Another GCN species, Bachman's Sparrow (Priority 2), has been banded one time during station operation. Although open pine habitat is only peripherally covered by the station, it is locally common throughout the property and is regularly detected during banding sessions. Overall, the open pine community is the dominant habitat on the property and is managed regularly with prescribed fire to maintain the structural conditions required by Bachman's Sparrow and other wildlife dependent upon this ecosystem.

The Wehle MAPS banding station is operated by Eric Soehren and John Trent of the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, State Lands Division. Appreciation is extended to the following volunteers for their assistance over the years: Paige Aplin, Mark Bailey, Caroline Causey, Liz Crandall, Michael Gagin, Eddie Hackett, Max Harman, Emily Horton, Carrie Johnson, Eve Kendrick, Donald Lampley, Josh Landrum, Chris O'Brien, Ashley Peters, Billy Pope, Collin Roberts, Scott Rose, Scott Rush, Nicholas Sharp, Amy Silvano, Jennifer Soehren, Erika Taketa, Michelle Tacconelli, Karen Tenaglia, and Jennifer Wang.

This MAPS banding station would not have been possible were it not for the Forever Wild Program and the significant lands it has protected in Alabama through acquisition. Additionally, gratitude is extended to the late Robert G. Wehle for the legacy he created in the tract.

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Recent Literature

BANDING HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHIES

BSC people profile Geoff Holroyd. Anonymous. 2010. *BirdWatch Canada* 51:2. Bird Studies Canada, Box 160, Port Rowan, ON N0E 1M0 (Brief biographical profile of one of earliest Long Point Bird Observatory volunteers and former board chair as well as founding co-chair of Beaverhill Bird Observatory, whose M.Sc. and Ph.D. were based on studies of banded Tree Swallows and whose current Canadian Wildlife Service studies include banded raptors.) MKM

In the beginning: LPBO's origins and early days. D. [J. T.] Hussell. 2010. *BirdWatch Canada* 51:4-6. 111 Decou Rd., Simcoe, ON N3Y 4K2 (Brief account of founding, founders and early years of Long Point Bird Observatory near Port Rowan, ON, after 50 years by one of its founders, who has conducted research there since the beginning, served in numerous board and committee positions and was its first Executive Director.) MKM

In memoriam **Ernie Kuyt.** Anonymous. 2010. *Nature Alberta* 40(1):11. c/o Nature Alberta, 11759 Groat Rd., Edmonton, AB T5M 3K6 (Very brief biography of Dutch-born Canadian Wildlife Service biologist who conducted population surveys of Wood Buffalo National Park Whooping Crane flock for 25 years, monitored their breeding efforts through banding and undertook much of the effort involved in collecting "spare" eggs to start breeding flocks in other areas to prevent extinction from natural disasters to a single flock. After retirement, he moved to Edmonton, where he continued to band local birds until passing away at age 81.) MKM

LPBO wardens: where are they now? –Bob Whittam. Anonymous. 2010. *BirdWatch Canada* 50:27. Bird Studies Canada, Box 160, Port Rowan, ON N0E 1M0 (Brief biographical note on 1968 warden, who subsequently studied in Quebec and worked in biological positions for the Royal Ontario Museum, Canadian and Ontario government agencies and a wildlife centre at Ontario's Wye Marsh.) MKM

LPBO wardens: where are they now? –Graeme Gibson, the younger. Anonymous. 2010. *BirdWatch Canada* 51:29. Bird Studies Canada, Box 160, Port Rowan, ON N0E 1M0 (Brief biographical note on volunteer at Long Point, Rocky Point and Thunder Cape bird observatories, who also founded Pelee Island Bird Observatory.) MKM

***In memoriam* Robert N. Randall.** C. Talkington. 2007. *Prairie Naturalist* 39:87-90. 1701 1st St. NE, Mandan, ND 58554 (Brief biography of bander of over 20,000 North Dakota birds between 1963 and 1995, long-time compiler of North Dakota Christmas Bird Counts and author of numerous natural history notes and papers.) MKM

IDENTIFICATION, MOLTS, PLUMAGES, WEIGHTS AND MEASUREMENTS

Backyard visitors. G. Romanchuck. 2010. *Parkland Naturalist* winter 2010:23-24. Edmonton Nature Club, Box 1111, Edmonton, AB T5J 2M1 (Including two photographs of leucistic Black-capped Chickadee with pink bill, normally black eye, mostly white head, some white primaries and some white-bordered rectrices banded by Hardy Pletz near Millet, AB.) MKM

NORTH AMERICAN BIRD BANDING

Small owls in big forests. R. Lauff. 2009. *BirdWatch Canada* 46:8-10. Dept. Biol., Box 5000, Antigonish, NS B2G 2W5 (The band on a leg in a Northern Saw-whet Owl nest in Nova Scotia allowed the author to identify the prey as a Song Sparrow banded six years earlier in South Carolina.) MKM

Overland movements and habitat use of Mallard broods departing overwater nesting structures. J. D. Stafford, L. D. Flake and P. W. Mammenga. 2004. *Prairie Naturalist* 36:143-159. Illinois Nat. Hist. Surv., Bellrose Waterfowl Res. Lab., Forbes Biol. Stn., Box 590, Havana, IL 6244 (During 1988 and 1989, 86 females were tagged with radio transmitters on three South Dakota study sites to provide data on distances moved and habitat used by broods raised in artificial over-water nest structures.) MKM

Letters and correspondence. G. Lelliott. 2009. *Wildlife Afield* 6:114. c/o Biodiversity Centre for Wildl. Studies, Box 55053, 3825 Cadboro Bay Rd., Victoria, BC V8N 6L8 (On recovery in Port Alberni near west coast of Vancouver Island about 2009 of female Rufous Hummingbird banded at Thrums in southeastern British Columbia in May 2005.) MKM

Long Point radio telemetry study. A. Mills. 2009. *BirdWatch Canada* 46:26. c/o Long Point Bird Observatory, Box 160, Port Rowan, ON N0E 1M0 (During fall 2008, about 100 of the birds of three species [Northern Saw-whet Owl, and Swainson's and Hermit thrushes] banded at Long Point, Ontario, were also fitted with radio transmitters to study their local movements and habitat use within the area before migrating farther south). MKM

Nest site characteristics of Eastern Wild Turkey in northeastern South Dakota. R. D. Shields and L. D. Flake. 2004. *Prairie Naturalist* 36:161-175. Dept. Wildl. & Fish. Sci., S. D. State Univ., Brookings, SD 57007 (Radio transmitters on 65 female turkeys helped locate 99 nest-sites in two years and thus compare various aspects of cover, nesting success and habitat features of sites in woodland, shrub land and grassland.) MKM

The Bald Eagle in southern Ontario –good news. J. Allair. 2010. *BirdWatch Canada* 51:22. Bird Studies Canada, Box 160, Port Rowan, OB N0E 1M0 (After Bird Studies Canada joined an ongoing Canadian Wildlife Service program to monitor and restore Bald Eagle populations in southern Ontario, radio transmitters helped track movements and survival of individual birds.) MKM

Process and (maybe) promise: wing tagging Alberta Turkey Vultures. R.W. Nelson, R. Morse, F. Kunnas and D. Moore. 2010. *Nature Alberta* 40:32-36. 4218-63rd St., Camrose, AB T4V 2W2 (A detailed description is given of attaching patagial tags to young vultures in Alberta after earlier visits to nest-sites to age nestlings to predict suitable tagging dates. Numbers of young tagged in 2008 and 2009 are noted, and nest sites mapped. Aspects of population dynamics, demographics and

dispersal that the authors hope the tags will help clarify are outlined. Wing-tags on two vultures observed in Venezuela in January 2009 were probably tagged in Alberta. One wing-tagged vulture was hit by a car near its nest-site within a month of tagging. Another tagged in August 2009 near Two Hills, AB, hit a powerline about 400 km southeast near Kinley, SK, in late September 2009.) MKM

2009 in review: a big year at LPBO. Y. Attia. *BirdWatch Canada* 51:25-26. Bird Studies Canada, Box 160, Port Rowan, ON N0E 1M0. (The 2009 total of 31,686 birds of 158 species was the second highest total of the Long Point Bird Observatory to date, with more than 500 birds banded on some days. Banding, observational and research highlights at each of the three main banding stations are summarized by season and additional projects outlined.) MKM

Lesser Prairie-Chicken use of harvested corn fields during fall and winter in southeastern Kansas. G. C. Salter, R.J. Robel and K.E. Kemp. 2005. *Prairie Naturalist* 37:1-9. Div. Biol., Kansas State Univ., Manhatten, KS 66506-4901 (Monitoring of birds fitted with necklace-style radio transmitters for two years showed no significant relationship between numbers of grouse in winter and amount of waste corn on grain fields, suggesting that retention of natural sand sagebrush habitat is more important than food provision in halting population declines.) MKM

First Nebraska nest record for Henslow's Sparrow. D. H. Kim. 2005. *Prairie Naturalist* 37:171-173. Platte River Whooping Crane Maintenance Trust, 6611 W. Whooping Crane Dr., Wood River, NE (The female of a pair banded during MAPS research was at the first nest documented in the state, while another female captured and banded in a nearby territory was near another *Ammodramus* nest more like the documented Henslow's than numerous Grasshopper Sparrow nests in the area.) MKM

Second report of the North Dakota Bird Records Committee: 2002-2003. D. Svingen and R.E. Martin. 2005. *Prairie Naturalist* 37:205-223. U.S.D.A. Forest Serv., Dakota Prairie Grasslands, 240 W. Century Ave., Bismarck, ND 58503 (One of two Trumpeter Swans seen at the Grand Forks sewage lagoon had been neck-banded in Wisconsin.) MKM

Wildbird General Store bird sightings report. J. Lange. 2010. *Parkland Naturalist* winter 2010:21-22. Edmonton Nature Club, Box 1111, Edmonton, AB T5J 2M1 (A Pine Siskin banded in March 2009 at Bangor, PA, was trapped 3200 km NW near Edmonton, AB, in July 2009.) MKM

Brood break-up and juvenile dispersal of Lesser Prairie-Chicken in Kansas. J.C. Pitman, B.E. Jamison, C.A. Hagen, R.J. Robel and R.D. Applegate. 2006. *Prairie Naturalist* 38:85-99. Kansas Dept. Wildl. & Parks, 1830 Merchant, Box 1525, Emporia, KS 66801 (Over six years, 226 adult females were captured in walk-in funnel traps and fitted with transmitters, allowing the researchers to determine the fate of 196 of 209 nests and that 51 of the known-fate nests [26.0%] hatched at least one chick. Movements of the 51 transmitter-equipped females known to have hatched a clutch, 71 juveniles from 10 broods marked with passive integrated transponder tags at 3-11 days after hatching and 41 chicks from 20 broods fitted with neck-style transmitters were monitored daily, providing data on differences in brood movements with age of chicks, timing of brood break-up, timing of spring and fall dispersal of males vs. females and differences between genders in distances moved.) MKM

Rare birds at Long Point, 1960-2009. J. Allair and E. Secord. 2010. *BirdWatch Canada* 50:25-26. Bird Studies Canada, Box 160, Port Rowan, ON N0E 1M0 (Details of all [29] bird species that have been seen at Long Point, ON, only once in the first 50 years of the Long Point Bird Observatory, including five [Black-capped Vireo, Fieldfare, Varied Bunting, Hooded Oriole and Cassin's

Finch] that were banded. A Chihuahuan Raven banded in 1976 is not included in the list as its uncertain origin has excluded it from the Ontario list. By the end of 2009, more than 800,000 birds of 278 species had been banded at Long Point and 388 species had been identified there.) MKM

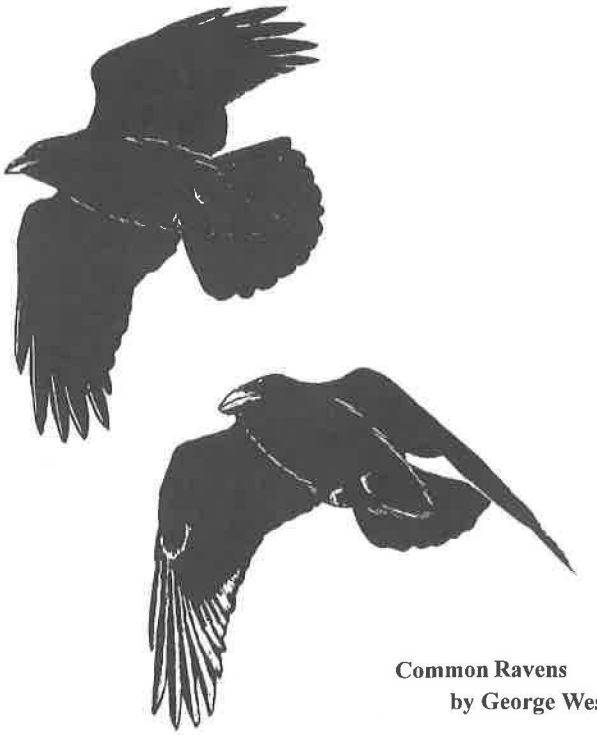
Mallard brood movements in the Canadian prairie parklands. G.H. Raven, T.W. Arnold, D.W. Howerter and L.M. Armstrong. 2007. *Prairie Naturalist* 39:1-11. Environ. Canada, Rm. 200, 4999-98 Ave., Edmonton, AB T6B 1Z1 (Data from 308 decoy-trapped and radio-tagged Mallard broods tracked from hatching to 30 days of age on 15 study areas in the prairie provinces from 1993-1997 showed that 94% moved less than 1 km to their first wetland. Probability of moving to a new wetland each day was 23%, depending on a combination of study area, hatch date and duckling age. Young and earlier-hatched broods tended to move farther than later-hatched birds.) MKM

Woodland bird use of in-channel islands in the central Platte River, Nebraska. W.C. Scharf. 2007. *Prairie Naturalist* 39:15-28. 6241 Summit Ct., Traverse City, MI 49686 (From 2001 through 2004, 4360 birds of 90 species were captured in mist-nets in 14,490 net-hours at woodland sites on the shores of the Platte River or on in-channel islands. At the mainland sites, 335 of the banded birds were recaptured within or between years. In-channel islands nets captured 595 birds of 47 species in 1454 net hours. High fidelity to these woodlands, both on the mainland and on the islands, was demonstrated by recaptures of 197 birds of 23 species being recaptured after one year and 94 additional within-year recaptures. A table lists four-year and in-channel totals for all species caught, as well as mainland and in-channel recapture totals for each recaptured species.) MKM

Low reproductive success of Mallards in a grassland-dominated landscape in the sandhills of Nebraska. J.A. Walker, Z.J. Cunningham, M.P. Vrtiska, S.E. Stephens and L.A. Powell. 2008. *Prairie Naturalist* 40:1-13. Ducks Unlimited , Inc., Great Plains Regional Office, 2525 River Rd., Bismarck, ND 58503-9011 (To test whether apparent low nest survival of Mallard nests in the Nebraska sandhills was genuine and possibly related to distance from predator-searched wetlands, 71 females were decoy-trapped and radio-marked in 2005 and 2006 to monitor number of nesting attempts per female, choice of nesting habitat, survival during the nesting season and survival of nests. Nest survival was shown to be low regardless of distance from water, whereas survival of females was higher than in many other studies, possibly because a high proportion of the nesting females were second-year birds.) MKM

Sex-specific feeding rates and provisioning of fruit to nestling Bell's Vireo. G.H. Farley. 2008. *Prairie Naturalist* 40:47-49. Dept. Biol. Sci., Fort Hays State Univ., Hays, KS 67601 (Cloacal protuberance and singing were used to determine gender of vireos that were captured in mist-nets and "individually marked." Observations of marked birds indicated that males made most feedings at most nests until nestlings were eight days old, after which both genders fed approximately equally often. Feeding of fruit was observed more frequently than reported previously in this species.) MKM

MKM = *Martin K. McNicholl*



Common Ravens by George West