Mueller, H.C. and D.D. Berger. 1966. Analysis of weight and fat variations in transient Swainson's Thrushes. *Bird-Banding* 37:88-112.

Poole, R. and C. Brown. 2007. Survival after banding. *N. Amer. Bird Bander* 32:78-80.

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Recent Literature

BANDING EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES

A method for trapping breeding adult American Oystercatchers. C. P. McGowan and T. R. Simons. 2005. *J. Field Ornithol.* 76:46-49. USGS Coop. Fish & Wildl. Res. Unit, North Carolina State Univ., Box 7617, Raleigh, NC 27695 (The authors used a remote-controlled mechanical decoy to lure birds to a leg-hold noose-mat.) RCT

A technique to produce aluminum color bands for avian research. T. J. Koronkiewicz, E. H. Paxton and M. K. Sogge. 2005. *J. Field Ornithol.* 76:94-97. USGS Colorado Plateau Field Stn., Box 5614, North. Arizona Univ., Flagstaff, AZ 86011 (Color-anodized aluminum bands are used with automobile pin-striping tape and sealed with flexible epoxy. These bands are additional to standard BBL bands.) RCT

Rapid sustainability modeling 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. (Demographic models for exploited populations of three raptor species were developed using three types of data. For two species, Northern Goshawks [*Accipiter gentilis]* in Sweden and Common Buzzards [*Buteo buteo*] in Great Britain, banding and telemetry data were available; for the third species, Saker Falcon [*Falco cherrug*] in Khazakstan, 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 little time as four years.) SG

Use of implanted radiotransmitters to estimate survival of Greater Sage-Grouse chicks. M. A. Gregg, M. R. Dunbar and J. A. Crawford. 2007. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 71:646-651. USFWS, Sheldon-Hart Mountain Natl. Wildl. Refuge Complex, Box 111, Lakeview, OR (Low chick survival is one likely cause of declines of Greater Sage-Grouse [*Centrocercus urophasianus*] populations in the Pacific Northwest. The authors implanted subcutaneous radio transmitters to track survival of 286 chicks. Chicks were captured at 24-36 hours post hatch; transmitters were implanted at the capture site. Unlike other studies in which chicks were captured and moved to alternate locations (vehicle, lab, etc.), surgery was conducted at the capture site. Thus, goals of the study were to develop field surgery techniques, evaluate post-surgery chick survival and determine cause of death. Two chicks apparently died as a result of surgery. At the end of the tracking period, 26 chicks were alive and 212 dead. About 80% of mortalities were attributed to predation. The overall 28-day survival rate was 0.22. Data from 48 chicks were deleted due to transmitter loss or failure. Necropsies of 22 dead chicks revealed no inflammation or infection associated with the implantation or infection associated with the implantation surgery. The estimated survival rate was about half that of another study in which chicks were fitted with external transmitters.) SG

IDENTIFICATION, MOLTS, PLUMAGES, WEIGHTS AND MEASUREMENTS

Featured photo: identification of adult Pacific and American golden-plovers in their south-bound migration. A. Jaramillo. 2004. *West. Birds* 35:120-123. San Francisco Bay Bird Observ., Box 247, Akviso, CA 95002 (Details with two color photos.) RCT

Effect of plumage wear on the identification of female Red-winged and Tricolored blackbirds. P. Unitt, 2004. *West. Birds* 35:228-230. San Diego Nat. Hist. Mus., Box 121390, San Diego, CA 92112 (Discussion of plumage differences.) RCT

Age-related timing and patterns of prebasic body molt in wood warblers (Parulidae). C. A. Debruyne, J. M. Hughes and D. J. T. Hussell. 2006. *Wilson J. Ornithol.* 118:374-379. Dept. Biol., Lakehead Univ., 955 Olive Rd., Thunder Bay, ON P7B 5E1 (These parameters were compared for HY and AHY American Redstarts [*Steophaga ruticilla*] and Yellow Warbler [*Dendroica petechia*]). RCT

Inability to predict geographic origin of Yellow-headed Blackbirds, *Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus,* during migration. D. J. Twedt, G. M. Linz and W. J. Bleier. 2001. *Can. Field-Nat.* 115:549-550. USGS Patuxent Wildl. Res. Cent., 2524 S. Frontage Rd., Vicksburg, MS 39180 (Although nine measurements from 176 females and 1481 males collected in the three prairie provinces and North Dakota during the breeding season exhibited "clearly discernable morphometric differences," with larger bodied birds to the north and west, principal component scores from birds collected in the fall in North Dakota were inadequate to predict geographic origins of birds in North Dakota at that time.) MKM

Plumage and internal morphology of the "prairie grouse," *Tympanuchus cupido* x *phasianellus,* of Manitoulin Island, Ontario. H. G. Lumsden. 2005. *Can. Field-Nat.* 119:515-524. 144 Hillview Rd., Aurora, ON L4G 2M5 (Measurements and visual descriptions of breasts, flank feather patterns, pinnae, tail feather patterns, tail gradations, tail lengths, skeletal characteristics and wing chords on Greater Prairie-Chickens, Sharp-tailed Grouse and hybrids between them are illustrated in photographs or tabulated. Colors of "booming sacs" and changes over time in the proportion of the three taxa on the island are also discussed.) MKM

Melanistic Tree Swallow in British Columbia. R. W. Campbell and C. Siddle. 2006. *Wildlife Afield* 3:130-139. 2511 Kilgary Place. Victoria, BC V8N 1J6 (Description and photographs of road-killed swallow with black bill, legs and plumage except for small patches of greenish-blue on the top of the head, forehead, upper back and scapulars. The authors located only two previous records of melanism in this species.) MKM

NORTH AMERICAN BANDING RESULTS

Purple Martin recovery in British Columbia: productivity and inter-colony movements. L. M. Darling, J. C. Finlay and T. W. Gillespie. 2002. *Northwest. Nat.* 83:68. Parks & Protected Areas Branch, BC Ministry of Water, Land & Air Protection, Box 9398, Stn. Prov. Gov., Victoria, BC V8W 9M9 (From 1998 to 2000, 9% of nestlings banded at nest boxes in BC since 1985 were resighted as subadults at colonies in BC, OR and WA, 21% at their natal colonies. Others bred as far as 500 km from the colonies in which they hatched.) MKM

Agonistic behavior of Cooper's Hawks. C. W. Boal. 2001. *J. Raptor Res.* 35:253-254. (Bands and/or radio-tags helped determine relationships, such as neighbors or non-neighbors, of territorial intruders to territorial holders, and thus interpret differences in degree of aggression shown by territory holders to intruders,) MKM

Habitat use by Sage Grouse in altered landscapes. F. A. Hall. 2002. *Northwest. Nat.* 83:70. Calif. Dept. Fish & Game, 728-600 Fish & Game Rd., Wendel, CA 96136 (Radios attached to 65 female grouse in California revealed that more successful hens tended to move almost twice as far between leks and nest-sites as less successful hens and that second nesting attempts were twice as likely to succeed as first nesting attempts. Three dispersal patterns became apparent: 28% of marked females were year-round residents within 7 km of the lek site at which they were captured, 34% were two-way migrants of up to 25 km, and 38% were three-way migrants of up to 74 km. Some females in northeastern California and southwestern Nevada may occupy up to 700 km^2 home ranges annually.) MKM

Understanding variation in singing behavior: a missing link in the analysis of count data for shrub-steppe songbirds. B. L. Walker. 2002. *Northwest. Nat.* 83:87-88. Wildl. Biol. Progr., School Forestry, Univ. Montana, Missoula, MT 59812 (Detectability by song of male Brewer's

Sparrow in a color-banded population in Washington was less in paired individuals than in those not yet paired. Singing rates also varied with spring arrival dates of females.) MKM

Calgary Bird Banding Society 2006 Annual Technical Report. D. M. Collister and G. Smiley. 2007. Calgary Bird Band. Soc., Calgary. iii + 26 text pp. + 7 figures, 11 tables + 7 appendices. Calgary Bird Band. Soc., 247 Parkside Cr. SE, Calgary, AB T2J 4J3 (During the fifth consecutive spring of banding at Inglewood Bird Sanctuary in Calgary, 311 new bandings of 41 species were accomplished in 2273 net-hours, while 4513 net-hours during their 12th full fall effort netted 1625 new bandings of 67 species. A MAPS banding effort there produced 139 new bandings of 22 species, the highest totals since the project began in 1992. Fall saw-whet owl netting in the Calgary foothills captured 158 owls on 37 evenings. Calgary-area saw-whet banding, along with that at Delta in Manitoba and Edmonton farther north in Alberta is helping to document their fall migration period in southern portions of the prairie provinces. Recaptures at Inglewood totaled 690 of at least 450 individual birds of 49 species, including 67 banded in previous years, the first recaptured Tennessee Warbler, second recaptured Yellow-rumped Warbler, a 2002-banded cowbird recaptured annually since and longevity records of five and nine-year old American Robins and a seven-year old Yellow Warbler. Northern Saw-whet Owls banded southwest of Calgary were recovered in Saskatchewan and Montana. Significant increases in numbers of Traill's Flycatchers, Wilson's Warblers and White-crowned Sparrows corresponded with an increase in second growth and shrubby habitats. The introduction also provides a list of the society's previous projects. Trends for 25 species are graphed and discussed briefly, with cautionary notes on their preliminary nature. Statistically significant increases in three species "are consistent" with habitat changes.

A new MAPS project in Dinosaur Provincial Park produced 234 new bandings of 29 species and 51 recaptures in six sessions, but was found to be too logistically challenging to continue.

Migration monitoring at an ongoing and a new site in Costa Rica resulted in the capture of 748 birds, of which 383 were new bandings, 349 recaptures and 16 released without banding. These totals include 21 Nearctic-breeding Neotropical migrants of 11 species, of which three had been banded at the same site in previous years. A table lists 159 birds of 55 Neotropical resident species recaptured from banding in previous years. I have subtracted one bird from this list [a Yellow-bellied Flycatcher], as its breeding range does not extend south into Central America. Six species were new to their Costa Rican banding list.

All injuries and fatalities are tabulated by species in relation to total caught, with an overall injury rate of 0.70% for all projects combined. Full details on locations, daily and seasonal efforts, daily and seasonal results, including comparisons with other years, all on-site recaptures and current and previous totals banded during current MAPS efforts are provided on maps and graphs and in appendices and tables, although Table 2b and Figure 8 are missing, at least from the review copy.) MKM

Close inbreeding and related observations in Cooper's Hawks. A. C. Stewart, R. N. Rosenfield and M. A. Nyhof. 2007. *J. Raptor Res.* 41:227-230. Conservation Data Centre, Ecosystems Branch, Ministry of Environ., Box 9358 Stn. Prov. Govt., Victoria, BC V8W 9M2 (After a yearling female banded as a nestling on Vancouver Island was observed nesting with an unbanded male in 1997, she was found nesting the following year with her banded brother. The latter nested with an unmarked female in 1999 and was found dead in 2000. A 2003 nesting pair consisted of a banded yearling female and a banded three-year old male, both of which were offspring of the same banded pair, albeit from different years. Other instances involving one banded bird mated to an unbanded bird or participating in courtship behavior with an unbanded bird were believed to involve siblings or parent-offspring pairs because of natal philopatry. Although eight 1995-2007 banded nestlings from southern Vancouver Island have been recovered or observed on the mainland, most apparently stay on the island. The only previously documented instances of inbreeding in Cooper's Hawks were a grandmother-grandson pair mated for three consecutive years in Wisconsin and a sibling pair in Arizona.) MKM

Calgary area bluebird trail monitor's report 2007. D. J. Stiles. 2007. Private report. 13 pp. 20 Lake Wapta Rise SE, Calgary, AB T2J 2M9 (During 2007, 24 of 49 Calgary area bluebird trail monitors banded 485 adult and 3943 fledgling Tree Swallows and 285 adult and 3486 fledgling Mountain Bluebirds. At the time young were banded at two Tree Swallow nests, four extra young were in each box–apparently recently fledged visitors. One 2007-banded Tree Swallow and two bluebirds were recovered at other Alberta sites. Several swallows and bluebirds banded in previous years were recovered within Alberta but outside the study area. One six-year and four seven-year-old Tree Swallows were recaptured, four of which had been recaptured one to five additional years. The oldest bluebird recaptured was six years old. A Tree Swallow that laid an egg while being banded moved to another nest box, as did four others after failed nestings. One banded Tree Swallow moved longer distances between nest boxes than usual two years in a row, while one Mountain Bluebird was unusual in returning to nest in its natal nest box. A five-year pattern of recoveries indicates that a higher percentage of young bluebirds are recaptured than Tree Swallows, whereas more Tree Swallows attain older ages. The oldest Tree Swallows to date have reached eight years, the oldest Tree Swallow nine years.) MKM

Survival and recovery rate of Canada Geese staging in interior Alaska. M. W. Eicholz and J. S. Sedinger. 2007. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 71:36-42. Dept. Biol. & Wildl., Inst. Arctic Biol., Univ. Alaska, Fairbanks, 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-hatching-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

Prey and reproduction in a metapopulation decline among Swainson's Hawks, *Buteo swainsoni*. J. K. Schmutz, C. S. Houston and S. J. Barry. 2001. *Can. Field-Nat.* 115:257-273 (Based on large numbers of nesting adults and young, many of which were banded, color-banded and/or radio-tagged, primarily near Hanna, AB, 1975-1996 and Kindersley or Saskatoon, SK, 1944-1996. Individual markings were especially important in determining dispersal and other movements.) MKM

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 whether or not 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

Initial movements of juvenile Piping Plovers, *Charadrius melodus*, from natal sites in northwestern North Dakota. J. M. Knetter, R. K. Murphy and S. C. Lutz. 2001. *Can. Field-Nat.* 115:352-353. Dept. Wildl. Ecol., Univ. Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706 (Eleven of 15 transmitters attached to chicks at about 20 days of age fell off within 24 hours. These were able to fly at 21-23 days of age. Researchers were no longer able to locate two when they were 25 days old. The other two had moved about 50 km. each to different locations, suggest that chicks can move considerable distances soon after attaining flight. Another color-banded juvenile was observed to move more than 5000 km from North Dakota to the Gulf Coast in less than five days.) MKM

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. Silvy and M. J. Peterson. 2007. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 71:82-86. Dept. Wildl. & Fish. Sci., Texas A & M Univ., College Station, TX 77843 (The authors used radiotelemetry 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 (The authors used bands and radio telemetry to study 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 ten days post-hatching compared to 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

Predation on nesting woodpeckers in British Columbia. E. L. Walters and E. H. Miller. 2001. *Can. Field-Nat.* 115:413-419. Dept. Biol. Sci., Florida State Univ., Tallahassee, FL 32306-1100 (The carcass of an adult radio tagged Red-naped Sapsucker was found in a Cooper's Hawk nest near Cache Creek, BC, four days after its young fledged.) MKM

Evidence for double brooding by a Mallard, *Anas platyrhynchos,* in eastern South Dakota. J. D. Stafford, L. D. Flake and P. W. Mammenga. 2001. *Can. Field-Nat.* 115:502-504. Dept. Wildl.& Fish., Box 9690, Mississippi State Univ., Mississippi State, MS 39762 (A radio marked hen raised one brood to fledging. After 25 days, she nested again and was with the second brood until at least 36 days after they fledged, probably 50. Two radio-tagged ducklings and one banded duckling from the first brood were found dead a few days after fledging, but another banded duckling was shot during October two years later.) MKM

Winter movement dynamics of Black Brant. M. S. Lindberg, D. H. Ward, T. L. Tibbitts and J. Roser. 2007. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 71:534-540. Dept. Biol. & Wildl. and Inst. Arctic Biol., Box 757000, Univ. Alaska, Fairbanks, AK 99757 (Because some goose species depend on fat reserves accumulated during winter or spring migration for successful breeding, the winter distribution and movements of such geese could have negative impacts on their reproduction during the following breeding season. The effects of winter distribution and movements could be especially important for those species, such as Brant [*Branta bernicla nigricans*], that still use non-agricultural habitats because food resources may be more limiting. The authors searched four Brant wintering sites in Mexico and southern California for Brant that had been marked uniquely on eight breeding sites in Alaska, Canada and Russia over a 15-year period. Based on more than 4,000 observations of almost 3,000 individual Brant, the authors found that although Brant exhibit a high degree of fidelity to wintering sites, they also show extensive movements among the sites. Climatic events, such as El Niño and La Niña, appear to influence Brant movements among wintering sites negatively. The authors conclude that management of wintering Brant should focus on conservation of the network of wintering sites, as Brant feed soley on marine native intertidal plants and do not willingly use agricultural grains. Changes in the extent or distribution of these coastal wintering sites in southern California and Baja California will be harmful for Brant, given that only arid lands surround the main wintering sites.) SG

Age-specific survival and probable causes of mortality in female Lesser Prairie-Chickens. C. A. Haben, J. C. Pitman, B. K. Sandercock, R. J. Robel and R. D. Applegate. 2007. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 71:518-525. Div. Biol., Kansas State Univ., Manhattan, KS 66506 (Survival of female Lesser Prairie-Chickens [*Tympanuchus pallidicinctus*] in Kansas were monitored over seven years. At both study sites, survival of yearling hens was greater than that of adults. More adults than yearlings were tending broods; therefore, caring for chicks appears to increase the risk of predation. Most hen mortality occurred during May and June, and most was attributed to mammals or raptors.) SG

Survival of Wood Duck duckings and broods in Mississippi and Alabama. J. B. Davis, R. R. Cox, Jr., R. M. Kaminski and B. D. Leopold. 2007. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 71:507-517. Dept. Wildl. & Fish., Mississippi State Univ., Box 9690, Mississippi State, MS 39762 (The survival of more than 400 Wood Duck (*Aix sponsa*) ducklings was studied in two different habitats: palustrine wetlands in MS and riverine wetlands in AL. In MS, duckling survival among four years ranged from 0.15-0.24; the overall estimate of brood survival [at least one of four marked duckling per brood surviving] was 0.64. Age and body mass of the hen, hatch date of ducklings, duckling mass, brood size at nest departure, inter-day travel distance by ducklings, site and habitat use, daily minimum air temperature and precipitation all influenced survival rates. In AL, duckling survival in each of two years was 0.29; brood survival was 0.71. Inter-day travel distance appeared to have the most influence on survival rates.) SG

Black Brant harvest, density dependence and survival: a record of population dynamics. J. S. Sedinger, C. A. Nicolai, C. J. Lensink, C. Wentworth and B. Conant. 2007. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 71:496-506. Dept. Nat. Resources & Environ. Sci., Univ. Nevado-Reno, 1000 Valley Rd., Reno, NV 89512 (The Black Brant [*Branta bernicla nigricans*] population has declined since the 1960s. To determine whether or not harvest [both sport and subsistence] contributed to the decline, the authors examined 53 years of banding and band recovery data, along with estimates of harvest and population size to assess the role of harvest and density dependence in survival patterns and population dynamics of Black Brant over the period 1950-2003. As sport harvest rates declined from the 1950s through the 1990s, Brant survival rates increased. Survival rates were the highest in the 1990s and did not increase in the 2000s despite a continued decrease in sport hunting activity. Subsistence hunting had little or no effect on survival rates. Although sport hunting likely influenced survival in the early decades for which data were available, the continued decline in Brant numbers is likely due to low recruitment since the 1990s.) SG

Survival of breeding Pacific Common Eiders on the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, Alaska. H. M. Wilson, P. L. Flint, C. L. Moran and A. N. Powell. 2007. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 71:403-410. Dept. Biol. & Wildl., Univ. Alaska-Fairbanks, 211 Irving I, Fairbanks, AK 99775 (Over 360 breeding female adult Pacific Common Eiders [Somateria mollisima v-nigrum] were banded in Alaska, followed by 268 recaptures and resightings between 1995 and 2004. Annual apparent survival rates were high [averaging 0.892]. Survival rates showed little variation among years or among the four study sites, a pattern consistent with survival rates of other long-lived marine birds. Because breeding adult female survival rates appear to be quite constant regardless of year or location, management efforts to ameriolate the current population decline could be better directed at other demographic parameters.) SG

American Woodcock fall migration using Central Region band-recovery and Wing-Collection Survey data. N. A. Myatt and D. G. Krementz. 2007. *J. Wildlife Manage.* 71:336-344. Arkansas Coop. Fish & Wildl. Res. Unit, Dept. Biol. Sci., Univ. Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701 (The authors used Central Region [which includes the Mississippi Flyway and part of the Central Flyway] American Woodcock [*Scolopax minor*] banding data and wing-survey data to determine timing and progression of fall migration and the final destination of woodcocks banded in MI, MN and WI prior to the fall hunting seasons. Band recovery data indicated that migration of birds banded in MI, MN and WI did not begin until early November. Wing-receipt data support this conclusion, which contradicts earlier studies that suggested that migration starts in early October. The authors

suggest that the early October migration reflects birds moving from Canada south through the upper Great Lakes region, whereas the November migration represents birds native to the upper Great Lakes. Thus, there appear to be two migratory populations that differ in the timing and duration of their migration. Birds banded in MI, MN and WI generally arrived on their wintering grounds [mostly Louisiana] by 15 Dec.) SG

Response of male Mountain Chickadees, *Poecile gambeli,* to playback of different song types. M. O. Wiebe and M. R. Lein. 2003. *Can. Field-Nat.* 117:76-81. (Lein): Dept. Biol. Sci., Univ. Calgary, Calgary, AB T2N 1N4 (Color banded individuals aided in interpretation of response to playbacks.) MKM

Patterns of nestling feeding in Harris's Sparrows, *Zonotrichia querula* and White-crowned Sparrows, *Z. leucophrys,* in the Northwest Territories, Canada. C. J. Norment. *Can. Field-Nat.* 117:203-208. Dept. Environ. Sci. & Biol., SUNY College at Brockport, Brockport, NY 14420 (Differential role by gender in feeding young was studied in relation to age of young in color-banded pairs. In both species, only the females brooded the young and females initially fed young more frequently than males, which participated more as chicks grew older.) MKM

Have Lesser Scaup, *Aythya affinis,* reproductive rates declined in parkland Manitoba? D. N. Koons and J. J. Rotella. 2003. *Can. Field-Nat.* 117:582-588. School Forestry & Wildl. Sci., 108 M. White Smith Hall, Auburn Univ., AL 36849 (Data from 34 females trapped in decoy or Weller traps and fitted with radio transmitters in 1999 and 2000 indicated that nests were initiated later and had lower nesting success and chick survival rates than were found in an earlier study in the same area.) MKM

Spring dispersal patterns of Red-winged Blackbirds, *Agelaius phoeniceus*, staging in eastern South Dakota. H. J. Homan, G. M. Linz, R. M. Engeman and L. B. Penry. 2004. *Can. Field-Nat.* 118:201-209. U.S. Dept. Agric., Natl. Wildl. Res. Cent., 2110 Miriam Circle, Bismarck, SD 58501-2502 (About 370,000 blackbirds were color-marked aerially with a fluorescent spray seven times in post-breeding flocks in SD. Dispersal distances from the roosts were determined by collecting birds and by examining them under a fluorescent lamp.) MKM

The Barred Owl, *Strix varia,* in Alberta: distribution and status. L. T. Priestley. 2004. *Can. Field-Nat.* 118:215-224. Beaverhill Bird Observ., Box 1418, Edmonton, AB T6B 2X3 (All bandings are listed by month [May 1966-June 1999], locations, age-sex, number banded and bander.) MKM

Parasite prevalence in Dark-eyed Juncos, *Junco hyemalis,* breeding at different elevations. H. Bears. 2004. *Can. Field-Nat.* 118:235-238. Cent. for Appl. Conserv. Res., 2424 Main Mall, Forest Sci. Bldg., Univ. BC, Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z4 (Analysis of blood collected during mist-netting, color-banding operations at four sites in Jasper National Park, A B, indicated that parasite loads were lower in higher elevation birds.) MKM

Wild Turkey, *Meleagris gallopavo silvestris,* behavior in central Ontario during winter. L. P. Nguyen, J. Hamr and G. H. Parker. 2004. *Can. Field-Nat.* 118:251-225. Watershed Ecosystem Grad. Progr., Trent Univ., 1600 W. Bank Dr., Peterborough, ON K9J 7B8 (Data on home range, foraging habitats and roost site characteristics were collected on turkeys in Ontario and New York, fitted with radio transmitters and introduced into areas farther north than their historic range.) MKM

Sequential polyandry in Piping Plover, *Chararius melodus,* nesting in eastern Canada. D. L. Amirault, J. Kierstead, P. MacDonald and L. MacDonnell. 2004. *Can. Field-Nat.* 118:444-446. Can. Wildl. Serv., Box 6227, Sackville, NB E4L1G6 (A banded female produced two broods in nests about 2 km apart in 2000 on Sable Island, NS.) MKM

Piping Plover, *Charadrius melodus,* egg viability after seawater immersion. J. McKnight, L. Thomas and D. L. Amirault. 2004. *Can. Field-Nat.* 118:448-450. Can. Wildl. Serv., Environ. Canada, Atlantic Region, 45 Alderney Dr. Dartmouth, NS B2Y 2N6. (After a nest on Prince Edward Island was flooded in 1999, two eggs hatched and one chick survived to fledging, before

which it was banded. It was recaptured as a breeding male on the same beach in 2001.) MKM

Differential parental care by adult Mountain Plovers, *Charadrius montanus.* S. J. Dinsmore and F. L. Knopf. 2005. *Can. Field-Nat.* 119:532-536. Dept. Nat. Resource Ecol. & Manage., 339 Science II, Iowa State Univ., Ames, IA 50011 (During the 1999 nesting season, 28 nest-tending adult Mountain Plovers were trapped at their nests about four days before chicks hatched and fitted with transmitters to compare chick-rearing success of females with that of males. Survival tended to increase with chick age regardless of the gender of the care giver, but chicks tended by females were more likely to fledge. On the other hand, clutches incubated by males were more likely to survive to hatching than those incubated by females. In this species, females lay two clutches, one of which is tended by the male, the other by his mate.) MKM

Use of radio-telemetry to test for investigator effects on Mallards, *Anas platyrhynchos.* T. D. Thorn, R. B. Emery, D. W. Howerter, J. H. Devries and B. L. Joynt. 2005. *Can. Field-Nat.* 119:541-545. U.S. Fish & Wildl. Serv., 3425 Miriam Ave., Bismarck, ND 58501-7926. (Hatching success of radio-tagged Mallards in the prairie provinces never flushed from their nests did not differ statistically from that of such females that were never disturbed. Hens that abandoned nests after being flushed did so soon after the disturbance.) MKM

NON-NORTH AMERICAN BANDING RESULTS

Postfleding survival and development of juvenile Lilac-crowned Parrots. A. Salinas-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 to 68 Lilac-crowned Parrot [*Amazona finschi*] fledglings from 1966 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-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

Postfledging survival of Laysan Ducks. M. H. Reynolds and J. J. Citta. 2007. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 71:383-388. USGS Pacific Island Ecosystems Res. Cent., Kilauea Field Stn., Park, HI 96718 (Nearly 400 Laysan Ducks [*Anas laysanensis*] were banded over a seven-year period on Laysan Island, the only nesting site of this non-migratory species. Recovery efforts for this endangered species could include relocation of captured individuals to other Hawaiian islands. Thus, potential impacts of a relocation program on the main [source] population should be determined prior to implementation. Recovery data showed that survival rates were influenced by year, age [HY vs AHY] and gender, but not by the number of ducks on the island. Therefore, a reduction in the density of the source population as a result of capturing and re-locating pre-breeding ducks to other islands should not affect survival rates of the source population. Survival estimates based on these band recovery data were lower than those used in previous population viability analyses, suggesting that the probability of extinction of the source population is underestimated and the need for a relocation program is more urgent than previously thought.) SG

Note: My own five proof-readings and proof-readings by all three regional editors failed to reveal the omission of the date and journal of the paper on saw-whet owls by C. Priestley abstracted in *NABB* 32:123, 2007. It was published in 2002 in *Edmonton Nat.* Thanks to Donald J. Stiles and Andrew C. Stewart for copies of contributions abstracted in this issue.

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