

Finally, for anyone wanting a more complete, professionally assembled first-aid kit, Johnson & Johnson sells (as possibly other manufacturers do as well) a kit of 170 items for \$19.99. In addition to treating cuts and scrapes, it contains an anti-biotic, cooling gel for burns; anti-itch medication;

analgesic; and an anti-diarrheal. It comes in a lightweight, compact plastic case measuring about 3 x 7 x 10".

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Recent Literature

BANDING HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHIES

In memorium John Baxter Miles 1942-2006. J. Iron. 2007. *OFO News* 25(2):20-21. 9 Lichen Place, Toronto, ON M3A 1X3 (Brief biography of prolific bander of birds at several Ontario localities, who founded the Selkirk Banding Station of the Haldimand Bird Observatory and held several executive positions on the boards of the Long Point Bird Observatory, Ontario Bird Banding Association, and two naturalist clubs.) MKM

BANDING EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES

Four-legged friend or foe? Dog walking displaces native birds from natural areas. P. B. Banks and J. V. Bryant. 2007. *Biology Letters* (Resource ecologists often ban dogs from natural habitats, fearing a negative impact on the native wildlife by dogs. This results in public outcries from dog lovers, who feel that their access to public lands is restricted. Little evidence was available to support this strategy. Recently, researchers compared the number and diversity of birds in woodlands before and shortly after dogs were walked on trails through the habitat. They found that dog walking led to a 35% reduction in abundance, both in areas where dog walking is common and where dog walking is prohibited.) WHS

IDENTIFICATION, MOLTS. PLUMAGES, WEIGHTS AND MEASUREMENTS

Identifying the Common Black-headed Gull. K. Kaufman. 1993. *Amer. Birds* 47:1156-1159. Box 130, Rocky Ridge, OH 43458 (The colors and shape of the hoods differ between Black-headed and Bonaparte's gulls, as do overall size, overall shape [stockiness], lengths of head and neck in relation to overall body, underwing pattern and Jul. - Sep. 2007

extent of gray on the neck in Basic plumage. Age differences of some features in both species are also mentioned.) MKM

The perplexing Christmas falcon. D. Dekker. 2001. *Edmonton Nat.* 29(1):11-13. 3899-112A St. NW, Edmonton, AB T6J 1K4 (Detailed description with sketch and photos of Gyrfalcon with dark, Peregrine-like head in Edmonton.) MKM

The confusing large falcons. D. Dekker. 2001. *Edmonton Nat.* 29(1):22-23. 3899-112A St. NW, Edmonton, AB T6J 1K4 (Brief review of identification features of Peregrine and Prairie falcons, Gyrfalcon and Northern Goshawks, emphasizing details that can mislead even experienced observers.) MKM

Cooper's Hawk or Sharp-shinned Hawk? V. Berardi. 2003. *Hawk Migration Studies* 28(2):19-24. 6032 Golfview Dr., Gurnee. IL 60031 (Illustrated summary and discussion of body shape, tail, wing, head and flight features that help distinguish these two *Accipiters*.) MKM

Sex determination in Booted Eagles (*Hieraaetus pennatus*) using molecular procedures and discriminant function analysis. J. Balbontín, M. Ferrier and E. Cassado. 2001. *J. Raptor Res.* 35:20-23, Estación Biológica de Doñana (CSIC) Avda. Maria Luisa s/n, Pabellón del Per , 41013, Sevilla, Spain (A discriminant function based on forearm length and body mass of 100 young and 42 adults measured between 1996 and 1998 was found to predict age of eagles in southwestern Spain with close to 100% accuracy, while another discriminant function based on bill, forearm, tail and tarsal lengths in the same population predicted sex with 98.8% accuracy. Tables summarize these measurements and wing lengths by age and gender.) MKM

Albino Purple Martin near Saskatoon. G. J. Parent. 2007. *Blue Jay* 65:166-167 and inside back cover. R.R. 5, Site 503, Box 40, Saskatoon, SK S7K 3J8 (Photos and description of white nestling with red eyes that hatched with three normally colored nestlings and fledged successfully at 28 days.) MKM

White Barn Swallows near Usherville, SK. M. Flalkowski. 2007. *Blue Jay* 65:167. (Three of four Barn Swallow nestlings in one clutch had entirely white plumage, but dark eyes, while the fourth chick and both parents were colored normally.) MKM

Mallard with unusual beak. B. Monro. 2007. *Blue Jay* 65:169. 1419 – 7A St. N.W., Calgary, AB T2M 3J9 (Female with partially split beak photographed in southern Alberta.) MKM

Sexing Bonelli's Eagle nestlings: morphometrics versus molecular techniques. L. Palma, S. Mira, P. Cardia, P. Beja, T. Guillemaud, N. Ferrand, M. Leonar Cancellla and L. Cancellla de Fonseca. 2001. *J. Raptor Res.* 35:187-193. Universidade de Algarve, FCMA, IMAR, Campus de Gambelas, 8000-810 Faro, Portugal (Gender of 63 Bonelli's Eagle nestlings in southwestern Portugal was determined by one molecular technique on their blood taken and compared with results from a second technique in 56 of them. Gender determination by the second technique concurred in 98% of the nestlings sampled. Ten body measurements taken at 35-50 days of age were tested against gender determined through these molecular techniques. Females were significantly larger in body mass and differences were also demonstrated in tarsus diameter and lengths of culmen, foot, forewing and hind claw, but not in lengths of central tail feather, fore claw, seventh primary or tarsus. Two discriminant models based on some of these parameters predicted gender with 96% accuracy.) MKM

NORTH AMERICAN BANDING RESULTS

Survival and recovery rate of Canada Geese staging in interior Alaska. M. W. Eicholz and J. S. Sedinger. 2007. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 71:36-41. Dept. Biol. and Wildl., Inst. of Arctic Biol., Univ. Alaska, Fairbanks, AK 99775. (The authors used capture

and re-sighting data to calculate annual survival and recovery rates for different age and sex classes of Lesser Canada Geese (*Branta canadensis parvipes*) staging in interior Alaska. Estimated survival rates were 0.49 for hatch-year geese and 0.68 for after-hatch-year geese. Survival rates were lower and recovery rates higher for geese in this study than for other populations, suggesting that harvest rates in this population are higher than elsewhere. Surveys to estimate abundance or other population parameters, such as reproductive success and recruitment, are necessary to determine whether or not this population is self-sustaining.) SG

Influence of natal experience on nest-site selection by urban-nesting Cooper's Hawks. R. W. Mannan, R. N. Mannan, C. A. Schmidt, W. A. Estes-Zumpf and C. W. Boal. 2007. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 71:64-68. School Nat. Resources, Univ. Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721 (The authors banded fledgling Cooper's Hawks [*Accipiter cooperii*] in Tucson, AZ, to determine if natal habitat [nest tree species and degree of development surrounding the nest tree] influenced selection of future nesting habitat. After monitoring banded birds nesting in Tucson for ten years, results showed that breeding birds did not show any preference for nest-sites similar to their natal nest-sites. The authors conclude that any small grove of large trees planted in Tucson could be used as a nest-site by Cooper's Hawks regardless of the level of development surrounding the nest.) SG

Survival of Rio Grande Wild Turkeys on the Edwards Plateau of Texas. B. A. Collier, D. A. Jones, J. N. Schaap, C. J. Randel III, B. J. Willsey, R. Aguirre, T. W. Schwertner, N. J. Silvey, and M. J. Peterson. 2007. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 71:82-86. Dept. of Wildl. & Fish. Sci., Texas A & M Univ., College Station, TX 77843 (The authors used radio-telemetry to compare survival of Rio Grande Wild Turkeys [*Meleagris gallopavo intermedia*] in areas with declining populations with that of areas with stable populations. The results indicate that juvenile and adult survival rates in the declining areas were similar to those in stable areas, suggesting that apparent declines in some regions might be due to differences during other life-history stages, such as nest success or poult survival.) SG

Lesser Scaup nest success and duckling survival on the Yukon Flats, Alaska. R. M. Corcoran, J. R. Lovvorn, M. R. Bertram and M. T. Vivion. 2007. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 71:127-134. Dept. Zool., Univ. Wyoming, Laramie, WY 82071 (Using bands and radio-telemetry, the authors studied nest success and duckling survival of Lesser Scaup [*Aythya affinis*] over three field seasons on the Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge in northeastern Alaska. Daily survival rate [DSR] of nests across all three years was 0.943, corresponding to a nest success of 12.3%, considerably lower than nest success rates reported elsewhere. Nest success was significantly greater for scaup that nested along wooded creeks than for those that nested in small or large wetlands. Duckling survival was lowest during the first 10 days post-hatching compared to days 11-20 and 21-30. Because nest success and duckling survival were much lower in the relatively pristine Yukon Flats than in other areas, the authors suggest that scaup conservation can be improved by estimating and comparing demographic rates from different geographic areas.) SG

Nine years of banding and recapture of hummingbirds in southern British Columbia. J. C. Finlay. 2007. *B.C. Birds* 15:9-23. 270 Trevlac Place, Victoria, BC. V9E 2C4 (From 1997-2005, 7,475 Rufous, 874 Calliope, 186 Anna's, and 76 Black-chinned hummingbirds were banded at 132 sites on Vancouver Island, southern mainland BC and adjacent areas of Alberta. About 12% of captured birds were Rufous females recaptured at their original banding sites, two being recaptured six years after being banded. Twelve Rufous were recaptured at other sites within BC. Six Rufous Hummingbirds banded elsewhere have been recovered in BC, including one banded in Louisiana and recovered 3,517 km away in BC and another banded in Arizona and recovered 2,319 km away on Vancouver Island. Another Louisiana-banded Rufous was recovered in the Crowsnest Pass, Alberta, slightly east of BC. Tables, figures and appendices provide further details by area, while the text includes discussion on evidence on the duration of the breeding period, possible second nestings and differences in numbers captured between years in relation to observer effort and weather.) MKM

Highest Swainson's Hawk nest record in Saskatchewan. A. Gerard. 2007. *Blue Jay* 65:115. 91 Caron Cresc., Grasswood, SK S7T 1A8 (Three young were banded in nest 72 ft 7 in [22.11 m] up a spruce in Saskatoon as part of Stuart Houston's long-term hawk studies.) MKM

Northern Saw-whet Owls *Aegolius acadicus* in Edmonton a Beaverhill Bird Observatory project. C. Priestley. 29(2):9-11. address not included (Six owls were captured at three of four sites during the early stages of a planned long-term banding study on population density, site fidelity, territoriality and molt progression.) MKM

Winter roosting behavior of American Kestrels. D. R. Ardia. 2001. *J. Raptor Res.* 35:58-61. Dept. Environ. & Forest Biol., State Univ. New York College Environ. Sci. & Forestry, Syracuse, NY 13210 (Color bands helped differentiate year-round resident from winter resident kestrels in Pennsylvania.) MKM

Osprey banding program near Loon Lake, SK, 1975-2002. C. S. Houston and F. Scott. 2007. *Blue Jay* 65:133-137. 863 University Dr., Saskatoon, SK S7N 0J8 (Numerous nestlings were banded at 14 lakes and smaller water bodies in western Saskatchewan from 1975-2002, with 145 receiving additional rivet color bands from 1988 to 1994. From 1988 to 1990 and in 1993, adults were trapped in an anchored, dome-shaped carpet at their nests and color-banded. A nestling banded in 1976 was retrapped at a nest 21 km away when 13 and 14 years old. Three young died during their first southward migration in Colorado, Oklahoma, and Texas. An Osprey skeleton was found in Nebraska eight years after being banded. Two banded nestlings died in Alberta nine and 15 years after being banded. Long-distance recoveries were in Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, and Panama. Color-banded nestlings were observed subsequently at four other lakes 0.5-175 km from their natal banding sites, while another was observed eight years after banding in North Dakota. Twelve color-banded adults were re-trapped at their banding sites in subsequent years while two others nested at other nest-sites 2.5 and 12 km from their banding sites. Two were reported in Mexico. Banding of adults had no obvious adverse effects initially, but appeared to increase the chance of subsequent nesting failure.) MKM

Successful fostering of two Great Horned Owl chicks. J. B. Clarke. 2007. *Blue Jay* 65:137-138. 323 Habkirk Dr., Regina, SK S4S 6A9 (After the chicks were apparently orphaned at about five weeks old, they were added to a one-chick nest in the same area. Bands on all three chicks helped monitor their progress until all were seen in a nearby tree after fledging.) MKM

Caspian Tern banded at Dore Lake, SK: third oldest at 28 years, 7 months. C. S. Houston, P. D. McLoughlin, and J. P. Ludwig. 2007. *Blue Jay* 65:140-142. 863 University Dr., Saskatoon, SK S7N 0J8 (Of 321 Caspian Terns banded 1964 and 1978 at Dore Lake, SK, seven were recovered subsequently, one in Saskatchewan, one in Mexico and five in three U.S. states. One banded on 8 Jun 1978 was killed by an aircraft on 11 Jun 2007 in Louisiana, when 28 years, seven months old. Two older longevity records were of birds banded on Beaver Is., MI, and recovered at 29 years, seven months and 29 years, zero month old. Both the Michigan birds wore second bands when recovered, whereas the Dore Lake bird wore its original band, which had lost 41.6% of its original weight. A table provides full banding and recovery details of the seven Dore Lake recoveries and of the three oldest recoveries of Michigan-banded Caspian Terns.) MKM

Swainson's Hawk recovery record of 18 years. E. T. Jones. 2007. *Blue Jay* 65:164. 119 Creekside Terrace, 291 Blackburn Dr. E. SW, Edmonton, AB T6W 1B9 (A hawk banded near Cereal, AB, 17 Jul 1988 was found dead in Argentina in February 2007.) MKM

Analysis of Bald Eagle spatial use of linear habitat. A. R. Harmata and G. J. Montopoli. 2001. *J. Raptor Res.* 35:207-213. Fish & Wildl. Progr., Dept. of Ecol., Montana State Univ., Bozeman, MT 59717 (Five radio-tagged Bald Eagles were monitored along the Snake River in Wyoming. More productive individuals in terms of numbers of young fledged tended to be those that perched closer to their nest sites. Dispersion of perch sites within territories of successful males tended to be more even than that of a less successful male, while females showed the opposite pattern.) MKM

Habitat use, population density, and home range of Elf Owls (*Micrathene whitneyi*) at Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge, Texas. C. M. Gamel and T. Brush. 2001. *J. Raptor Res.* 35:214-220. Dept. Biol., Univ. Texas-Pan American, Edinburg, TX 78539 (Radio-transmitters were attached to four owls lured into mist nets by broadcasting taped calls in 1995 and five in 1996. The transmitters helped determine home ranges and habitat use.) MKM

NON-NORTH AMERICAN BANDING RESULTS

Postfledging survival and development of juvenile Liliac-crowned Parrots. A. Salina-Melgoza and K. Renton. 2007. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 71:43-50. Instituto de Biologia, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, A.P. 21, San Patricio. Jalisco, C.P. 48980, Mexico (The authors fitted radio-transmitters on 68 Lilac-crowned Parrots (*Amazona finschi*) fledglings from 1996 to 2003 to determine the survival and development of juveniles during their first year after leaving the nest. First-year survival was 73%; all mortalities occurred within five weeks of fledging. Nesting Lilac-crowned Parrots averaged 0.70 independent young per egg-laying pair over eight breeding seasons, although productivity varied among years. Young parrots were dependent on their parents for four to five months postfledging. Management programs for this parrot should consider ensuring that suitable habitat is available during the postfledging period, as this appears to be when survival rates for young parrots are lowest.) SG

Rapid sustainability monitoring for raptors by radiotagging and DNA-fingerprinting. R. Kenward, T. Katzner, M. Wink, V. Marcstro, S. Walls, M. Karlbom, R. Pfeffer, E. Bragin, K. Hodder, and A. Levin. 2007. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 71:238-245. Centre for Ecol. & Hydrol., Winfrith Tech. Centre, Dorset DT2 8ZD, UK (Demographic models for exploited populations of three raptor species were developed from three types of data. For two species [Northern Goshawk, *Accipiter gentilis* in Sweden and Common Buzzard, *Buteo buteo* in Great Britain], banding and telemetry data were available; for the third species [Saker Falcon, *Falco cherrug* in Kazakstan], DNA data were also

available. Collection of a sufficient amount of data to estimate population parameters reliably when only banding and telemetry data were available required up to 18 years. However, with the addition of DNA data and the rapid improvement in telemetry technology, sufficient data can be collected in as few as four years.) SG

Trans-Atlantic vagrancy of Palearctic birds in Trinidad and Tobago. M. Keefick and F. E. Hayes. 2006. *J. Carib. Ornithol.* 19:61-72. 36 Newallovile Ave., San Juan, Trinidad and Tobago (A nestling Gray Heron banded in France in 1958 was shot in Trinidad in 1959. A Common Tern banded as a chick in Finland in 1968 was recovered in Trinidad in 1970 and four chicks banded in the Azores were recovered in Brazil.) MKM

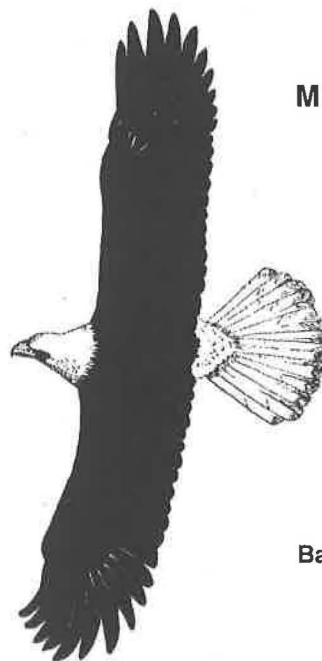
Características de la migración otoñal de las aves terrestres en varias regions de Cuba. H. González, A. Llanes, B. Sánchez, D. Rodríguez, E. Pérez, and P. Blanco. 2006. *J. Carib. Ornithol.* 19:73-90. (Data from circular plot counts and mist-net captures were combined to compare species diversity and numbers of birds during autumn at 16 sites in Cuba.) MKM

Dispersal of juvenile and immature Bonelli's Eagles in northeastern Spain. J. Real and S. Mañosa. 2001. *J. Raptor Res.* 35:9-14. Dept. de Biol. Animal, Facultat de Biol., Universitat de Barcelona, Avida Diagonal 645, E-08028, Barcelona, Spain (Dispersal was studied by wing-tagging and banding 122 eagles between 1986 and 1992. By 1988, 18 band recoveries and 42 "incidental" observations of these birds ranged from 1 to 1020 km [mean 101 km] from their nests, with up to 57% within 100 km of their natal nests and 33% beyond 200 km. Tendencies of males to move shorter distances than females and of juveniles to move shorter distances than immatures were not statistically significant. The proportion of band recoveries to sightings was lower at short distances than longer distances. The recording rate declined considerably after one year. Ten of 18 birds found dead were electrocuted, four killed by humans, one starved, and the cause of death of three was unknown.) MKM

Fidelity to territory, nest site and mate, survivorship and reproduction of two sympatric forest-falcons. R. Thorstrom, C. M. Morales, and J. D. Ramos. 2001. *J. Raptor Res.* 35:98-106. The Peregrine Fund, 566 West Flying Hawk Lane, Boise, ID 83709 (Observations of 39 adult and 57 nestling Barred Forest-Falcons and six adult and five nestling Collared Forest-Falcons in Guatemala from 1988-1996 showed that both exhibited 100% fidelity to territories and 100% mate fidelity. The only territory switch was a movement by a widowed male into an adjacent territory with a widowed female. Annual survivorship of Barred Forest-Falcons banded in 1989 was 95.3% in males and 92.3% in females. More than 50% of the offspring produced were by 19% of the falcons that bred. At least one pair of Barred Forest-Falcons nested successfully in the same nest for at least six successive years.) MKM

Factors influencing length of the post-fledging period and timing of dispersal in Bonelli's Eagle (*Hieraaetus fasciatus*) in southwestern Spain. E. Mínguez, E. Angulo, and V. Siebering. 2001. *J. Raptor Res.* 35:228-234. Estación Biológica de Doñana (CSIC), Apdo 1056, 41080 Sevilla, Spain (Radio-transmitters on 13 nestlings helped determine fledging ages in relation to hatching, post-fledging periods, increase in mobility, initiation and duration of dispersal, dispersal distance and altitude of dispersal.) MKM

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Bald Eagle
by George West