

1985

## Tree Swallows As Foster Parents to Barn Swallows

Peter Dring

Timothy Dring

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.usf.edu/nabb>

---

### Recommended Citation

Dring, Peter and Dring, Timothy (1985) "Tree Swallows As Foster Parents to Barn Swallows," *North American Bird Bander*. Vol. 10 : Iss. 1 , Article 8.

Available at: <https://digitalcommons.usf.edu/nabb/vol10/iss1/8>

This Contents is brought to you for free and open access by the Searchable Ornithological Research Archive at Digital Commons @ University of South Florida. It has been accepted for inclusion in North American Bird Bander by an authorized editor of Digital Commons @ University of South Florida. For more information, please contact [digitalcommons@usf.edu](mailto:digitalcommons@usf.edu).

- 
- Ridgely, R.S. 1976. A guide to the birds of Panama. Princeton Univ. Press, Princeton, N.J. 394 pp.
- Rising, J.D. 1970. Morphological variation and evolution in some North American orioles. *Syst. Zool.* 19:315-351.
- . 1983. The Great Plains hybrid zones. Pp.131-157. In R.F. Johnston (ed.) *Current Ornithology*, Vol. 1. Plenum Press, New York. 425 pp.
- Rogers, D.T., Jr., D.L. Hicks, E.W. Wischausen, and J.R. Parrish. 1982. Repeats, returns, and estimated flight ranges of some North American migrants in Guatemala. *J. Field Ornithol.* 53:133-138.
- Salt, W.R., and J.R. Salt. 1976. The birds of Alberta with their ranges in Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Hurtig, Edmonton. 498 pp.
- Schemske, D.W. 1975. Territoriality in a nectar feeding Northern Oriole in Costa Rica. *Auk* 92:594-595.
- Schwartz, P. 1963. Orientation experiments with Northern Waterthrushes wintering in Venezuela. *Proc. XIII Int. Ornithol. Congr.*:481-484.
- Sealy, S.G. 1979. Prebasic molt of the Northern Oriole. *Can. J. Zool.* 57:1473-1478.
- . 1980a. Reproductive responses of Northern Orioles to a changing food supply. *Can. J. Zool.* 58:221-227.
- . 1980b. Breeding biology of Orchard Orioles in a new population in Manitoba. *Can. Field-Nat.* 94:154-158.
- , and G.C. Biermann. 1983. Timing of breeding and migrations in a population of Least Flycatchers in Manitoba. *J. Field Ornithol.* 54:113-122.
- Slud, P. 1964. The birds of Costa Rica: distribution and ecology. *Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.*, Vol. 128. 430 pp.
- Terborgh, J.W. 1980. The conservation status of neotropical migrants: present and future. Pp.21-30. In A. Keast and E.S. Morton (eds.) *Migrant birds in the Neotropics: ecology, behavior, distribution, and conservation*. Smithsonian Inst. Press, Washington, D.C. 576 pp.
- Timken, R.L. 1970. Food habits and feeding behavior of the Baltimore Oriole in Costa Rica. *Wilson Bull.* 82:184-188.
- Thurber, W.A., and A. Villeda. 1980. Wintering site fidelity of migrant passerines in El Salvador, Central America. *N. Amer. Bird Bander* 5:131-135.

---

## Tree Swallows as Foster Parents to Barn Swallows

*Peter and Timothy Dring*  
P.O. Box 92  
Willow Springs, IL 60480

The Red Schoolhouse Nature Center located in North eastern Illinois in Cook County has had a wildlife rehabilitation program as part of its ongoing natural history activities. Many young wild creatures are brought in each year by the general public and we do our best to try and help with their survival. On July 11, 1979 five young Barn Swallows (*Hirundo rustica erythrogaster*), whose nest was destroyed, were brought into the center as orphans. These young swallows were in good condition and were thought to be about nine to eleven days old. We fed them and placed them in a warm cage overnight.

The next day they were placed in the nest of a Tree Swallow (*Iridoprocne bicolor*) that contained young of the same approximate age and size. This nest was chosen because of the size similarity of the young though there was some concern as this nest had five young, in it already. The nest was checked every two days until July 20 when all of the Tree Swallow young fledged along with two of the Barn Swallows. Three of the Barn Swallow young were found dead in the nest, one on July 14 and two on July 16, these were apparently too weak to survive. All of the young were banded with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Bands. Since the original nest site of the Barn Swallows was destroyed it cannot be checked for the return of the young birds raised by the Tree Swallows and they have not been heard from since.