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## Recent Literature

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# Recent Literature

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## BANDING EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES

**Using aerial marking for assessing population dynamics of late summer roosting Red-winged Blackbirds.** G.M. Linz, C.E. Knittle, J.L. Cummings, J.E. Davis, Jr., D.L. Otis, and D.L. Bergman. 1991. *Prairie Nat.* 23:117-126. U.S. Dept. Agriculture, Denver Wildl. Res. Center, N.D. Field Stn., Fargo, ND 58105 (Blackbirds at large roosts were sprayed with fluorescent particle markers from the air. Although some of the earliest-sprayed birds may have molted their markers by the end of the study, recoveries provided information on roost dispersal to feeding areas and on roost turnover rates.) MKM

**A composite treadle/Bal-chatri trap for Loggerhead Shrikes.** R. Yosef and F.E. Lohrer. 1992. *Wildl. Soc. Bull.* 20:116-118. Mitrani Center for Desert Ecology, Dept. of Biology, Ben-Gurion Univ., Jacob Blaustein Inst. for Desert Res., Sede Boqer Campus 84993, Israel. (A treadle trap was enhanced by adding a skirt around the base and putting monofilament nooses on the roof and skirt.) DMC

**Territories: a key to understanding bird behavior.** R.A. Askins. 1987. *Amer. Birds* 41:35-40. Dept. Zool., Connecticut College, New London, CT 06320. (Included role of banding, especially color-banding, in studying them.) MKM

## IDENTIFICATION, MOLTS, PLUMAGES, WEIGHTS AND MEASUREMENTS

**Growth of Black Guillemot *Cephus grylle* chicks in Shetland in 1983-84.** P.J. Ewins. 1992. *Seabird* 14:3-14. Can. Wildl. Serv., Canada Centre for Inland Waters, Box 5050, Burlington, Ont. L7R 4A6. (Weight increases were among the highest recorded for both this species and alcids generally, but were higher in a year of better feeding conditions than the previous year. Wing lengths were also measured.) MKM

**Temporal and spatial variations in body-weights of Common Terns and Arctic Terns.** J.C.A. Craik and P.H. Becker. 1992. *Seabird* 14:43-

47. Scottish Marine Biol. Assoc., Dunstaffnage Marine Lab., Oban, Argyll PA34 4AD, Scotland. (Incubating Common Terns were significantly lighter in Scottish colonies than in German colonies, but weights of both Common and Arctic Terns varied considerably among years in Scotland.) MKM

**Growth of young Guillemots *Uria aalge* after leaving the colony.** M.P. Harris, A. Webb and M.L. Tasker. 1991. *Seabird* 13:40-44. Inst. Terrestrial Ecol., Hill of Brathens, Banchory, Kineardineshire AB31 4BY, Scotland. (Growth, as measured by weights and wing lengths, continued at sea after leaving a colony in Scotland at the same rate as prior to leaving.) MKM

**Subspecies and morphs of the Snow Goose.** R. Pittaway. 1992. *Ont. Birds* 10:72-76. Box 619, Minden, Ont. K0M 2K0. (Differentiating features between white and blue morphs of Greater and Lesser Snow Geese are discussed and changes in their Ontario distribution reviewed. A neck-banded Greater Snow Goose observed near Cornwall, Ont. in 1991 had been banded in Delaware in 1990.) MKM

**The practiced eye/Cassin's Finch versus Purple Finch.** K. Kaufman. 1986. *Amer. Birds* 40:1124-1127. c/o *American Birds*, 950 Third Ave., New York, NY 10022. (Discussion of identification features, with brief reference to House Finch.) MKM

**Relationships of age, moult and plumage in the White-cheeked Honeyeater near Beverley, Western Australia.** P. Congreve. 1992. *Corella* 16:89-92. Greenfields, 2 Edwards St., Beverley, WA 6304, Australia. (1166 retraps of 1977 banded birds provided data that allow revision to previously published age codes for White-cheeked Honeyeaters. Molt patterns are also described.) MKM

**Colour difference in Red-browed Firetail.** B. Foreman. 1992. *Corella* 16:93. Arbury Park Outdoor School, Bridgewater SA 5165, Australia. (A more orangy-colored bird than usual, including a golden beak, was captured in a mist net.) MKM

**Data exchange. Morphometrics of the White-faced Robin.** J.W. Hardy and F.W. vanGessel. 1992. *Corella* 16:94. RMB 6121 Tapley Rd., Lisarow, NSW 2250, Australia. (Measurements of 65 adult birds sexed by cloacal examination tentatively indicate that sex can be determined by wingspan and wing length.) MKM

**Data exchange. Wedge-tailed Shearwater *Puffinus pacificus*.** S.G. Lane. 1992. *Corella* 16:59. Lot 6, Fairview Rd., Moonee, via Coffs Harbour, NSW 2450, Australia. (Weights of nestlings in New South Wales.) MKM

**Body mass of Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse in Colorado.** K.M. Giesen. 1992. *Prairie Nat.* 24:191-196. Colorado Div. Wildl., 317 W. Prospect Rd., Fort Collins, CO 80526. (In a sample of 291 grouse, males had greater mass than females within each age class and each season. Adult males had greater mass than yearling males in spring, while mass was greater in spring than in fall in both sexes.) MKM

**Molt pattern and duration in a female Northern Goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*).** C.J. Reading. 1990. *Journ. Raptor Res.* 24:91-97. Inst. Terr. Ecol., Furzebrook Res. Stn., Wareham, Dorset BH20 5AS, U.K. (Detailed description of first seven annual molts of wild-bred captive.) MKM

**Notes on female orioles.** K. Kaufman. 1987. *Amer. Birds* 41:3-4. c/o American Birds, 950 Third Ave., New York, NY 10022. (Brief notes on features distinguishing females of North American oriole species and the two races of Northern Orioles.) MKM

**Notes on the at-sea identification of some Pacific Gadfly Petrels (genus: *Pterodroma*).** L. Spear, S.N.G. Howell and D.G. Ainley. 1992. *Colonial Waterbirds* 15:202-218. Point Reyes Bird Observ., Stinson Beach, CA 94970. (Discussion of identification features of 14 *Pteridroma* species of the eastern Pacific, with mass, wing extent and tail length of all 14 plus two *Puffinus* species. Several identification features mentioned in this paper have not been published in field guides.) MKM

## NORTH AMERICAN BANDING RESULTS

**Built in babysitter? Immature bluebird assists parents at the nest.** M. Renaud and S. Stoddard. 1992. *Sialia* 14:10. 2707 Reynolds Ct., Columbiaville, MI 48421. (Color-banded young of the year was seen feeding nestlings, remaining in the box when the parents were absent and removing fecal sacs.) MKM

**Antipredator behavior of Mountain Plover chicks.** T.A. Sordahl. 1991. *Prairie Nat.* 23:109-115. Dept. Biol., Luther College, Decorah, IA 52101-1045. (The influence of age and habitat on type of escape behavior was studied on 76 Mountain Plover chicks color-banded in 42 broods in Montana.) MKM

**Strait of Georgia Brant Survey - 1991.** E.L. Nygren and N.K. Dawe. 1992. *B.C. Nat.* 30(3):10-11. Can. Wildl. Serv., R.R. 1, Site 12, C-4, Qualicum Beach, B.C. VOR 2T0. (An estimated 6000 Brant have been banded on nesting grounds, often with color bands. Volunteer surveyors obtained 1730 readings of 615 banded Brant in B.C.'s Strait of Georgia in 1991, 78% of which were from the Yukno-Kuskokwin Delta, Alaska. The rest were from other parts of Alaska, Wrangell Is. in Siberia and the Canadian Arctic.) MKM

**History and current population status of the Black-capped Vireo in Oklahoma.** J.A. Grzybowski, R.B. Clapp and J.T. Marshall. 1986. *Amer. Birds* 40:1151-1161. Dept. Biol., Central State Univ., Edmon, OK 73034. (Including several banding records.) MKM

**Biopolitics, management of federal lands, and the conservation of the Red-cockaded Woodpecker.** J.A. Jackson. 1986. *Amer. Birds* 40:1162-1168. (Dept. Biol. Sci., Box Z, Mississippi State Univ., Mississippi State, MS 39762. (A marked bird was reported to move from a colony next to a N.C. highway to another colony over 50 miles away, but next to the same highway.) MKM

**Habitat use, survival, and causes of mortality among Mallard broods hatched near the James River in North Dakota.** G.L. Krapu and C.R. Lunn. 1991. *Prairie Nat.* 23:213-222. U.S. Fish & Wildl.

Serv., Northern Prairie Wildl. Res. Center, Box 966, Jamestown, ND 58402-9736. (Hatching success was determined on radio-marked hens, and fate to fledging or predation was followed on radio-marked ducklings.) MKM

**Natal dispersal and inbreeding in the Cooper's Hawk.** R.N. Rosenfield and J. Biefeldt. 1992. *Wilson Bull.* 104:182-184. College of Nat. Resources, Univ. Wisconsin, Stevens Point, WI 54481. (Observations of breeding adults banded as nestlings resulted in detection of first known inbreeding in Cooper's Hawk or any North American *Accipiter*. A grandson/grandmother pair bred successfully for three consecutive years, although in one year only one of four eggs hatched. One female dispersed 14.4 km. while six males dispersed from 2.4 km. to 35.2 km., with an average of 12.0 km.) DMC

**Seasonal dynamics of bird populations in small New England wetlands.** R.J. Craig and J.S. Barclay. 1992. *Wilson Bull.* 104:148-155. North Marianas College, Box 1250, Commonwealth No. Marianas Islands, Saipan, MP 96950. (Birds were mist-netted and banded at six sites chosen to represent the range of small, typically human-affected wetlands present in Connecticut. Marshes reached peak species richness in spring. Bordering thickets showed a sharp decline in species richness and density during winter.) DMC

**Migration of woodland birds at a fragmented island stopover site.** K. Winker, D.W. Warner and A.R. Weisbrod. 1992. *Wilson Bull.* 104:580-598. Bell Mus. of Nat. Hist., 10 Church St. S.E., Minneapolis, MN 55455. (17,019 birds of 100 species were mist-netted during spring and fall 1984-1986 in wooded habitats of the St. Croix River Valley, Washington County, MN. No habitat emerged as "best" for migrants. A shift in the avian community as a whole occurred seasonally.) DMC

**Autumn owl migration at Cape May Point, New Jersey.** K. Duffy and P. Kerlinger. 1992. *Wilson Bull.* 104:312-320. Cape May Bird Observ./New Jersey Aud. Soc., Box 3, 707 East Lake Dr., Cape May Point, NJ 08212. (1042 owls were mist-netted and banded from 1980-1988. Sixty-one percent were Northern Saw-whet Owls and 37 per-

cent Long-eared Owls. Adults migrated later than immatures. Significantly more captures were made in the four hours before sunrise than other times.) DMC

**Movements and habitat use by Wild Turkey hens with broods in a grassland-woodland mosaic in the northern plains.** K.S. Day, L.D. Flake and W.L. Tucker. 1991. *Prairie Nat.* 23:73-83. Idaho Dept. Fish & Game, Region 6, 1515 Lincoln Rd., Idaho Falls, ID 83041. (In S.D., as determined by monitoring 17 radio-tagged hens with broods.) MKM

**Habitat use and movements of Canvasback broods in southwestern Manitoba.** J.E. Austin and J.R. Serie. 1991. *Prairie Nat.* 23:223-228. U.S. Fish & Wildl. Serv., North. Prairie Wildl. Res. Center, Jamestown, ND 58401. (Observations of broods with marked females showed extensive movements to larger ponds as brood age increased.) MKM

**Peregrine Falcons in Calgary - 1992 highlights.** W. Condon. 1992. *Pica* 12(3):11-12. 3034 28th St. SW, Calgary, Alta. T3E 2J5. (A partial band reading and distinct head markings on a Peregrine female confirmed that she was the bird from the same site in 1991, while the band of the male, found dead, confirmed that he was also her mate in 1991.) MKM

**Reintroduction of Greater Prairie-Chickens in northeastern Colorado.** R.W. Hoffman, W.D. Snyder, G.C. Miller, and C.E. Braun. 1992. *Prairie Nat.* 24:197-204. Colorado Div. Wildl., 317 W. Prospect Rd., Fort Collins, CO 80526. (Movements and lek attendance were determined through radio tracking.) MKM

**Post-fledging behavior of American Kestrels in central Kentucky.** C. Kellner. 1990. *Journ. Raptor Res.* 24:56-58. Dept. Biol. Sci., East. Kentucky Univ., Richmond, KY 40475. (Two nestling kestrels were fitted with radio transmitters and their behavior and movements were documented, along with data on their siblings and the young of another brood. At least some of the non-transmitted young were banded.) MKM

**Osprey nestlings fostered by hacked adults two weeks after predation of their young.** L.M. Ryman. 1990. *Journ. Raptor Res.* 24:71-72. Dept. Biol. Sci., East Stroudsburg Univ., East Stroudsburg, PA 18301. (Bands showed that the adults tending the chicks were the same pair that had nested earlier rather than a replacement pair and that the male of the original pair was the winner in an altercation with an intruding male.) MKM

**Nutting's Flycatcher (*Myiarchus nuttingi*) from Arizona.** R.K. Bowers, Jr. and J.B. Dunning, Jr. 1987. *Amer. Birds* 41:5-10. 2925 N. Cascades Circle, Tucson, AZ 85715. (Photographs provided the second substantiated North American record, netted and banded in Arizona. Distinguishing features, especially in comparison with Ash-throated Flycatchers, are reviewed.) MKM

**Diurnal flight time of wintering Canada Geese: consideration of refuges and flight energetics.** J.E. Austin and D.D. Humburg. 1992. *Prairie Nat.* 24:21-30. U.S. Fish & Wildl. Serv., North. Prairie Wildl. Res. Cent., Rt. 1, Box 9CC, Jamestown, ND 58401-9736. (Flight times of geese at a refuge in Missouri were determined on 80 days through radio tracking.) MKM

**Survival and movements of released rehabilitated Bald Eagles.** M. Martell, P. Redig, J. Nibe and G. Buhl. 1991. *Journ. Raptor Res.* 25:72-76. Raptor Cent. at the Univ. of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108. (Radio tracking was used to track survival and movements of 19 eagles released after rehabilitation. Although at least three died, survival to at least six weeks was documented for 13 (68.4%) and one female was found to nest for three subsequent years, two successfully.) MKM

**Strait of Georgia Brant survey - 1992.** E.L. Nygren and N.K. Dawe. 1993. *B.C. Nat.* 31(1):8-9. Can. Wildl. Serv., 3567 Island Hwy., West Qualicum Beach, B.C. V9K 2B7. (A total of 2058 readings of over 642 different band codes were read on Brant wintering in the Strait of Georgia and nearby areas in 1992. An average of five birds in 100 were found to have bands. Some birds were seen both in the Strait of Georgia and in the Queen Charlotte Islands.) MKM

**Development of foraging behavior in the American Kestrel.** D.E. Varland, E.E. Klaas and T.M. Laughlin. 1991. *Journ. Raptor Res.* 25:9-17. U.S. Fish & Wildl. Serv., Iowa Coop. Fish & Wildl. Unit, Iowa State Univ., Ames, IA 50011. (Post-fledging social interactions and the development of foraging abilities were studied in young kestrels banded and fitted with colored vinyl leg jesses. Adults were also color marked and a few birds fitted with transmitters.) MKM

## FOREIGN BANDING RESULTS

**Recoveries of Sanda guillemots and Razorbills.** I. Livingstone and R. Morton. 1992. *Seabird Group Newsletter* 62:11-12. c/o The Seabird Group, The Lodge, Sandy, Bedfordshire SG19 2DL, England. (From 1984 through 1989, 1181 Common Murres and 424 Razorbills were banded on the island of Sanda in the British Isles. Recoveries to date have been mostly in the British Isles, with several along the English Channel, a few along the North Sea and a murre in France's Bay of Biscaye.) MKM

**Results of an examination of Puffins *Fratercula arctica* washed ashore in Shetland in winter 1990-91.** M.P. Harris, M. Heubeck and D. Suddaby. 1991. *Seabird* 13:63-66. Inst. of Terrestrial Ecol., Hill of Brathens, Banchory, AB31 4BY, Scotland. (Band recoveries indicated that Atlantic Puffins involved in a "wreck" came from several different areas around the North Sea.) MKM

**Non-oiling guillemot mortality incidents in the Moray Firth, 1983-86.** G.P. Mudge, C.H. Crooke and S.J. Apinell. 1992. *Seabird* 14:48-54. Joint Nature Conservation Comm., Battleby, Redgorton, Perth PH1 3EW, U.K. (Of 16 banded Black Guillemots found dead in Scotland, 12 were from nearby colonies, three from elsewhere in the region and one from Iceland.) MKM

**Radio-tracking of a British Storm Petrel *Hydrobates pelagicus* proves a probable new breeding-site in Norway.** T. Nygard and K. Einavik. 1991. *Seabird* 13:59-62. Norwegian Inst. for Nature Res., Tungasletta 2, N-7004 Trondheim, Norway. (A bird, believed to be a female, tagged near a banding site was recaptured at the same place one year later.) MKM

**Auk mortality in fishing nets in north Norway.** K.-B. Strann, W. Vader and R. Barrett. 1991. *Seabird* 13:22-29. Zool. Dept., Tromsø Mus., Univ. Tromsø, N-9000 Tromsø, Norway. (Twelve Common Murres banded in Norway, Shetland and Russia were among large numbers of alcids killed in fishing nets off northern Norway.) MKM

**The breeding biology of Cory's Shearwater *Calonectris diomedea borealis* on Berlenga Island, Portugal.** J.P. Granadeiro. 1991. *Seabird* 13:30-39. Servico Nacional de Parques, Reservas e Conservacao da natureza, Rua Filipe Folque, 46°3, 1000 Lisboa, Portugal. (Adults were banded and color-coded with paint on their breast feathers to permit individual recognition. Biometric parameters of adults were compared with those from elsewhere, and growth data are given for young.) MKM

**Short-tailed Shearwater *Puffinus tenuirostris*.** F. McKergow. 1992. *Corella* 14:62. Australian Bird and Bat Banding Scheme, c/o Australian Bird Study Assoc., Box 1313, Sydney South, NSW 2000, Australia. (Map of recoveries of birds banded in Australia, Japan and Alaska, and recovered in Australia, New Zealand, Japan, the Bering Sea and Alaska.) MKM

**Changes in the Shetland Guillemot *Uria aalge* population and the pattern of recoveries of ringed birds, 1959-1990.** M. Heubeck, P.V. Harvey and J.D. Okill. 1991. *Seabird* 13:2-21. Dept. Zool., Univ. Aberdeen, Tillydrone Ave., Aberdeen AB9 2TN, Scotland. (After periods of increase and stability, colonies of Common Murres in Scotland declined in the 1980s. Recoveries of murres banded at the colonies increased during the period of the decline, suggesting more over-winter mortality. Hunting in Norway was an important cause of deaths of banded birds in the 1960s, but declined in importance after Norway banned hunting of this species. Oiling and drowning in fish nets increased in importance.) MKM

**Why do Foula Great Skuas not behave optimally?** F.W. Furness. 1992. *The Seabird Group Newsletter* 63:2-4. Applied Ornithol. Unit, Dept. Zool., Univ. Glasgow, Glasgow, U.K. (Color-banded, known-aged skuas at an island in Scotland showed high site fidelity and even fidelity to

their natal colony in spite of fluctuating food resources, perhaps suggesting that such fluctuations have appeared only recently.) MKM

**Breeding biology of Green-rumped Parrotlets.** J.R. Waltman and S.R. Bessinger. 1992. *Wilson Bull.* 104:65-84. Natl. Audubon Soc., 666 Pennsylvania Ave. S.E., Suite 200, Washington, DC 20003. (Adults and nestlings were uniquely banded with plastic color and aluminum bands. Females did all brooding and incubating. Ninety-one percent of pairs remained mated during the breeding season, while a maximum of 69% remained together in subsequent years.) DMC

**Avian distribution and abundance records for the Sierra de Los Tuxtilas, Veracruz, Mexico.** K. Winker, R.J. Oehlenschlaeger, M.A. Ramos, R.M. Zink, J.H. Rappole and D.W. Warner. 1992. *Wilson Bull.* 104:699-718. Bell Mus. Nat. Hist., 10 Church St. S.E., Minneapolis, MN 55455. (More than 80,000 net hours of mist netting between 1973 and 1987, as well as observational data, yielded 405 species, of which 58 had not been reported for the region previously and 96 were considered threatened by tropical deforestation.) DMC

**Daytime activity of Little Owls (*Athene noctua*) in southwestern Spain.** J.J. Negro, M.J. de la Riva and F. Hiraldo. 1990. *Journ. Raptor Res.* 24:72-74. Estacion Biol. de Donana, Consejo Superior Investigaciones Cientificas, Apdo. 1056, 41080, Sevilla, Spain. (The capture of nine Little Owls with bal-chatri traps placed out for kestrels during the day and other observations show that this species is less strictly nocturnal than previously believed.) MKM

**Patterns of winter distribution and abundance of Lesser Kestrels (*Falco naumanni*) in Spain.** J.J. Negro, M. de la Riva and J. Bustamente. 1991. *Journ. Raptor Res.* 25:30-35. Estacion Biol. de Donana, Pubellan del Paru, Avd. Maria Luisa s/n, 41013 Sevilla, Spain. (Color banding showed that adults remain near their breeding colonies during winter, gathering together in common roosts at night. All juveniles left the colonies in winter, migrating to Africa.) MKM

DMC = Douglas M. Collister

MKM = Martin K. McNicholl