-banded young released after brief periods of captivity are combined with observations of unbanded completely wild birds and compared with published data from the better-studied nominate race.) MKM

A bird banding study in the Blue Mountains, New South Wales 1. Overview. J.W. Hardy and J.R. Farrell. 1990. *Corella* 14:1-15. -R.M.B. 6121 Tapley Rd., Lisarow, N.S.W. 2251, Australia. -(General aspects of capture effort during the first 11 years of study, when 3450 birds of 102 species were banded and 724 individuals were recaptured

a total of 1564 times. Challenges posed by some species and preliminary results on species studied more intensively are highlighted, but detailed discussion of these aspects of the study will appear elsewhere.) MKM

Feed size and feeding periodicity in pelagic birds: notes on methodology. F.C. Schaffner. 1990. *Colonial Waterbirds* 13:7-15. -Dept. Nat. Resources, Sci. Res. Area, Box 5887, Puerta de Tierra, San Juan, Puerto Rico 00906. -(Comparisons with direct observations of color-banded birds indicated that measures of mass loss over the nesting period misjudged fewer feed numbers for specific chick-days than measuring changes in total body mass in a 24-hour period in White-tailed Tropicbirds studied in Puerto Rico.) MKM

A comparison of feeding areas used by individual Common Murres (*Uria allge*), Razorbills (*Alca tordal*) and an Atlantic Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*) during the breeding season. S. Wanless, M.P. Harris, and J.A. Morris. 1990. *Colonial Waterbirds* 13:16-24. -Inst. Terrestrial Ecol., Hill of Brethens, Banchory, Kincardineshire AB3 4BY, Scotland. -(Movements of alcids from the Isle of May, Scotland followed by radio-tracking showed marked differences in feeding areas.) MKM

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