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## Recent Literature

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# RECENT LITERATURE

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## BANDING EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES

**Stress myopathy in captured waders.** C. Minton. 1993. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 70:49-50. 165 Dalgetty Rd., Beaumains, Melbourne, Victoria 3191, Australia (Observations in Australia indicated that longer-legged shorebirds are more susceptible to stress myopathy ["leg cramp"] than shorter-legged species. Recommendations for minimizing the problem are discussed.) MKM

## IDENTIFICATION, MOLT, PLUMAGES, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

**The practiced eye. Blue Grosbeak and Indigo Bunting.** 1989. *Amer. Birds* 43:385-388. c/o *Audubon Field Notes*, 700 Broadway, New York, NY 10022 (Discussion of distinguishing features, with brief reference to differences between female Lazuli and Indigo buntings.) MKM

**Recognizable forms: Merlin.** R. Pittaway. 1994. *Ont. Birds* 12:74-80. Box 619, Minden, Ont. K0M 2K0 (Distinguishing features among three Merlin races and between sexes are discussed.) MKM

**Dark *Pterodroma* petrels in the North Pacific: identification, status and North American occurrence.** S. F. Bailey, P. Pyle and L. B. Spear. 1989. *Amer. Birds* 43:400-415. Dept. of Ornithol. & Mammal., Calif. Acad. of Sciences, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, CA 94118 (Including discussion of identification features of Herald, Kermadec, Murphy's and Solander's petrels, with discussion on variation in plumages of each species and emphasis on the darker morphs.) MKM

**Buteos of the winter fields.** K. Kaufman. 1989. *Amer. Birds* 43:1241-1244. c/o *Audubon Field Notes*, 700 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 10022 (Plumage variation and identification of Red-tailed, Rough-legged and Ferruginous hawks.) MKM

**Eurasian Siskins in North America—distinguishing females from green-morph Pine Siskins.** I. A. McLaren, J. Morlan, P. W. Smith, M.

Gosselin and S. F. Bailey. 1989. *Amer. Birds* 43:1268-1274 + 1381. Biol. Dept., Dalhousie Univ., Halifax, N. S. B3H 4J1 (Review of Eurasian Siskin records in North America, and extensive, well-illustrated comparison of features distinguishing the two siskin species.) MKM

**More albino birds.** D. D. Meyers. 1992. *Blue Jay* 50:62-63. Box 218, Leader, Sask. S0N 1H0 (Examples of albinism in Canada Goose, Ring-necked Pheasant and American Crow are mentioned with few details.) MKM

**The practiced eye. Scrub Jay and Grey-breasted Jay.** K. Kaufman. 1990. *Amer. Birds* 44:5-6. c/o *Audubon Field Notes*, 700 Broadway, New York, NY 10003 (These two variably plumaged species are most alike where they are most likely to occur together, but can always be distinguished quite readily by relative tail length and tail width, and by calls.) MKM

**Albino magpie near Edmonton.** M. Constable. 1992. *Blue Jay* 50:129. Environ. Protection, Rm. 200, 2nd Floor, Twin Atria 2, 4999-98 Ave., Edmonton, Alta. T6B 2X3 (Gray where normally black). MKM

## NORTH AMERICAN BANDING RESULTS

**First record of Allen's Hummingbird east of Louisiana.** E. F. Andrews and W. H. Baltosser. 1989. *Amer. Birds* 43:429-430. Marin Mitchell Science Center, 2 Vestal St., Nantucket, MA 02554 (Immature male *Selasphorus sasin sasin* caught in mist net and died in hand in Massachusetts.) MKM

**Calgary area bluebird trails 1992.** D. Stiles. 1993. *Pica* 13(2):17-22. 20 Lake Wapta Rise SE, Calgary, Alta. T2J 2M9 (1463 Mountain Bluebirds and 857 Tree Swallows were banded in 1992, with 62 returns/recoveries of bluebirds and 22 of swallows, both up to five or more years. Barn Owl pellets in Louisiana contained Tree Swallow bands from Calgary and Edmonton, Alberta, and a Marsh Wren from Lake Diefenbaker, Saskatchewan.) MKM

**Trumpeter Swans in the Calgary area.** R. D. Dickson. 1993. *Pica* 13(2):36-43. 5-2303 22nd St. NW, Calgary, Alta. T2M 3W5 (Reading of neck collars showed that several swans in and near Calgary, Alberta were banded at various sites in the Montana-Idaho-Wyoming wintering area.) MKM

**Trends in the winter distribution and abundance of Burrowing Owls in North America.** P. C. James and T. J. Ethier. 1989. *Amer. Birds* 43:1224-1225. Mus. of Nat. Hist., Wascana Park, Regina, Sask. S4P 3V7 (Only one of over 600 Burrowing Owls banded in Saskatchewan 1986-1988 has been recovered south of the Canada-U.S.A. border. An owl banded in Oklahoma was recovered at Guadalajara, Mexico.) MKM

**Birding in the Columbia Valley.** E. Zimmerman and P. Peachey. 1994. *Pica* 14(1):10-13. Box 2526, Golden, B.C. V0A 1H0 (A Trumpeter Swan neck-banded in Wyoming was observed in Moberly Marsh, British Columbia.) MKM

**1993 banding highlights.** D. Stiles. 1994. *Pica* 14(1):29-32. 20 Lake Wapta Rise SE, Calgary, Alta. T2J 2M9 (Data on 60 recoveries of Mountain Bluebirds and 42 of Tree Swallows banded in the Calgary, Alberta, area included a seven-year-old swallow and the successful raising of a second brood by a banded Tree Swallow after failure of the first.) MKM

**The status and distribution of the Common Poorwill in the Cypress Hills, Saskatchewan.** M. C. Kalcounis, R. D. Csada and R. M. Brigham. 1992. *Blue Jay* 50:38-44. Dept. of Biol., Univ. of Regina, Regina, Sask. S4S 0A2 (One male and one female poorwill were radio-tagged as part of a population survey and breeding ecology study. The transmitters helped determine habitat use and showed that both sexes incubate.) MKM

**Hatching asynchrony in the American Kestrel.** K. L. Wiebe. 1993. *Picoides* 6(1):3-4. Dept. of Forest Sciences, Univ. of British Columbia, 2357 Main Mall, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1Z4 (Experimental work on over 700 kestrels per year banded near

Besnard Lake, Saskatchewan, suggests that hatching asynchrony is related to food supply.) MKM

**The effect of food on reproductive synchrony in Willow Ptarmigan.** C. Schuppli. 1993. *Picoides* 6(1):4-5. Dept. of Biol. Sciences, Univ. of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta. T6G 2E9 (Based on birds color-banded in the Chilkat Pass, B.C.) MKM

**Request for Harlequin Duck sightings.** B. Hunt. 1994. *Pica* 14(3):61-62. GT-03 Park Warden, Box 10, Jasper Natl. Park, Alta. T0E 1E0 (In 1994, 20 Harlequin Ducks were color-banded within their breeding range in Jasper National Park, Alberta, and in 1993 over 500 molting birds were color-banded on Hornby Island, British Columbia. Hornby Island-banded birds have been observed in Montana and Alberta.) MKM

**Fishing for Northern Hawk Owls near Prince Albert.** M. Barton. 1992. *Blue Jay* 50:80. Box 3083, Prince Albert, Sask. S6V 7M4 (Banded by Wayne Harris.) MKM

**The Squaw Creek saga.** C. S. Houston. 1992. *Blue Jay* 50:81-84. 863 University Dr., Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0J8 (Two artificial nest sites were provided for nesting Ospreys in Saskatchewan when their nest tree became rotten. Adults and young were banded whenever possible, once involving a perilous climb.) MKM

**North America's oldest Great Horned Owl.** C. S. Houston. 1992. *Blue Jay* 50:89-90. 863 University Dr., Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0J8 (Details of several Great Horned Owl longevity records resulting from the banding of 4651 flightless owls in Saskatchewan. The oldest was banded near Elstow, Sask. [not Lanigan as reported by Klimkiewicz and Fitcher in *Journ. Field Ornithol.* 60:469-494, 1989] and killed by a truck 20 years 8 months later near Aberdeen, Sask. This record has since been superseded—see next abstract.) MKM

**New Great Horned Owl longevity record.** R. W. Nero. 1992. *Blue Jay* 50:91-92. Box 14, 1495 St. James St., Winnipeg, Man. R3H 0W9 (An adult female banded in Manitoba in December 1964

was found injured near the banding site in January 1992, when at least 28 years 7 months old, amply exceeding the record outlined in the previous abstract.) MKM

**Arthropod diet of Pileated Woodpeckers in northeastern Oregon.** E. L. Bull, R. C. Beckwith and R. S. Holthausen. 1992. *Northwest. Nat.* 73:42-45. USDA Forest Serv., Pacific Northwest Res. Stn., 1401 Gekeler Lane, La Grande, OR 97850 (Determined primarily from scats of radio-tagged birds.) MKM

**Where do Canadian Burrowing Owls spend the winter?** P. C. James. 1992. *Blue Jay* 50:93-95. Sask. Mus. of Nat. Hist., Wascana Park, Regina, Sask. S4P 3V7 (Of 1701 Burrowing Owls banded in Canada, only three [one from Saskatchewan, two from Manitoba] have been recovered. These were recovered from three U.S. states in April, September and October. None have been recovered in winter, a time when 1% of 2512 U.S.-banded Burrowing Owls have been recovered in the U.S. The author suggests that these data indicate that the farthest northern-breeding owls winter farthest south, in Central America, in the leap-frog pattern known for some other species.) MKM

**Consequences for Carolina Chickadees of foraging with Tufted Titmice in winter.** D. A. Cimprich and T. C. Grubb, Jr. 1994. *Ecology* 75:1615-1625. Behav. Ecol. Res. Group, Dept. of Zool., Ohio State Univ., Columbus, OH 43210 (Chickadees and titmice were banded in nine central Ohio woodlots. After titmice were removed from five of the woodlots, chickadees in these woodlots foraged in more titmouse-like locations. In the absence of titmice, chickadees also exhibited better nutritional condition.) DMC

**Supplemental feeding program for wintering Bald Eagles in Maine.** M. A. McCollough, C. S. Todd and R. B. Owen, Jr. 1994. *Wildl. Soc. Bull.* 22:147-154. Maine Dept. of Inland Fish. & Wildl., 650 State St., Bangor, ME 04401-5654 (Bands were read on eagles attracted to feeding stations in Maine. Of 203 eagles individually identified, 83% originated in Maine, 15% in the Canadian Maritime provinces, and 0.5% from each of Michigan, Ontario, Saskatchewan and South

Carolina. 80% of the eagles at feeding stations were less than 3.5 years old and 94% of the non-Maine birds were less than 5.5 years old.) DMC

**Breeding ground fidelity and mate retention in the Pacific Golden-Plover.** O. W. Johnson, P. G. Connors, P. L. Brunner and J. L. Maron. 1993. *Wilson Bull.* 105:60-67. Dept. of Biol., Montana State Univ., Bozeman, MT 59717 (Eight of eight males in western Alaska returned to the same territory, while only one of four females was seen in subsequent seasons. Although interesting, the small sample size suggests that additional work is required.) DMC

**Influence of observation posts on territory size in Northern Shrikes.** R. Yosef. 1993. *Wilson Bull.* 105:180-183. Archbold Biol. Stn., Box 2057, Lake Pacid, FL 33852 (Territory size of banded shrikes decreased when the territory was enhanced with additional hunting perches.) DMC

**Male-male nesting behavior in Hooded Warblers.** D. K. Niven. 1993. *Wilson Bull.* 105:190-193. Smithsonian Environ. Res. Center, Box 28, Edgewater, MD 21037 (Using banding to mark birds individually allowed documentation of a male Hooded Warbler assuming the role of a female in two pairings in successive years, including nest building and incubation.) DMC

**Migrating birds at a stopover site in the Saint Croix River Valley.** A. R. Weisbrod, C. J. Burnett, J. G. Turner and D. W. Warner. 1993. *Wilson Bull.* 105:265-284. Bell Mus. of Nat. Hist., Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455 (Constant-effort mist-netting was used to characterize spring and fall migrations in five habitats. "Neotropical" migrants comprised the majority of species and individuals captured. Differences between spring and fall suggest seasonal variation in habitat use.) DMC

**Ecology of Boreal Owls in the northern Rocky Mountains, U. S. A.** G. D. Hayward, P. H. Hayward and E. O. Garton. 1993. *Wildl. Monogr.* No. 124. Rocky Mtn. Forest & Range Exper. Stn., 222 South 22nd St., Laramie, WY 82070 (Boreal Owls were banded and radio-tagged from 1984-

1988 as part of a large regional study in Montana, Idaho and northern Wyoming. Breeding territories occurred in all mature and older coniferous forest types [especially subalpine fir] with complex structure except lodgepole pine. Breeding ranges averaged 1182 $\pm$ 335 ha. [n=15]. Annual survival was estimated at 46% [95% CI = 23-91%].) DMC

**Migration ecology of Bald Eagles from autumn concentrations in Glacier National Park, Montana.** B. R. McClelland, L. S. Young, P. T. McClelland, J. G. Greshaw, H. L. Allen and D. S. Shea. 1994. *Wildl. Monog.* No. 125. Box 366, West Glacier, MT 59936 (From 1977-1993, 303 Bald Eagles were banded in Glacier National Park, Montana, and a subset were radio-tagged [66] and/or fitted with patagial markers [121]. Ninety-five percent of the radio-tagged birds wintered in the Intermountain Region, with individual ranges varying from 102 km<sup>2</sup> to 4000 km<sup>2</sup> and shifting as far as 600 km from year to year. Of 31 radio-tagged eagles, 21 summered in the Northwest Territories, five in Alberta and four in Saskatchewan. One eagle nested in Alberta, then 910 km farther south in Montana, and then in Alberta again.) DMC

**Social influences on the dynamics of a northeastern Black-capped Chickadee population.** S. M. Smith. 1994. *Ecology* 75:2043-2051. Dept. of Biol. Sciences, Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, MA 01075 (561 chickadees were banded from 1980-1981 to 1989-1990 in a 40 ha. mixture of old field, second-growth mixed woodland, and residential area in Massachusetts. Annual survival was 59%. Low-ranked individuals exhibited reduced winter survivorship, but no differences in survival were found between sexes. Among young birds, more individuals with high winter rank obtained local breeding territories than low-ranked individuals. Low-ranked individuals disappeared from the study area at the onset of breeding in all but one year. In years of high winter survivorship, significantly more young birds disappeared at the onset of breeding.) DMC

**Composition and phenology of an avian community in the Rio Grande plain of Texas.** J. H. Vega and J. H. Rappole. 1994. *Wilson Bull.* 106:366-380. Caesar Kleberg Wildl. Res. Inst.,

Kingsville, TX 78363 (Mist-netting was used to study the composition and seasonal occurrence of birds in a dry thorn forest community. 1269 individuals of 59 species were captured during October-November 1988 and mid-February 1989 to July 1990.) DMC

**Nesting success and survival of Virginia Rails and Soras.** C. J. Conway, W. R. Eddleman and S. H. Anderson. 1994. *Wilson Bull.* 106:466-473. Montana Coop. Res. Unit, Univ. of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812 (Annual survival probability of banded Virginia Rails based on capture-recapture data was 0.532  $\pm$  0.128 and compared favorably with the 0.526  $\pm$  0.195 probability based on radio-marked birds.) DMC

**Winter survival rates of a southern population of Black-capped Chickadees.** E. S. Egan and M. C. Brittingham. 1994. *Wilson Bull.* 106:514-521. School of Forest Resources, Pennsylvania State Univ., University Park, PA 16802 (Monthly winter survival rates of chickadees did not differ between forest habitat with feeders (0.93) and suburban habitat with feeders (0.92). Lower apparent monthly survival of chickadees in forests without feeders was attributed to birds moving to areas with feeders.) DMC

**Reproductive success of Neotropical migrants in a fragmented Illinois forest.** E. K. Bollinger and E. T. Linder. 1994. *Wilson Bull.* 106:46-54. Dept. of Zool., East. Illinois Univ., Charleston, IL 61920 (Mist-netting was used to compare the 1985-1986 and 1991-1992 breeding seasons. Of forest-interior "Neotropical" migrants captured, 29% were HY in 1991-1992, compared with 8% in 1985-1986. A significantly smaller proportion (35% vs. 48%) of adults captured in 1991-1992 were "Neotropical" migrants.) DMC

**Correlation between raptor and songbird numbers at a migratory stopover site.** D. A. Aburn. 1994. *Wilson Bull.* 106:150-154. Dept. of Biol. Sciences, Univ. of South. Mississippi, Hattiesburg, MS 39406-5018 (Merlin and Peregrine Falcon numbers were correlated significantly with numbers of migrant songbirds caught in mist-nets on East Ship Island in the Gulf of Mexico. The author hypothesizes that the hawks are either

following food resources or responding to migration conditions in a similar fashion to songbird migrants.) DMC

**Common Grackle predation on adult passerines.** A. H. Davidson. 1994. *Wilson Bull.* 106:174-175. R.R. 3, Vanessa, Ont. N0E 1V0 (A banded grackle killed and ate 39 small passerines from 11 May to 1 June 1992 in First Canadian Place parkette in Toronto. The author hypothesizes that the grackle was able to take advantage of an artificial planting that concentrated migrants and offered few escape alternatives.) DMC

**Patterns of stopover by warblers during spring and fall migration on Appledore Island, Maine.** S. R. Morris, M. E. Richmond and D. W. Holmes. 1994. *Wilson Bull.* 106:703-718. New York Coop. Fish & Wildl. Res. Unit, Fernald Hall, Cornell Univ., Ithaca, NY 14853 (Migrant warblers were mist-netted during 1990 and 1991. Northern Waterthrush and American Redstart had higher recapture rates in fall than in spring. Ovenbird and Canada Warbler had significantly longer fall stopovers. During fall, young redstarts had longer stopovers than adults and young waterthrushes were recaptured more frequently than adults. During spring, female Magnolia Warblers were recaptured more frequently than males. Redstarts, waterthrushes and Ovenbirds showed no significant increase in fat in spring while exhibiting significant increase in fat in fall.) DMC

**Post-nesting movements of female Blue Grouse.** L. G. Sopuck and F. C. Zwickel. 1992. *Northwest. Nat.* 73:46-53. Renewable Resources Consulting Serv. Ltd., 9865 West Saanich Rd., R.R. 2, Sidney, B.C. V8L 3S1. (Home ranges and daily and seasonal movements of brood and broodless hens on Vancouver Island were determined by radio-tracking.) MKM

**Trumpeter Swans breeding in east-central Saskatchewan.** L. Shandruk, D. F. Hooper and R. Beaulieu. 1992. *Blue Jay* 50:107-108. Can. Wildl. Serv., Rm. 210, 4999-98 Ave., Edmonton, Alta. T6B 2X3 (A pair of swans banded and neck-collared in their nesting territory at Greenwater Lake, Saskatchewan, have been sighted at Lacreek National Wildlife Refuge, SD.) MKM

## NON-NORTH AMERICAN BANDING RESULTS

**Ghanaian ringing scheme launched.** P. Ireland and S. Dodd. 1991. *BTO News* 173:10-11, reprinted in *Wader Study Group Bull.* 64:33-35, 1992. 27 Hainfield Dr., Solihull, West Midlands, U.K. (Two British banders helped the Ghanaians launch an independent banding program by attempting, with variable success, to catch and band various shorebirds and terns.) MKM, with thanks to A. W. (Tony) Diamond and Cheri Gratto-Trevor for tracking down publishing details of the original publication.

**Long-term declines in winter resident warblers in a Puerto Rican dry forest.** J. Faaborg and W. J. Arendt. 1989. *Amer. Birds* 43:1226-1230. Div. of Biol. Sciences, Univ. of Missouri-Columbia, Columbia, MO 65211 (Standardized winter netting of birds wintering in the Guanico Forest of Puerto Rico over 15 years showed an overall decline between 1973 and 1988, especially during the last four years. Populations of permanent residents at this site showed normal fluctuations during the last six of these years, suggesting that the decline in winter residents was not related primarily to local factors.) MKM

**Predation risk influences the use of foraging sites by tits.** J. Suhonen. 1993. *Ecology* 74:1197-1203. Dept. of Biol., Konnevesi Res. Stn., Jyväskylä, SF-44300 Konnevesi, Finland (Willow and Crested tits were color-banded and use of foraging sites was observed during a high vole year and a year when vole populations had crashed. During the crash year, tits selected foraging sites that reduced their risk of predation by Pygmy Owls. During the high vole year, when the preference of Pygmy Owls for voles presumably made tits less vulnerable, tits foraged in sites that they avoided during the crash year.) DMC

**Understory avifauna of a Bornean peat swamp forest: Is it depauperate?** J. C. Gaither, Jr. 1994. *Wilson Bull.* 106:381-390. Section of Botany, Univ. of California, Davis, CA 95616 (Mist-netting was used to compare birds in peat swamp forest and dipterocarp forest. Peat swamp forests support a reduced understory avifauna, but one that includes specialized species. Large periodic

fruit crops there provide frugivores with enhanced foraging opportunities. The study suffered from small sample size.) DMC

**Demography and movements of endangered Akepa and Hawaii Creeper.** C. J. Ralph and S. G. Fancy. 1994. *Wilson Bull.* 106:615-628. U. S. Forest Serv., Redwood Sciences Lab., 1700 Bayview Dr., Arcata, CA, 95521 (Based on capture-recapture of banded birds, annual survival for adults was estimated at  $0.70 \pm 0.27$  for Akepa and  $0.73 \pm 0.12$  for Hawaii Creeper. Both species showed strong philopatry and retained mates for more than one year. Average home range was 7.48 ha. for Hawaii Creeper and 3.94 ha. for Akepa.) DMC

**Site tenacity of the endangered Palila.** S. G. Fancy, R. T. Sugihara, J. J. Jeffrey and J. D. Jacobi. 1993. *Wilson Bull.* 105:587-596. U.S. Fish & Wildl. Serv., Hawaii Res. Group, P. O. B. 44, Hawaii Natl. Park, Hawaii 96718 (Strong site tenacity, as evidenced by telemetry and banding studies, may prevent the Palila from reoccupying former range. Translocations could speed the species' recovery.) DMC

**Sex-related local movement in adult Rock Kestrels in the eastern Cape Province, South Africa.** A. J. VanZyl. 1994. *Wilson Bull.* 106:145-148. Percy Fitzpatrick Inst. of African Ornithol., Univ. of Cape Town, Rondebosch, 7700, South Africa (Males left breeding territories later and returned earlier than females. Both sexes left due to food shortage and all banded birds returned to the same territories they left. Females appeared to return to the breeding site regardless of what male was present.) DMC

DMC = Douglas M. Collister  
MKM = Martin K. McNicholl

