
Recent Literature

BANDING HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHIES

Distinguished ornithologists [:] Erica Dunn and David Hussell. E. Nol. 2010. *Ontario Birds* 28:127-131. Biol. Dept., Trent Univ., Peterborough, ON K97 7B9 (Brief biographies of the initial Executive Director of North America's oldest bird observatory [Long Point] and his wife, both of whom have used banding extensively in their scientific research. Their many contributions to ornithology in Ontario specifically and North America generally are outlined, including the initiation of numerous studies involving the participation of armies of volunteers in collecting data on various aspects of bird biology, initially in Ontario, but often subsequently across Canada or North America and their service on the boards of several provincial, national and international ornithological organizations.) MKM

In memoriam Dr. Carl D. Marti 1944-2010. M.N. Kochert, K. Steenhof and P. L. Kennedy. 2010. *Journal of Raptor Research* 44:335-336 U.S. Geol. Surv., Forest & Rangeland Ecosystem Sci. Center, Snake River Field Stn., Boise, ID 83760 (Brief biography of raptor biologist, best known for his 40 years of research on owls in western U.S., who published numerous significant papers and contributed significantly to the work of the American Ornithologists' Union, Cooper Ornithological Society, Raptor Research Foundation and Wilson Ornithological Society.) MKM

Early Saskatchewan bird banders. C.S. Houston. 2010. Chapt. 8, pp. 319-353 in W.E. Davis, Jr. and J.A. Jackson (Editors). Contributions to the history of North American Ornithology. Vol. 3. *Nuttall Ornithological Club Memoir* No. 17, Cambridge, MA. 863 University Dr., Saskatoon, SK S7N 0J8 (Summarizes banding activity from 1921 to 1954 in a largely rural province, where more early permits were issued and about twice the numbers of birds [109,774] were banded and recovered [6,845] per capita than in any other North American jurisdiction. The chapter covers the work of 74 banders working under 69 permits, with a table listing their permits, the years that they

banded, their principal banding areas, numbers of birds and species that they banded, and numbers of recoveries. Some aspects of the broader history of banding in North America are covered in introductory sections on changes in terminology and on publication and filed records of some early reports that are not in the computerized data base. The bulk of the chapter covers the work of each bander, including publications [if any] and recoveries. These include both official, government-issued bands, and unofficial bands, such as those of the first known Saskatchewan bander, A.W. Martin, whose initial recoveries of 51 unspecified ducks and two coots were mapped in a rather obscure government report. Houston is careful to note errors in previous reports and to cite previous publications by himself and several other banders on birds banded, biographical accounts of the banders, and encounters of banded birds. These encounters included long-distance recoveries, returns, longevity records, and migration dates. Noteworthy aspects of life history that were revealed through banding, sometimes for the first time, are also noted, as are recaptures in Saskatchewan of birds banded elsewhere. Most banders included lived in Saskatchewan, but some came to Saskatchewan from other Canadian provinces or the U.S. on banding expeditions. Only two women were among these early banders. Further details on the banding of many of the subjects of this chapter are in the numerous references cited.) MKM

EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES

Perspectives on animal welfare legislation and study considerations for field-oriented studies of raptors in the United States. C.W. Boal, M.C. Wallace and B. Strobel. 2010. *Journal of Raptor Research* 44:268-276. U.S. Geol. Surv., Texas Coop. Fish & Wildl. Res. Unit, Dept. Nat. Resources Mgmt., Texas Tech. Univ., Lubbock, TX 79409 (Detailed discussion of U.S. federal, state, and institutional regulations that pertain to capture, marking, and care of research animals, with emphasis on minimizing problems generated by regulations designed for laboratory studies when

they are applied to studies of wild populations and ways to reduce such conflicts. Capture of raptors for banding and use of lure animals are discussed in considerable detail.) MKM

Aerial telemetry accuracy in a forested landscape. T.L. DeVault, W.L. Stephens, B. D. Reinhart. O.E. Rhodes, Jr., I.L. Brisbin, Jr. 2003. *Journal of Raptor Research* 37:147-151. Dept. of Forestry & Nat. Resources, Purdue Univ., West Lafayette, IN 47907 (Tests of location accuracy as determined from airplanes of radios used in telemetry studies in a forested portion of South Carolina, with discussion of known and potential sources of error in animal studies.) MKM

IDENTIFICATION, MOLTS, PLUMAGES, WEIGHTS AND MEASUREMENTS

Albinism in the Crested Caracara and other raptors in Baja California Sur, Mexico. R. Tinajero and R. Rodriguez-Estrella. 2010. *Journal of Raptor Research* 44:325-328. Cebtro de Investigaciones Biologicas del Noroeste (CIBNOR), Mar Bermejo Col. Playa Palo de Santa Rita, La Paz, Baja California Sur, 23090, Mexico (Descriptions are given of one albino and two "partial albino" [leucistic] Turkey Vultures, one albino Red-tailed Hawk and one "partial albino" Crested Caracara, with photographs documenting some of these birds.) MKM

First case of albinism in Egyptian Vultures. A. Cortes-Avizanda, O. Ceballos, A. Vespucio, A. Urmeneta and J.A. Donazar. 2010. *Journal of Raptor Research* 44:328-330. Dept. of Conservation Biol., Estacion Biol. de Donana, CSIC, c/o Americo Vespucio s/n 41092 Sevilla, Spain (Detailed description and photos of albino fledgling in comparison with normally colored fledglings.) MKM

Gyrfalcon color variation. I. Flan. 2003. *Journal of Raptor Research* 37:173-174. Also reprinted as **Gyrfalcon colour variation** in *Trail & Landscape* 38:140-143, 2004. 1067 Wiseman Cres., Ottawa, ON K1V 8J3 (A review of the literature suggests that color variation in Gyrfalcons exists in a continuum rather than in the three "phases" or "morphs" often indicated.) MKM

The preformative molt of Marbled Murrelets. S.E. Gutowsky, M.H. Janssen and D.R. Norris. 2010. *Northwestern Naturalist* 91:333-336. Dept. of Integrative Biol., Univ. of Guelph, 50 Stone Rd. E., Guelph, ON N1G 2W1 (Six of 31 murrelet chicks captured at sea in Desolation Sound, BC, in 2008 had actively molting feather tracts on their breasts. These data and examination of several museum skins provide support for Pyle's suggestion that juveniles of this species undergo a preformative molt after fledging.) MKM

NORTH AMERICAN BIRD BANDING

Colonization, growth, and density of a pioneer Cooper's Hawk population in a large metropolitan environment. W.E. Stout and R.N. Rosenfield. 2010. *Journal of Raptor Research* 44:255-267. W2364 Heather St., Oconomowoc, WI 53066 (Inter-year presence and movements of nesting pairs were monitored from 1996 through 2008 by color-banding adults. Young were also banded as part of efforts to monitor various aspects of the population dynamics of this growing population.) MKM

Winter destinations and habitats of Canadian Burrowing Owls. G.L. Holroyd, H.E. Trefry and J.M. Duxbury. 2010. *Journal of Raptor Research* 44:294-299. Environ. Canada, Rm. 200, 4999-98 St., Edmonton, AB T6B 2X3 (An airplane search for 125 owls fitted with transmitters in Alberta and Saskatchewan between 1997 and 2000 yielded nine wintering sites between Houston, TX, and Michoacan, Mexico. Vegetation and cover around winter roost sites was more variable and less open than on Canadian breeding sites. Previous recoveries of birds banded in Manitoba and Saskatchewan are also mapped and locations of recoveries of some other prairie provinces-banded birds are documented.) MKM

Encounters of Northern Saw-whet Owls (*Aegolius acadicus*) from banding stations in Alberta and Saskatchewan, Canada. L.T. Priestley, C. Priestley, D.M. Collister, D. Zazelenchuk and M. Hanneman. 2010. *Journal of Raptor Research* 44:300-310. (Between 2002 and

2007, 4,439 saw-whet owls were caught in mist-nets and banded at four Alberta and six Saskatchewan banding stations. About two-thirds of the owls captured were females. Of 61 owls recaptured, recovered dead or banded elsewhere and encountered at these sites, the farthest encounter was a bird banded at Last Mountain Lake, SK, and encountered 2,315 km southeast at Hebron, PA. Alberta-banded birds tended to move south, whereas most Saskatchewan-banded birds moved southeast, possibly reflecting differences in amounts of forest cover. Hatch-year females averaged longer movements than after-hatch-year females. Data are included on average speed of movement. Three owls apparently overwintered in Alberta or Saskatchewan. A table lists numbers of owls banded at each station each year and appendices list banding and encounter locations and dates, condition at encounter [dead or alive], age, sex, and distance moved.) MKM

Early winter bird sightings 1 November 2003 – 1 February 2004. C. Lewis. 2004. *Trail & Landscape* 38:103-109. c/o Ottawa Field-Nat. Club, Box 35069, Westgate P.O., Ottawa, ON K1Z 1A2 (125 Northern Saw-whet Owls banded at Innis Point Bird Observatory, Ottawa, from Sep to Oct 2003 “reflect[ed] other high numbers banded at stations throughout Ontario.”) MKM

Southern Ontario. B. Ratcliff and T. Armstrong. pp. 101-102 in P. Rowell, G.L. Holroyd and U. Banasch. 2003. The 2000 Canadian Peregrine Falcon survey. *Journal of Raptor Research* 37:98-116. Ont. Ministry of Nat. Resources, Suite 221, 435 S. James St., Thunder Bay, ON P7E 6S8 (Since 1996, 117 Peregrine chicks were banded at nests adjacent to Lake Superior. Between 1996 and 2000, several U.S.-banded birds occurred in southern Ontario, notably five in 2000. Of 33 known-origin Peregrine adults identified in 2000, five were from Ohio and Pennsylvania, three from Canadian reintroduction programs, and 25 from wild-bred nests elsewhere in Canada.) MKM

Southern Manitoba. T. Maconachie. p. 102 in P. Rowell, G.L. Holroyd and U. Banasch. 2003. The 2000 Canadian Peregrine Falcon survey. *Journal of Raptor Research* 37:98-116. Manitoba. Peregrine

Falcon Recovery Project, Box 24, 200 Saulteaux Cresc., Winnipeg, MB R3J 3W3 (Peregrines released in Manitoba have been sighted in Alberta, Nebraska, and Saskatchewan. A Minnesota-banded female nested in Manitoba in 1989 and was replaced by an Iowa-banded female.) MKM

Southern Saskatchewan. W.J.P. Thompson. pp. 102-103 in P. Rowell, G.L. Holroyd and U. Banasch. 2003. The 2000 Canadian Peregrine Falcon survey. *Journal of Raptor Res.* 37:98-116. Box 234, Clavet, SK S0K 0Y0 (The female of a Regina-nesting pair was a 12-year-old bird from Winnipeg, MB, and her mate a 1990 male from Saskatoon, SK.) MKM

Alberta, south of 58°N. R. Corrigan. p. 103 in P. Rowell, G.L. Holroyd and U. Banasch. 2003. The 2000 Canadian Peregrine Falcon survey. *Journal of Raptor Research* 37:98-116. Alberta Conservation Assoc. & Nat. Resources Serv., Alberta Environment, #111, 4999-98 Ave., Edmonton, AB T6B 2X3 (A yearling from coastal Washington was recovered near Drumheller, AB, the first known northern AB-banded Peregrine bred in the southern population near Edmonton, and a central AB-bred Peregrine was recovered within 100 km of the Arctic coast of the Northwest Territories.) MKM

Breeding season habitat use and ecology of male Northern Pygmy-Owls. A.R. Giese and E.D. Forsman. 2003. *Journal of Raptor Research* 37:117-124. Dept. of Biol., Arizona State Univ., Tempe, AZ 85287-4601 (Radio-marking 21 Northern Pygmy-Owls captured in mist-nets on the Olympic Peninsula of Washington from 1994-1997 helped collect data on home range size, breeding season habitat use, nest locations, diet, and activity patterns.) MKM

Modeling spatial variation in avian survival and residency probabilities. J.F. Saracco, J.A. Royle, D.F. DeSante and B. Gardner. 2010. *Ecology* 91:1885-1891. Inst. for Bird Pop., Box 1346, Point Reyes Stn., CA 94956-1346 (A hierarchical spatial autoregressive model to provide spatially explicit year-specific estimates of apparent survival and residency probabilities is described, based on MAPS data collected on Wood Thrushes. Capture-

recapture data from 6,241 Wood Thrushes captured between 1992 and 2003 in mist-nets and banded at 179 MAPS stations showed differential survival probabilities in different parts of their breeding range and indicated differential residency probabilities, apparently related to differences in habitat and/or in habitat alteration. Such broad-scale spatial patterns in survival and residency probability provide important data for conservation and further research.) MKM

Calgary area nest-box monitors. CANM annual report 2010. B. Taylor and D. [J.] Stiles. 2010. Privately published. 11 pp. Stiles: 20 Lake Wapta Rise SE, Calgary, AB T2J 2M9 (Cold, wet weather throughout the nesting period was thought responsible for poor productivity of nest-box inhabitants during 2010, when House Wrens and raccoons also destroyed more swallow and bluebird clutches than usual. At least 83 people covered 4,734 nest boxes in 2010, with 30 banders banding 2,375 young and 620 adult Tree Swallows and 263 young and 2,598 adult Mountain Bluebirds. Tables summarize data [age at banding, distances moved, age at recapture, and bander] for recaptures of 215 Tree Swallows and 158 Mountain Bluebirds, including five Tree Swallows recovered more than 80 km from their banding sites. Don Stiles also recovered a Tree Swallow that was banded west of Prince George, BC, 667 km NW of the recovery site at East Didsbury, AB. The oldest recovery was of a seven-year-old Tree Swallow, with three six-year-old Tree Swallows and three six-year-old Mountain Bluebirds also captured. One five-year-old Tree Swallow was recaptured five years in a row, while another five-year-old had been recaptured in three years. Returns to or near original banding or recapture sites were documented for one Tree Swallow and two bluebirds. Other recaptures of note were of a farther-than-usual, intra-year movement by a Mountain Bluebird after nest failure, a mate shift by banded Tree Swallows, and several movements between trails within the Calgary area by both Tree Swallows and Mountain Bluebirds. Of 69 Tree Swallow adults recaptured by Ron Reist one to three years after banding, only four moved distances greater than five km.) MKM

Colony Farm banding results 2010. D. Matthews. 2011 *Wandering Tattler* 34(5):7. c/o Jude Grass, 17375 27A Ave., Surrey, BC V3S 0E9 (Between 1 Apr and 31 Oct 2010, 6,213 new birds of 69 species were banded and 1,302 "significant retraps" documented in 10,502 net hours at a site near Vancouver, BC. Highlights included a Savannah Sparrow retrapped in the same net as it was caught and banded in 2009 and several extralimital species.) MKM

New 'Monitoring Avian Productivity and Survival' (MAPS) station established in Wascana Centre, Regina, Saskatchewan, summer 2010. J.B. Clarke and B. Ewart. 2010. *Blue Jay* 68:174-178. Wascana Centre Authority, Box 7111, Regina, SK S4P 3S7 (During the first year of Saskatchewan's third MAPS project, 386 birds of 26 species were captured in 432 net-hours, including 332 newly banded and 54 recaptured. One table lists the numbers banded and recaptured for each species, while another provides age data on the four most-caught species. A third table indicates current breeding status, including non-breeding in 2010 of species documented as breeding in a 1965 survey.) MKM

Sharp-shinned Hawk monitoring at Last Mountain Regional Park, Saskatchewan. R.D. Dickson. 2010. *Blue Jay* 68:179-183. Last Mountain Bird Observ., Box 154, Avonlea, SK S0H 0C0 (Although Sharp-shinned Hawk captures in mist nets are infrequent at Last Mountain Regional Park, scheduled watches for them showed that they occur in the area more often than suggested by captures. Males are captured more frequently than females, and migration by immatures peaks in early September before most fall migrant adults arrive.) MKM

Great Horned Owls nesting again at the Britannia Conservation Area. D.F. Brunton. 2005. *Trail & Landscape* 39:77-87. 216 Lincoln Heights Rd., Ottawa, ON K2B 8A8 (A chick was banded as part of the documentation of the first nesting in about 30 years of Great Horned Owls in an Ottawa, ON woodland.) MKM

NON-NORTH AMERICAN BANDING RESULTS

Two White-tailed Sea Eagles (*Haliaeetus albicilla*) collide with wind generators in northern Germany. O. Krone and C. Scharnweber. 2003. *Journal of Raptor Research* 37:174-176. Inst. for Zoo & Wildl. Res., Box 601103, D-10252, Berlin, Germany) A sub-adult male eagle heard to collide with a wind generator near the Baltic Sea in

2002 and found critically injured had been banded about 25 km northeast on the island of Usedom as a nestling in 1998.) MKM

Note: Thanks to David F. DeSante, C. Stuart Houston, and Donald J. Stiles for copies of publications abstracted in this issue.

MKM= *Martin K. McNicholl*



Eastern Regional News

Eastern Bird Banding Association

Founded 1923

NOTICE

The Eastern Bird Banding Association is scheduling its next North American Banding Council (NABC) certification session for landbirds at the **Bander** level for up to six candidates seeking or already possessing a U. S. or Canadian banding permit or subpermit; and at the **Trainer** level for up to three candidates who have already achieved NABC Bander certification. The session is scheduled for **30 Sep-2 Oct 2011** at Braddock Bay Bird Observatory (BBBO) near Rochester, NY. Applications may be obtained from and submitted, no later than **15 Aug**, to Elizabeth W. Brooks, 5540 Jericho Hill Road, Alfred Station, NY 14803; email: brookser@earthlink.net; phone: 607-587-9571.

NABC manuals are available from the NABC website at <http://www.nabanding.net/nabanding/>. Accepted candidates will be notified no later than **27 Aug**. Those seeking **Bander** certification are encouraged to contact an NABC Trainer (see website) as early as possible to proctor the written exam portion of the certification prior to coming to BBBO; however, for those not able to do so, the exam may be taken at BBBO by prior arrangement. Passing the examination is required in order to do the **Bander** field evaluation at BBBO.

Trainer candidates who have previously passed Bander certification need not retake this written exam if their grade was 90 or better. Persons not yet Bander certified may apply for both the **Bander** and **Trainer** candidate positions being offered and will be evaluated for **Trainer** based on first passing the Bander certification at this session and a written exam score of 90 or better.

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