Recent Literature

BANDING HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHIES

1999 Conservation Award Edgar T. Jones. Anonymous. 1999. *Edmonton Nat.* 27(2):7. Edmonton Nat. Hist. Club, Box 1582, Edmonton, AB T5J 2N9 (Very brief biographical note on prolific Alberta bander.) MKM

BANDING EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES:

Capture of breeding and wintering shorebirds with leg-hold noose-mats. K. R. Mehl, K. L. Drake, G. W. Page, P. M. Sanzenbacher, S. M. Haig and J. E. Thompson. 2003. *J. Field Ornithol.* 74:401-405. Ducks Unlimited Canada, 562 Water St., St. Johns, NF A1E 1B7 (The mats worked well on unvegetated substrates and allowed easy removal of birds.) RCT

A comparison of three techniques for the attachment of radio transmitters to European Starlings. A. P. Woolnough, W. E. Kirkpatrick, T. J. Lowe and K. Rose. 2004. *J. Field Ornithol.* 75:330-336. Dept. Agriculture, Western Australia, 100 Bougainvillea Ave., Forrestfield, WA 6059 Australia (The authors recommend the use of harnesses, particularly if molt will occur during the experimental period.) RCT

Productivity of Golden Eagles wearing backpack radiotransmitters. J. M. Marzluff, M. S. Vekasy, M.N. Kochert and K. Steenhof. 1997. *J. Raptor Res.* 31:223-227. Greenfalk Consultants, 8210 Gantz Ave., Boise, ID 83709 (Radio-transmitters were attached to 15 of 27 Golden Eagles captured from 1991 to 1994 in Idaho. Nesting success at 23 nest sites at which one or both parents were radio-tagged [39%] was considered similar to that [51%] at 63 control nest sites over the three years. Nest success of nests at which one or both parents were radio-tagged was significantly lower than that of control nests in 1993, but success rates did not differ in 1992 and success was slightly [but not significantly] higher at nests with radio-tagged parents in 1994. Larger sample sizes are needed to evaluate the effects of radio-tagging more definitively, as timing of nest failures varied in terms of laying vs non-laying, hatching vs non-hatching and fledging vs non-fledging. The authors identify prey availability and presence of sub-adults among nesting birds as factors that probably influence nesting success and need teasing apart from the influence of transmitters. Whether or not any parents at control nest sites were banded is not stated.) MKM

IDENTIFICATION, MOLTS, PLUMAGES, WEIGHTS AND MEASUREMENTS

Morphological traits of Pacific Flyway Canada Geese as an aid to subspecies identification and management. J. M. Pearce and K. S. Bollinger. 2003. *J. Field Ornithol.* 74:357-369. U.S. Geol. Surv., Alaska Sci. Center, 1011 E. Tudor Rd., Anchorage, AK 99503 (The use of culmen measurement is unsatisfactory. Better measurements included bill width at nail, bill width at base, head length and mid wing.) RCT

Molt patterns and age and sex determination of selected southeastern Cuban landbirds. P. Pyle, A. McAndrews, P. Velez, R. L. Wilkerson, R. B. Siegel and D. F. DeSante. 2004. *J. Field Ornithol.* 75:136-145. Inst. Bird Popl., Box 1346, Point Reyes Sta., CA 94956 (Fifteen species of resident passerine and non-passerine species were examined using data from banding studies and museum specimens. Results were similar to those found in related North American taxa.) RCT

Dear editor. D. [J.] Stiles. 2004. *Nature Alberta* 34(2):4. 20 Lake Wapta Rise S.E., Calgary, AB T2J 2M9 (Photograph of first "albino" Tree Swallow in Calgary area bluebird trail, monitored since 1980 and now consisting of 3500+ boxes. The bird is not described, but all the plumage in the dorsal view of the photograph is pure white and the bill obviously unpigmented. The only visible feature not consistent with a pure albino is that the one eye showing appears dark.) MKM

Use of DNA analysis to identify sex of Northern Spotted Owls (*Strix occidentalis caurinus*). T. L. Fleming, J. L. Halverson and J. B. Buchanan. 1996. *J. Raptor Res.* 30:118-122. Natl. Council of the Paper Industry for Air & Stream Improvement,

23308 N.E. 148 St., Brush Prairie, WA 98606 (Previously known methods of distinguishing sex in Spotted Owl adults could not be used on juveniles. DNA samples from blood of known-sexed adults showed sex-specific differences that correctly predicted sex of 59 owls [including 14 juveniles] sampled.) MKM

Age and sex differences in molt of the Montagu's Harrier. B. E. Arroyo and J. R. King. 1996. *J. Raptor Res.* 30:224-233. CNRS/CEBC, Beauvoir Sur Niort, F79360, France (Timing and pattern of molt were studied on 184 museum specimens and live birds sampled throughout their breeding and wintering ranges. Adult molt started in May-June in breeding areas and continued for six months until January-February on wintering areas without being suspended during migration. Primary molt started earlier in adult females than in adult males, but molt finished about the same time in both sexes. Body molt in yearlings started on the wintering grounds. Timing of flight feather molt in yearlings and second-year males was similar to that of adults, but tended to finish earlier.) MKM

Juvenal plumage characteristics of male Southeastern American Kestrels (*Falco sparverius paulus*). K. E. Miller and J. O. Smallwood. 1997. *J. Raptor Res.* 31:273-274. Dept. Wildl. Ecol. & Conserv., Univ. Florida, Box 110430, Gainesville, FL 32611 (Fifteen of 33 male nestlings in nest boxes in Florida lacked barring on the anterior half of the dorsum, and several had no barring at all. Only nine [27%] had barring throughout the entire dorsum as indicated in the banding key, based on *Falco s. sparverius,* and barring varied between brood mates of the same gender.) MKM

NORTH AMERICAN BANDING RESULTS

Down to earth–an Alaskan eagle is tracked down in Saskatchewan. K. Wrishko. 2004. *Blue Jay* 62:168. Box 70, Leader, SK S0N 1H0 (A banded Golden Eagle with a radio transmitter found dead near Leader, SK, in Dec 2000 had been banded in Denali National Park, AK, in Aug 1999, wintered near Estuary, SK, in 1999-2000, returned to Denali National Park in the summer of 2000, spent part of the fall of 2000 near Edmonton, AB, and returned to Estuary in Dec 2000 before starving to death in nearby Leader.) MKM

Natal and breeding dispersal in Barn Owls. C. D. Marti. 1999. *J. Raptor Res.* 33:181-189. Dept. Zool., Weber State Univ., Ogden, UT 84408-2505 (The mean dispersal distance of 144 recovered Barn Owl nestlings of 2085 banded in Utah from 1977 to 1996 was 102.9 km, range 0-1267 km. Neither weather nor population density appeared to affect dispersal distance. Among 48 females and 34 males banded as nestlings and recaptured as nesting adults, females moved significantly farther than males. Only 19 [16 females and three males] of at least 500 nesting birds moved from one breeding site to another.) MKM

Status of nesting Bald Eagles in Arizona. D. E. Driscoll, R. E. Jackman, W. G. Hunt, G. L. Beatty, J. T. Driscoll, R. L. Glinski, T. A. Gatz and R. I. Mesta. 1999. *J. Raptor Res.* 33:218-226. Predatory Bird Res. Group, Long Marine Lab., Univ. Calif., Santa Cruz, CA 95060 (Radio-tagging and banding helped monitor adult and nestling survival of a small, apparently increasing population breeding along Arizona's desert rivers Data on hallux, tarsal width, tail length, culmen, and weight are summarized for eight to 12 Arizona birds in comparison with birds from three other U.S. populations.) MKM

Use of nest boxes by Vaux's Swifts. E. L. Bull. 2003. *J. Field Ornithol.* 74:394-400. For. & Range Sci. Lab., 1401 Gekeler Lane, La Grande, OR 97850 (In northeastern Oregon, 29% of nest boxes were used during a four-year trial in grand fir and ponderosa pine habitats.) RCT

Longevity of Flammulated Owls: additional records and comparisons to other North American strigiforms. B. D. Linkhart and R. D. Reynolds. 2004. *J. Field Ornithol.* 75:192-195 Dept. Biol., Colorado College, 14 E. Cache La Poudre St., Colorado Springs, CO 80903 (A male was recaptured at a minimum age of 14 years and a female at 8 years.) RCT

Breeding between Tree Swallows from the same brood. D. Shurtler, D. J. T. Hussell, A. G. Horn, M. L. Leonard, R. W. Shurtler and D. Lepage. 2004. *J. Field Ornithol.* 75:353-358 (Dept. Biol., Acadia Univ., Wolfville, NS B4P 2R6 (Three instances of subsequent breeding by brood mates are described.) RCT

Movements and distribution of radio-collared Canada Geese in Anchorage, Alaska. D. L. York, J L. Cummings and K. L. Wedemeyer. 2000. *Northwest. Nat.* 81:11-17. U.S. Dept. Agriculture, Animal & Plant Health Inspection Serv., Natl. Wildl. Res. Centre, Fort Collins, CO 80521 (Lesser Canada Geese were captured by round-up, cannon nets, and alpha-chloralose bait at 13 sites in Anchorage. Subsequent movements were monitored in relation to molting sites and hazards to an air force base by daily observations and tracking of 24 geese fitted with coded neck collars and 50 geese equipped with both neck collars and telemetry equipment in Jul 1986, as well as an additional 181 geese captured and fitted with neck collars subsequently, until they migrated in Oct.) MKM

Survival, movements and habitat use of Aplomado Falcons released in southern Texas. C. J. Perez, P. J. Zwank and D. W. Smith. 1996. *J. Raptor Res.* 30:175-182. U.S. Fish & Wildl. Serv., Rm. 225, 320 N. Main, McAllen, TX 78501 (As part of a re-introduction program after Aplomado Falcons were extirpated as a U.S. breeding species, 28 of 38 hatching-year captive-bred falcons released in 1993 and 1994 in Texas were recaptured and fitted with tail-mounted radio-transmitters. The transmitters helped document the deaths of four birds in 1993 and five in 1994, determine home range sizes and distances moved by each bird, and demonstrate fidelity to specific foraging and roost sites.) MKM

A banding study of Cincinnati area Great Horned Owls. J. B. Holt, Jr. 1996. *J. Raptor Res.* 30:194-197. 853 Johnson St., North Andrews, MA 01845-5513 (From 1964-1992, 1570 nestling owls were banded at 906 nests within an 80 km radius of Cincinnati, OH, 1193 in Ohio, 324 in Indiana, and 53 in Kentucky. Of 151 recovered subsequently, 141 were within the study area. Six were recovered in Michigan when one to nine years old. About 42% of recoveries were "found dead," 15 caught in traps, 14 killed on highways, six captured alive and released, and five captured alive and kept in captivity.) MKM

Bald Eagle nesting ecology and habitat use: Lake McDonald, Glacier National Park, Montana. R. E. Yates. 1989. M.S. thesis, Univ. Montana, Missoula, MT; abstracted in *J. Raptor Res.* 30:256, 1996. (Attaching a radio-transmitter to a nesting adult Bald Eagle in 1986 provided data on territory size, nesting home range, regional range, and perch sites. The eagle flew 144 km to southeastern BC in both 1986 and 1987.) MKM

The Northern Goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis atricapillus*): is there evidence of a population decline? P. L. Kennedy. 1997. *J. Raptor Res.* 31:95-106. Dept. Fish & Wildl. Biol. & Graduate Progr. in Ecol., Colorado State Univ., Ft. Collins, CO 80523 (Thorough review suggests that evidence for population decline is weak. Radio-telemetry has supplied limited data on juvenile survival rates, and mark-recapture data from studies in northern California and northern New Mexico have provided estimates of adult survival, but more data are needed to assess the generality of the findings of these studies.) MKM

Northern Hawk Owls (*Surnia ulula caparoch*) and forest management in North America: a review. P. A. Duncan and W. C. Harris. 1997. *J. Raptor Res.* 31:187-190. Box 253, Balmoral, MB R0C 0H0 (Banding data from 1955 to 1991 illustrate both low overall numbers and population fluctuations of hawk owls in North America, although the banding effort was variable and not standardized.) MKM

Western continental summary. J. Battalio. 1993. *Hawk Migration Studies* 18(2):20-22. WillowOaks, #201, 1300 Briar Cliff, Bryan, TX 77802 (A Bald Eagle color-marked in Texas was observed in Baja California. Of 15 Peregrine Falcons radio-tagged on Padre Is., TX, one was located in Ecuador and another in Peru, where other Padre Island-banded Peregrines were also re-trapped. Both these details also appear in: **Texas region.** J. M. Economidy. 1993. *Hawk Migration Studies* 18(2):29-31. Suite 508, 6100 Bandera, San Antonio, TX 78238.) MKM

The ninety-seventh Christmas bird count December 20, 1996 to January 5, 1997. Delaware/ Maryland. R. F. Ringler. 1997. *Natl. Aud. Soc. Field Notes* 51:159-160. 6272 Pinyon Pine Court, Eldersburg, MD 21784 (A Sora at Jug Bay, MD, may be the first Christmas Bird Count

bird ever neither seen nor heard on count day, but detected by radio transmitter, subsequently confirmed by recapturing the bird several days after the count.) MKM

The summer season June 1-July 31, 1993. Middle Atlantic Coast region. W. R. Peterson. 1993. *Amer. Birds* 47:1096-1098. Box 686, Hanson, MA 02341-0686 (A Roseate Tern discovered by Ian Nisbet in Massachusetts in 1993 had been banded in Ireland in 1991.) MKM

Ontario Bird Records Committee Report for 2003. W. J. Crins. 2004. *Ont. Birds* 22:54-74. 170 Middlefield Rd., Peterborough, ON K9J 8G1 (Mist-net captures at Thunder Cape Bird Observatory along the north shore of Lake Superior provided Ontario's first record of Brewer's Sparrow and two extralimital records of Kentucky Warblers. A Piping Plover banded as a chick at the mouth of the Platte River, MI, in the summer of 2000 was observed in May and June 2001 at Long Point, ON.) MKM

The winter roosting behavior of Eastern Screech-Owls in central Kentucky. T. A. Duguay, G. Ritchison and J. P. Dugan. 1997. *J. Raptor Res.* 31:260-266. Dept. Biol. Sci., Eastern Kentucky Univ., Richmond, KY 40475 (Monitoring from October 1993 to March 1994 of three male and eight female owls fitted with radio transmitters provided data on numbers of sites used by each owl and frequency of use of each site and each site type. Different site types were used during different portions of the winter.) MKM

Double brooding by American Kestrels in Idaho. K. Steehnof and B. E. Peterson. 1997. *J. Raptor Res.* 31:274-276. Snake River Field Stn., Forest & Rangeland Ecosystem Sci. Center, Biol. Resources Div., U. S. Geol. Survey, 970 Lusk St., Boise, ID 83706 (Capture of the same marked pair of kestrels in two different boxes with two different clutches, both of which produced fledglings, provided the first evidence of double-brooding by this species north of 40° latitude.) MKM

NON-NORTH AMERICAN BANDING RESULTS:

The Red Kite (*Milvus milvus*) reintroduction project: modeling the impact of translocating kite young within England. I. Carter, M. McQuaid, N. Snell and P. Stevens. 1999. *J. Raptor Res.* 33:251-254. English Nature, Northminster House, Peterborough PE1 1UA, England (Observations of wing-tagged birds indicated that 76% of kites released into England from other parts of Europe in a reintroduction program from 1989 to 1994 survived and that survival of adults in subsequent years was 93.5%.) MKM

First recorded polygynous mating in the Red Kite (*Milvus milvus*). H. van Kleef and J. Bustamente. 1999. *J. Raptor Res.* 33:254-257 Burghardt van den Berghstraat 163, 6512 DK, Nijmegen, The Netherlands (A male color-banded as a nestling in a pine forest in Spain in 1977 was observed and retrapped there several times, documented as breeding since at least 1984. In 1996 and 1997, he was observed copulating with and attending the nests of both an unbanded and a banded female.) MKM

A new longevity record for the Pacific Golden-Plover. O. W. Johnson, P. L. Bruner, P. M. Johnson and A. E. Bruner. 2004. *J. Field Ornithol.* 75:134-135. Dept. Ecol., Montana State Univ., Bozeman, MT 59717 (A marked Pacific Golden-Plover died in Hawaii at a minimum age of 21 years, 3 months.) RCT

Blood parasites of nestling goshawks. E. P. Toyne and R. W. Ashford. 1997. *J. Raptor Res.* 31:81-83. WWF-UK, Panda House, Weyside Park, Catteshall Lane, Surrey GU7 1XR, U.K. (Blood taken from 48 nestlings at 23 nests during banding operations in Great Britain was examined for parasites and growth rates of parasitized young compared with growth rates of unparasitized young.) MKM

The Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) and modern forestry: a review of population trends and their causes in Europe. P. L. Saurola. 1997. *J. Raptor Res.* 31:129-137. Zool. Mus., Ringing Centre, Box 17, Univ. Helsinki, Finland (Banding data indicated population stability, then an increase in the Finnish population. Banding

recoveries have indicated that Scottish-bred Ospreys winter along the west coast of Africa, Swedish birds in inland waters of west Africa and Finnish Ospreys primarily in west and central Africa, with four Finnish-banded Ospreys recovered about 10,000 km south in South Africa. Banding recoveries also demonstrated that illegal shooting of Ospreys and entanglement in fishing nets are significant causes of mortality.) MKM

MKM = Martin K. McNicholl
RCT = Robert C. Tweit

Eastern Regional News

Eastern Bird Banding Association *Founded 1923*

EBBA'S 82nd ANNUAL MEETING
15-17 APRIL 2005
HOSTED BY BRADDOCK BAY BIRD OBSERVATORY
AIRPORT HOLIDAY INN ROCHESTER, NY
"PARTNERS ACROSS BORDERS"

WORKSHOPS: Danielle Kaschube (MAPS/MAPSPROG/Datasheets); Robert Yunick (Aging and Sexing Passerines); Rodney Olson, David Hauber, Bruce Fortman (Hands-on Saw-whet Owl Banding)
REPORTS FROM THE BANDING OFFICES: Lesley-Anne Howes; Monica Tomosy
FRIDAY EVENING PROGRAM: David Brewer and Bruce Fortman US/Canadian Saw-whet Owl Banding
SATURDAY BANQUET: David Bonter - Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology
PRESENTATIONS BY: Mark Deutschlander, Dawn Laing, David O'Kines, Stu Mackenzie, Brendan McCabe, John Tautin and others
FIELD TRIPS: BBRR Hawk Watch, Raptor Banding; BBBO Kaiser-Manitou Beach Banding Station

CONTACT INFORMATION

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