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## Banded Brown Pelicans in Southeastern Florida

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## BLUE JAY IMITATES HAWK FOR KLEPTOPARASITISM

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Jack P. Hailman's (1990, Fla. Field Nat. 18: 81-82) discussion of why Blue Jays (*Cyanocitta cristata*) imitate raptors prompts me to put the following observation on record. On 8 February 1975, S. L. Sutton reported to me that he had observed a Blue Jay using raptor calls to obtain food by frightening Boat-tailed Grackles (*Quiscalus major*).

The incident observed by Sutton took place at the picnic area near Picnic Pond at St. Mark's National Wildlife Refuge, Waukulla County, Florida. This picnic area is frequented by Boat-tailed Grackles, which are fed by humans and feed on crumbs left by picnickers. On this occasion, a grackle was feeding on a large piece of bread on the ground in the open when a jay flew into the oak tree overhead and gave a vocal imitation of a Red-shouldered Hawk (*Buteo lineatus*). On hearing this predator call directly overhead, the grackle dropped the food and took cover, whereupon the jay swooped down and ate the food.

This particular behavior is apparently not widespread among Blue Jays, but Sutton was convinced that this jay had learned to use predator calls to scare other birds away from food. Hailman proposed four hypotheses to explain raptor imitations by Blue Jays: (1) to signal that a raptor of this species is in the vicinity, (2) to indicate to companions where a raptor has been in the past, (3) to deceive some third species into believing a raptor is present, and (4) jays simply incorporate environmental sounds into their repertoires. He favored the second hypothesis, but this observation supports the third. Hailman noted that "the possible benefit to the jay from such deception is unclear." This observation, however, suggests one way a jay might profit from this mimicry.

It is possible that this was an isolated incident, perhaps even unique to this individual jay. Other observers should be alert to examples of this behavior to further examine the hypothesis that jays mimic raptors as an aid to kleptoparasitism.

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## BANDED BROWN PELICANS IN SOUTHEASTERN FLORIDA

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Two banded Brown Pelicans (*Pelecanus occidentalis*) were observed as they perched on the railing of the fishing pier at Lake Worth, Palm Beach County, Florida (Lat. 26°37'N, Long. 80°2'W), during the autumn of 1990. The birds permitted close approach and we were able to read the band numbers using 10x binoculars. The band numbers were triple checked for accuracy. Both birds appeared to be healthy judging from plumage conditions, soft parts, and flying abilities.

The first pelican was observed on 22 October, was seen again on 14 November, and had band No. 599-36163. The bird hatched in captivity at the Suncoast Seabird Sanctuary,

Indian Shores, Pinellas County, Florida. It was banded and released on 27 May 1984 as a hatching year bird at Tarpon Key, Pinellas County, Florida (Lat. 27°40'N, Long. 82°42'W). This pelican was banded by staff of the Suncoast Seabird Sanctuary as cooperators/subpermittees of the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (USFWS Bird Banding Laboratory, Stephen A. Nesbitt, pers. comm.). The bird was one of several hatching in 1984 at the sanctuary (see Nesbitt et al. 1980, *Wildl. Soc. Bull.* 8: 259-262).

The second pelican was seen on 30 October and again on 4 November; its band number was 559-55989. This bird was banded on 22 July 1987 as a nestling at a spoil island at Oregon Inlet, Dare County, North Carolina (Lat. 35°46'N, Long. 75°35'W), by John H. Buckalew (USFWS Bird Banding Laboratory, John H. Buckalew, pers. comm.).

These records indicate a tendency of some individuals within the North Atlantic population of Brown Pelicans to disperse widely, and demonstrate movement of birds between the Gulf and Atlantic coasts of Florida. For a complete analysis of movements and band recoveries of Brown Pelicans in eastern North America, refer to Schreiber and Mock (1988, *J. Field Ornithol.* 59: 171-182).

## REPORT

*Fla. Field Nat.* 19(2): 56-57, 1991.

**FOS Records Committee Report.**—This is the sixth report of the Florida Ornithological Society Records Committee, covering 1988. Table 1 contains 30 records of which 21 were accepted and 9 were not accepted. One record (88-136) was withdrawn. Committee members are Jocelyn Lee Baker (secretary), Wally George, Larry Hopkins, William Robertson, and Henry Stevenson.

Sightings of rare birds in Florida should be submitted to the secretary of the Records Committee. All records published thus far have been placed in a permanent file in the FOS Archives at the Florida Museum of Natural History in Gainesville where they are available for research. Documentation for accepted birds listed in this report was submitted by: Lyn S. Atherton, William Boyle, James Cavanagh, William E. Dowling, Margery M. Eaton, Gene Fleming, Wally George, Gloria Hunter, Dean K. Jue, Cecil M. Kilmer, Howard P. Langridge, Greg W. Lasky, Peg Lindauer, Mitchell Lysinger, Bruce D. Neville, John Oden, Helen Parker, Max Parker, P. William Smith, Allan Strong, and Paul W. Sykes.—**Jocelyn Lee Baker**, Secretary, 851 North Surf Road, Apartment #302, Hollywood, Florida 33019.