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Recent Literature

BANDING HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

Saskatchewan bird banders: Baynton, Atkinson and Gold. C.S. Houston. 1991. *Blue Jay* 49:59-61. 863 University Dr., Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0J8 (Brief biographies and banding records of Edgar Baynton, Edward A. Atkinson and John A. Gold in Saskatchewan.) MKM

BANDING EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES

The monitoring avian productivity and survivorship (MAPS) program second (1992) annual report. D.F. DeSante, K.M. Burton, and O.E. Williams. 1993. *Bird Populations* 1:1-28. Inst. of Bird Populations, Box 1346, Point Reyes Stn., CA 94956 (The rationale and history of the MAPS project is described and participating stations mapped. Procedures are described in detail, with preliminary analyses of early results.) MKM

Valium against leg cramp in waders. T. Piersma, A.-M. Blomet, and M. Klaasen. 1991. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 63:39-41. Netherlands Inst. for Sea Research (NIOZ), Box 57, 1790 AB Den Burg, Texel, The Netherlands (Four Red Knots and one Common Oystercatcher recovered from leg cramp after treatment with valium.) MKM

IDENTIFICATION, MOLT, PLUMAGES, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Leg and bill colour of Purple Sandpiper. R. Pittaway. 1993. *Ont. Birds* 11:107-109. Box 619, Minden, Ont. K0M 2K0 (Bright orange to yellow-orange legs and base of bill observed on several fall and wintering birds in Ontario and in Scotland differ from colors indicated in most field guides.) MKM

White-shielded coots in North America: a critical evaluation. D. Roberson and L.F. Baptista. 1988. *Amer. Birds* 42:1241-1246. 282 Grove Acre Ave., Pacific Grove, CA 93950 (The authors classified bill shields of coots into five categories and surveyed California flocks for each. They also compared several measurements of American Coots with those of Caribbean Coots. The results, along with consideration of variations in shields with age and season, suggest that most or all North American records of "Caribbean Coots" represent variation in the American species or morph.) MKM

Reproductive characteristics of meadow birds and other European waders. G.H. Visser and A.J. Beintema. 1991. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 61, suppl.: 6-11. Dept. of Vet. Basic Sciences, Div. Physiol., Univ. of Utrecht, Box 80.170, 3508 TD Utrecht, The Netherlands (This review includes weights of incubating females of all shorebird species known to breed in Europe.) MKM

Growth of Common Sandpiper chicks. P.K. Holland and D.W. Yalden. 1991. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 62:13-15. 2 Rennie Court, Brettargh Dr., Lancaster LA1 5BN, U.K. (Data from 12 field seasons show that growth of chicks in mass is shown for the first 3-4 days of life, when bill length progresses quickly.) MKM

Sightings of Slender-billed Curlew *Numenius tenuirostris* (Viellot, 1817) in the Balkan countries. D. Nanikov. 1991. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 62:24-32. Inst. of Zool., Bulgarian Acad. of Sciences, Sofia, Bulgaria (Includes a comparison of measurements of curlews from the Balkans with those from other parts of this species' range. Most showed little difference, but some Romanian birds had longer bills and shorter tarsi than those reported elsewhere.) MKM

The practiced eye. Black-legged Kittiwake and Red-legged Kittiwake. K. Kaufman. 1989. *Amer. Birds* 43:3-6. c/o Natl. Audubon Soc., 700 Broadway New York, NY 10003 (Leg color is not definitive—wing patterns are more reliable.) MKM

Ecological significance of the white and grey colour morphs of the Mute Swan. L. Enright. 1994. *Ont. Birds* 12:19-26. c/o Long Point Bird Observ., Box 160, Port Rowan, Ont. N0E 1M0 (Although morph color is different only in downy and juvenal plumages, morphs can be distinguished as adults by leg color—slate-gray to black in gray morph; pink-legged in white morph. The white morph is usually considered quite rare, but forms up to 87% of the population at Long Point, Ont.) MKM

Sex and age characters of the Yellow-throated Scrub-Wren. D.J. Geering. 1992. *Corella* 16:104-105. 2/10 Chifley Dr., Raymond Terrace, NSW 2324, Australia (Retraps of banded birds showed that both sex and age can be determined from fledging. Eye color

is particularly useful in age determination, suggesting that iris color changes in Large-billed Scrub-Wrens should also be examined for possible age differences.) MKM

The dynamics of body composition of overwintering Dunlin *Calidris alpina sakhalina*. M. Shi and L. Jianjian. 1990. *Stilt* 16:59, reprinted in *Wader Study Group Bull.* 64:35-36, 1992. Dept. of Environ. Sci., East China Normal Univ., Changhai 200062, China (Body weights and fat content of Dunlin captured in China during the winter were low on arrival in Sept.-Oct., increased in Nov., declined in Jan., and increased again in late March just prior to departure for Siberia and Alaska.) MKM

Spring tail moult in Purple Sandpiper *Charadrius [sic: *Calidris*] maritima* in the Dutch Wadden Sea. G.T. deRoos. 1992. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 64:40. Agricultural Univ., Nature Conservation Dept., c/o Dorpsstraat 198, 8899 AP Vleiland, The Netherlands (Active tail molt in two Purple Sandpipers caught in the Dutch Wadden Sea in April 1988 apparently represents the first record of spring molt in this species.) MKM

Bird in the hand. Yellow-throated Scrub Wren. D.J. Geering. 1992. *Corella* 16:128. 2/10 Chifley Dr., Raymond Terrace, NSW 2324, Australia (Key to age and sex.) MKM

Comparing the screech-owls. K. Kaufman and R. Bowers. 1989. *Amer. Birds* 43:203-206. c/o Natl. Audubon Soc., 700 Broadway, New York, NY 10003 (Patterns of barring, relative foot size and color of base of bill help distinguish Eastern, Western, and Whiskered Screech-Owls.) MKM

Estimating sexes of New Holland and White-cheeked Honeyeaters from head-bill measurements. G.H. Pyke and D.P. Armstrong. 1993. *Corella* 17:43-46. Div. of Environ. Science, The Australian Mus., Box A285, Sydney South, NSW 2001, Australia (Head-bill measurements are bimodal in these two species. When 77 New Holland Honeyeaters and 47 White-cheeked Honeyeaters of known sex were compared, head-bill measurements correctly indicated sex in 91% of the birds.) MKM

Sexual dimorphism in bill lengths of Whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus variegatus*. P. Dann. 1993. *Corella* 17:57. Penguin Reserve Comm. of Management, Box 97, Cowes, Phillip Is., Vic. 3922, Australia

(In a sample of 12 females and 14 males in museum collections, exposed culmens were significantly longer in females.) MKM

NORTH AMERICAN BANDING RESULTS

Banding in Ontario 1991. W.D. McIlveen. 1992. *Ont. Bird Banding* 24:1-10; Commentary on 1991 banding report. W.D. McIlveen. 1992. *Ont. Bird Banding* 24:11-13. R.R. #1, Acton, Ont. L7J 2L7 (56,065 birds of 205 species and distinct races were reported as banded by 13 individuals or banding pairs and six observatories or banding groups. Numbers of each taxon are shown for each bander or group. Numbers of 1991's top 15 species are tabulated for each year since 1984. Numbers of American Kestrels banded have increased since 1985, while House Finch numbers in 1991 were lower than in 1990, possibly suggesting that their numbers may have peaked in 1990.) MKM

Observations on habitat use, breeding chronology and parental care in Bristle-thighed Curlews on the Seward Peninsula, Alaska. R.E. Gill, R.B. Lancot, J.D. Mason and C.M. Handel. 1991. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 61:28-36. Alaska Fish & Wildl. Res. Cent., U.S. Fish & Wildl. Serv., 1011 E. Tudor Rd., Anchorage, AK 99503 (Based largely on color-banded birds and seven radio-transmitted, brood-attending adults.) MKM

Banding nestling bluebirds. R. Hubert. 1993. *Ont. Bird Band. Assoc. Newsletter* 38(3):5-6. 10 Paulson Court, St. Thomas, Ont. N5R 1M9 (1003 nestling Eastern Bluebirds were banded with regular bands on a bluebird trail near Aylmer, Ont. between 1988 and the end of 1993. Color bands, keyed to year, were also applied in 1989 and 1990. Observations of color bands and returns/recoveries have supplied data on age of breeding and movements.) MKM

Mountsberg bands 100,000 birds. D. Brewer. 1993. *Ont. Bird Band. Assoc. Newsletter* 38(4):4-5. R.R. #1, Puslinch, Ont. N0B 2J0 (Brief history and future plans of banding program of Mountsberg Conservation Area and Guelph Banding Group in southern Ontario 1967-1993.) MKM

Banding recoveries (update). B. Read. 1993. *Ont. Eastern Bluebird Soc. Newsletter* fall 1993:3-4, and reprinted as Eastern Bluebird banding recoveries in *Ont. Bird Band. Assoc. Newsletter* 39(1):5, 1994. Unit 2, 165 Green Valley Dr., Kitchener, Ont. N2P 1K3 (All five nestlings banded in one box near Paris, Ont. in

1991 not only survived until the next year, but were also retrapped, four in 1992, the other in 1993.) MKM

Hawk Cliff Raptor Banding Station twenty-first annual report: 1991. B. Duncan, D. Fowler and S. Fowler. 1992. *Ont. Bird Banding* 24:14-20. 1049 Kirkwall Rd., R.R. 1, Dundas, Ont. L9H 5E1 (3564 birds of 13 raptor species were banded in 1991. 1973-1990 averages range from 0.06 (Bald Eagle) to 1526 (Sharp-shinned Hawk) per year, with a variation of 15% (American Kestrel) to 1567% (Bald Eagle) from year to year. The fourth highest total of Sharp-shinned Hawks (2019) since 1969 was also the second lowest per net-hour (1.22), showing how misleading totals can be if not related to effort. A HY female kestrel caught in September was white with "rusty markings," pale brown "in the wings," and brown-eyed.) MKM

Ontario Eastern Bluebird Society nestbox survey - 1991. W. Read and W.D. McIlveen. 1992. *Ont. Bird Banding* 24:21-27. 2-165 Green Valley Dr., Kitchener, Ont. N2P 1K3 (433 Eastern Bluebirds and 142 Tree Swallows were banded by members in 1991, considerably fewer than the bandings of either in each of the three previous years.) MKM

Long Point Bird Observatory's 1991 banding summary. J. McCracken. 1992. *Ont. Bird Banding* 24:28-30. Long Point Bird Observ., Box 160, Port Rowan, Ont. N0E 1M0 (22,762 birds of 155 taxa were banded at Long Point and 4438 birds of 92 taxa at a new station at Thunder Cape on Lake Superior. 49 birds of 23 species were recovered elsewhere in Ontario (22), the U.S.A. (26), and Cuba (one Magnolia Warbler). An Alaska-banded Tundra Swan was recovered at Long Point.) MKM

Toronto Bird Observatory - 1991 report. E. Machell and E. Kellogg. 1992. *Ont. Bird Banding* 24:32. 10 Bateman Court, Whitby, Ont. L1P 1E5 (3418 birds of 111 species were banded, but species totals are not included in this report. TBO-banded hawks were recovered at Hawk Cliff, Ont. and in Mich. and N.Y.) MKM

Results of bird banding of Bobolinks (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) at Mountsberg, Ontario. W.D. McIlveen, D. Brewer and M.L. Wernaart. 1992. *Ont. Bird Banding* 24:32-42. R.R. 1, Acton, Ont. L7J 2L7 (2960 Bobolinks were banded during the fall [25 July - 10 Sept.] from 1983 to 1989. Males were caught more than twice as often as females; young more than

eight times as often as adults. Four have been recovered elsewhere in Ont.; one in Maine. 15 Bobolinks have returned to Mountsberg in a subsequent year; three returning in two different years. Use of wing chord to determine sex is discussed.) MKM

Raptor banding at Holiday Beach Conservation Area, 1991. T.W. Carpenter, A.L. Carpenter, and P. Roberts. 1992. *Ont. Bird Banding* 24:45-47. 3646 S. John Hix, Wayne, MI 48184 (900 birds of 12 raptor species were banded in the second year of this station, near the western end of the north shore of Lake Erie, in Ontario. Captures included 11 Sharp-shinned and one Cooper's Hawk banded previously elsewhere in Ont. and three Northern Saw-whet Owls banded in Wisc. Five hawks have already been recovered elsewhere—in three U.S. states.) MKM

Bluebird nest-box trails in Ontario and their usefulness for bioeffects monitoring of agricultural chemicals. M.K. McNicholl, W.F. Read and D.V. (C.) Weseloh. 1994. Can. Wildl. Serv. Ont. Region Tech. Rept. Ser. No. 202. 83 pp. Available from D.V. Weseloh, Can. Wildl. Serv., Box 5050, Burlington, Ont. L7R 4A6 (Includes table of total or minimum numbers of Eastern Bluebirds banded in Ont. 1960-1989 and historical details of several trails, some of which are operated by banders.) MKM

Habitat ecology of the Pileated Woodpecker in Alberta. R. Bonar. 1994. *Alta. Nat.* 24(1):13-15. 192 College Rd., Hinton, Ont. T7V 1L5 (Observations of two transmitter-fitted males helped measure territory size and obtain foraging data. One male had a territory of 500 ha and daily crossed a major river. Both transmitter-fitted birds were apparently killed by a Northern Goshawk.) MKM

Beaverhill Bird Observatory 1992 annual report. P. Rowell (ed.). 1993. Beaverhill Bird Observ. Soc., Edmonton, 48 pp. c/o Beaverhill Bird Observ. Soc., Box 1418, Edmonton, Alta. T6J 2N5 (3868 birds of 66 species were banded at Beaverhill Lake, Alta. during the tenth year of the observatory. Reports are included on returns and recoveries, a MAPS effort, and several banding and non-banding projects.) MKM

Peregrine Falcon attacks Snow Goose. R.W. Nero. 1991. *Blue Jay* 42:126-127. Man. Wildl. Branch, Box 14, 1495 St. James St., Winnipeg, Man. R3H 0W9 (A juvenile Peregrine banded and released in Iowa in 1989 overwintered in 1990-1991 in downtown Winnipeg, Man.) MKM

NON-NORTH AMERICAN BANDING RESULTS

Reproduction and survival in a declining population of the Southern Dunlin *Calidris alpina schinzii*. P.E. Jonsson. 1991. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 61, suppl:56-68. Dept. Ecol., Ecol Bldg., Univ. Lund, 223 62 Lund, Sweden (Color banding helped determine survival and longevity of Dunlin in Sweden. The oldest bird reached 17 years in 1987, when it was still alive. Male return rates were significantly higher than those of females, probably reflecting differential survival rates, but at least partly because of greater dispersal in females.) MKM

Guarding your mate and losing the egg: an oystercatcher's dilemma. B.J. Ens. 1991. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 61, suppl.:69-70. Zool. Lab., State Univ. of Groninger, 9751 NN Haren, The Netherlands (Observations of color-banded Common Oystercatchers showed percent of time pairs spent together before and during incubation, mate switchings during the pair formation period, and extra-pair copulations in a population on an island bordering the Dutch Wadden Sea.) MKM

Analyse von Fangzahlen Im Hunblick Auf Die Bestandset Wicklung von Kleinvogeln nach 20 jahrigem Betrieb der Station Mettnam, Suddentschhad. P. Berthold, A. Kaiser, U. Querer and P. Schlenker. 1993. *Journ. Ornithol.* 134:283-299. Max-Planck Institut fur Verhaltenphysiologie Vogelwarte Radolfzell, D-78315 Schlob Mogsingen, Germany (Analyses of migration trends at a southern German banding station, based on 20 years of data from 119,132 birds of 35 species. In German with English summary and figure captions.) MKM

Status and breeding biology of Kentish Plover *Charadrius alexandrinus* in Hungary—a progress report. T. Szckely. 1991. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 62:17-23. Dept. Zool., Kessel Univ., Debrecen, H-4010, Hungary (Young Snowy Plovers in Hungary were banded in or near the nest. Observations of color-banded adults showed share of parental duties at different times of the day as the season progressed. Recaptures showed loss of weight of parents, growth of young, and distances moved from nest sites.) MKM

Wader migration along the north-east Black Sea coast and adjacent areas. A.I. Korzukov. 1991. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 63:21-24. c/o Ukrainian Ornithol. Soc., Shompanskiy St. 2, Zool. Dept., Odessa State Univ., Odessa, Ukraine (About 20,000

birds of 34 shorebird species have been banded along the Black Sea coast since 1974, with over 200 recoveries and 1500 recaptures.) MKM

Waders in Iran. B. Behrouzi-Rad. 1991. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 63:33-36. Dept. of the Environ., Box 15875-5181, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran (3820 shorebirds of 35 species were banded in Iran between 1970 and 1988. Recoveries in other countries are mapped, as are recoveries in Iran of shorebirds banded elsewhere.) MKM

Radio-tracking of Golden Plover *Pluvialis apricaria* chicks. D.W. Yalden. 1991. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 63:41-44. Dept. of Environ. Biol., Univ. of Manchester M13 9 PL, U.K. (The four chicks of one brood were fitted with 1 gm. transmitters and followed for nine days, by which time two had died and the batteries were dead on the others. Data on movements and weight changes were obtained.) MKM

Breeding success of the Australian Pelican *Pelecanus conspicillatus* on Lake Eyre South in 1990. M.H. Waterman and J.L. Reed. 1992. *Corella* 16:123-126. 28 Gordon Ave., St. Agnes, SA 4097, Australia (Of 4014 juvenile pelicans banded, 15 succumbed to heat exhaustion during the banding process and 1684 were eventually retrieved as carcasses. Most of the chicks were close to fledging when they apparently starved to death.) MKM

Territorial relations and population structure of the Redshank *Tringa totanus* during the nesting period in the south of Ukraine. M.Y. Zhmud. 1992. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 64:45-46 (About 5000 Redshanks were banded in over 7500 captures. Recaptures showed that about 80% of sexually mature birds showed nesting philopatry, that on average 14.8% return to their natal colony for their first nesting, and that an average of 72.4% of nesting birds nest in the same site from year to year. Philopatry is higher in males than females and higher (especially in females) in larger colonies than in smaller colonies.) MKM

Longevity of Cape Petrels *Daption capense* at Bluff Island, Vestfold Hills, East Australia. F.I. Norman and S.J. Ward. 1992. *Corella* 16:132-133. Dept. of Ecol. and Evol. Biol., Monash Univ., Clayton, Victoria 3168, Australia (Of 334 adults trapped at nests in 1991, 15 had been banded previously, all but one at the same area. The other bird had been banded in 1973 800 km. away. Most were banded in 1984 or 1989, one in 1974. Preliminary estimates of survival

rate, annual mortality and life expectation are given, with a caution that low sample size and band loss may distort the figures.) MKM

Preliminary results of satellite tracking of the Wandering Albatross around and from Australia. D. Nicholls, H. Battam, N. Brothers, E. Butcher, M. Hildebrandt, P. Moors, D. Murray and G. Robertson. 1992. *Corella* 16:134-136. Frankston College of TAFE, Railway Parade, Frankston, Vic. 3199, Australia (Data from four birds during non-breeding periods showed short foraging flights of 10-15 km. initially, as well as flights of 300-500 km. in 24-36 hours every few days, occasionally up to 700-1000 km.) MKM

Second International Conference on Penguins abstracts. P. Dann and R. Jessop (compilers). 1992. *Corella* 16:137-154. Penguin Reserve Comm. of Management, Box 97, Cowes, Phillip Isl, Vic. 3922, Australia (Abstracts of 57 papers, including several based on birds fitted with bands or transmitters and others on morphology or sex determination.) MKM

Seabird islands No. 216. Wooded Island, Easter Group, Houfman Abrolhos, Western Australia. R.E. Johnstone and K. Coate. 1992. *Corella* 16:155-159. West Australian Mus., Francis St., Perth, West Australia 6000, Australia (25 Little Shearwaters and one Silver Gull were banded in 1970.) MKM

Results of a preliminary highland bird banding study at Tari Gap, southern highlands, Papua New Guinea. C.B. Frith and D.W. Frith. 1993. *Corella* 17:5-21. Prionodura, Box 581, Malanda, Nth. Qld. 4885, Australia (During eight weeks in each of three years, 895 birds (1174 captures) of 50 species were banded, and morphometric, molt and brood patch data recorded. Recaptures showed little movement, with only seven of 201 recaptured birds having moved from the capture site to a maximum distance of 2.7 km.) MKM

Survival, seasonal abundance, sex ratio and diet of Eastern Spinebills *Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris* in the Blue Mountains, New South Wales. J.R. Farrell and J.W. Hardy. 1993. *Corella* 17:33-40. 73 Ellison Rd., Springwood, NSW 2777, Australia (Banding of 679 Eastern Spinebills over a 13-year period at Blue Gum Swamp Creek, New South Wales, showed differences in proportion of sedentary birds, survival rate and site fidelity of non-sedentary birds from a population in New England National Park. Identification of pollen on the captured

birds provided data on food sources additional to those provided by watching foraging individuals. Morphometric data are also presented.) MKM

Movements of Grey Teal *Anas gracilis* from a drying, arid zone wetland. W. Lawler, R. Kingsford, S.V. Briggs and G. Milkovits. 1993. *Corella* 17:58-60. Natl. Parks & Wildl. Serv., c/o Div. of Wildl. & Ecol, CSIRO, Box 84, Lyneham, ACT 2602, Australia (Of 746 teal banded in Lake Salisbury, New South Wales, during a drying stage, 19 were shot by hunters in three southeastern states. Distribution of recoveries probably reflects distribution of hunters more than that of teal.) MKM

Predation by Boyd's Forest Dragon on birds caught in mist nets. L. Joseph. 1993. *Corella* 17:60-61. Dept. of Zool. and Centre for Conservation Biol., Univ. of Queensland, Queensland 4072, Australia (Two incidents on Mountain Thornbills (four victims) and one incident on one Fernwren.) MKM

MKM = Martin K. McNicholl

