

1995

Recent Literature

North American Bird Bander

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Recommended Citation

North American Bird Bander (1995) "Recent Literature," *North American Bird Bander*. Vol. 20 : Iss. 4 , Article 4.

Available at: <https://digitalcommons.usf.edu/nabb/vol20/iss4/4>

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Recent Literature

BANDING HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHIES

Louise de Kiriline Lawrence (1894-1992) and the world of nature: a tribute. M. G. Ainley. 1994. *Can. Field-Nat.* 108: 111-118. Simon de Beauvoir Institute, Concordia Univ., Montreal, Que. H3G 1M8 (Biography, with ornithological bibliography, of award-winning nature writer and ornithologist. Lawrence was one of the pioneers of the use of banding in behavioral/life history studies of birds, best known ornithologically for her research on woodpeckers.) MKM

BANDING EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES

Confusion over recent band size changes. P. Prior. 1995. *Ont. Bird Banding Assoc. Newsletter* 40(3):3-4. 174 Broadway Ave., Toronto, Ont. M4P 1V9 (Discussion of some problems with new band sizes, with a chart comparing old sizes, new sizes and the supplementary bands used by Long Point Bird Observatory. Recommendations for best sizes for several eastern North American species are included. A note inserted by editor Audrey Heagy indicates that LPBO has found legs of some Blue-gray Gnatcatchers too small for even the new 0A bands.) MKM

A modified restraining device for Mourning Doves. K. Patterson, C. A. Haskell and J. H. Schulz. 1993. *J. Field Ornithol.* 64:413-416. Missouri Dept. Conserv., Fish & Wildl. Res. Center, 110 S. College Ave., Columbia, MO 65201 (Facilitates handling.) RCT

Evaluation of dyes and techniques to color-mark incubating Herring Gulls. J. L. Belant and T. W. Seamans. 1993. *J. Field Ornithol.* 64:440-451 (USDA, DWRC, 6100 Columbus Ave., Sandusky, OH 44870 (Different formulas worked better with different dyes.) RCT

Techniques for capturing birds inside natural cavities. M. T. Stanbeck and W. D. Koenig. 1994. *J. Field Ornithol.* 65:70-75. Dept. Zool., NJ-15, Univ. Washington, Seattle, WA 98125 (Techniques developed during a study of Acorn Woodpeckers.) RCT

Longevity of solar-powered transmitters on buteonine hawks in eastern Colorado. D. E. Andersen. 1994. *J. Field Ornithol.* 65:122-132. Dept. Wildl. Ecol., Univ. Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706 (Mean minimum transmitter survival was about one year.) RCT

A night-lighting technique for capturing cormorants. D. T. King, K. J. Andrews, J. O. King, R. D. Flynt, J. L. Glahn and J. L. Cummings. 1994. *J. Field Ornithol.* 65:254-257. DWRC, Mississippi Res. Stn., P.O. Drawer 6009, Mississippi State, MS 39762-6009 (Birds roosting in trees were captured from a boat.) RCT

Decoy trapping and cannon-netting for Northern Pintails in spring. J. B. Grand and T. F. Fondell. 1994. *J. Field Ornithol.* 65:402-404. Alaska Fish & Game Center, USFWS, 1011 E. Tudor Rd., Anchorage, AK 99503 (Baited rocket-nets were better for females; no difference for males.) RCT

Effects of back-mounted radio-packages on breeding Wood Ducks. J. H. Gammonley and J. R. Kelley, Jr. 1994. *J. Field Ornithol.* 65:530-533. School of Nat. Resources, Univ. Missouri, Columbia, MO 63960 (Females continued incubating if transmitters were mounted then, but females fitted in the prenesting period did not breed.) RCT

Two walk-in trap designs for Great Horned Owls and Red-tailed Hawks. J. A. Buck and R. A. Craft. 1995. *J. Field Ornithol.* 66:133-139. Dept. Environ. Tox., Clemson Univ., Box 709, Pendleton, SC 29670. RCT

An improved method for collecting bird ectoparasites. A. Bear. 1995. *J. Field Ornithol.* 66:212-214. Dept. Entomol., Faculty Agriculture, Hebrew Univ., Jerusalem, POB 12, Rehovot, Israel (Apparatus is described.) RCT

Color changes in Hughes's celluloid leg bands. G. D. Lindsey, K. A. Wilson and C. Hermann. 1995. *J. Field Ornithol.* 66:289-295. NBS, Hawaii Field Stn., Box 44, Hawaii Natl. Park, HI 96718 (Some colors faded over several years to hues which could be confusing.) RCT

A novel, simple, safe and effective trap for Burrowing Owls and other fossorial animals. E. S. Botelho and P. C. Arrowood. 1995. *J. Field Ornithol.* 66:380-384. Box 3001, Dept. 3AF, Dept. Biol., New Mex. State Univ., Las Cruces, NM 88003-001. RCT

Effects of harness-attached transmitters on premigration and reproduction of Brant. D. H. Ward and P. J. Flint. 1995. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 59:39-46. NBS, Alaska Sci. Center, 1011 E. Tudor Rd., Anchorage, AK 99503 (Although migration schedules were not affected, females carrying transmitters returned to the breeding grounds at a lower rate than controls, and did not breed.) RCT

Effects of nest and brood visits and radio transmitters on Rock Ptarmigan. R. C. Cotter and C. J. Gratto. 1995. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 59:93-98. 620 Chemin Craig, Saint Sylvestre, P.Q. G0S 3C0 (Rates of nest visitation appeared to have no effect on success parameters. Males carrying transmitters weighing 3.6% of body weight had higher mortality than controls, whereas lighter transmitters [2.3% of body weight] had no statistically significant effect.) RCT

IDENTIFICATION, MOLTS, PLUMAGES, WEIGHTS AND MEASUREMENTS

Recognizable forms/ subspecies of the Palm Warbler. R. Pittaway. 1995. *Ont. Birds* 13:23-27. Box 619, Minden, Ont. K0M 2K0 (Features distinguishing adult plumages of the Western and Yellow races of Palm Warbler are discussed, along with notes on intergrades and brief comments on juvenile plumage and molt.) MKM

Albino Great Gray Owl in Finland. I. Wanders. 1994. *Blue Jay* 52:228. Flogstavagen 25B:233, 752 63 Uppsala, Sweden (photographed near Kuopio, Finland in 1994.) MKM

The practiced eye/ Yellow Warbler and its i.d. contenders. K. Kaufman. 1991. *Amer. Birds* 45:167-170. c/o Aud. Field Notes, 700 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10003 (Wing pattern, tail length, tail spots, facial features and behavior help distinguish Yellow Warbler from various plumages and races of Orange-crowned, Wilson's and Hooded warblers.) MKM

Natural hybrids between the Common Goldeneye, *Bucephala clangula*, and Barrow's Goldeneye, *B. islandica*. P. R. Martin and B. M. DiLabio. 1994. *Can. Field-Nat.* 108:195-198. Dept. Biol., Queen's Univ., Kingston, Ont. K2K 2S3. (Review of previously published records and several new records. Most records are of males in alternate plumage, reflecting relative ease of identification and possibly greater survival of male vs. female hybrids.) MKM

Acquisition of adult plumage in the Spanish Imperial Eagle *Aquila (heliaca) adalberti*. B.-U. Meyburg and C. Meyburg. 1991. *Birds of Prey Bull.* 4:255-258. Herbertstr. 14, D-1000 Berlin 33, Germany (Brief notes, with photographs, of plumage changes in captivity from juvenile plumage until attainment of full adult plumage at six years of age.) MKM

Annual molt in Ruby-throated and Black-chinned hummingbirds. W. H. Baltosser. 1995. *Condor* 97:484-491. Dept. Biol., Univ. Arkansas, Little Rock, AR 72204 (On wintering grounds.) RCT

Discriminating the sex of Laughing Gulls by linear measurements. D. R. Evans, E. M. Hoopes and C. R. Griffin. 1993. *J. Field Ornithol.* 64:472-476. Dept. Forest & Wildl. Manage., 324 Holdsworth Hall, Univ. Mass., Amherst, MA 01003-0130 (A discriminant function analysis, developed for a Florida population, performed poorly on a New York population in which individuals were smaller.) RCT

Sex and age determination of Palila. J. J. Jeffrey, S. G. Fancy, G. D. Lindsey, P. C. Banko, T. K. Pratt and J. D. Jacobi. 1993. *J. Field Ornithol.* 64:490-499. USFWS, Hawaii Res. Center, Box 44, Hawaii Natl. Park, HI 96718 (A key is based on measurements and plumage characteristics.) RCT

Rectrix shape as an indicator of age in the Wood Thrush. H. J. Weinberg and R. R. Roth. 1994. *J. Field Ornithol.* 65:115-121. Dept. Entomol. & Applied Ecol., Univ. Delaware, Newark, DE 19717-1303 (HY and SY birds have pointed feathers.) RCT

A tentative key to the species of kingbirds with distributional notes. A. R. Phillips. 1994. *J. Field Ornithol.* 65:295-300. Reforma 825-A, Colonia Chapultapec, San Nicolas de las Garza 66450, Nuevo Leon, Mexico (Particular emphasis on Tropical Kingbird and closely related species.) RCT

Reliability of ageing criteria by feather characteristics of Eastern Bluebirds. J. H. Plissner, S. J. Wagner and P. A. Gowaty. 1994. *J. Field Ornithol.* 65:504-507. Dept. Biol. Sci., Clemson Univ., Clemson, SC 29634-1903 (The method of Pitt [1985] worked for 3/4 of known-aged males, but was less successful for females.) RCT

Sexual dimorphism and population ratios in juvenile Savannah Sparrows. N. T. Wheelwright, G. Trussell, J. P. Devine and R. Anderson. 1994. *J. Field Ornithol.* 65:520-529. Dept. Biol., Bowdoin College, Brunswick, ME 04011 (A discriminate function analysis using wing length and weight determined sex of 94% of juveniles several weeks after fledging from a population on Kent Island, New Brunswick.) RCT

Identifying the sex of Massachusetts Herring Gulls by linear measurements. D. R. Evans, P. M. Cavanaugh, T. W. French and B. G. Blodget. 1995. *J. Field Ornithol.* 66:128-132. Mass. Div. Fish & Wildl., 1 Rabbit Hill Rd., Westborough, MA 01581-3337 (A discriminant function using culmen and tarsal lengths identifies 94% of the gulls correctly.) RCT

A new method of determining Ovenbird age on basis of rectrix shape. T. M. Donovan and C. M. Stanley. 1995. *J. Field Ornithol.* 66:247-252. Div. Biol. Sci., Univ. Missouri, Columbia, MO 65211 (AHY/ASY birds had larger tip angles.) RCT

NORTH AMERICAN BANDING RESULTS

Survival and nest success of sympatric female Mallards, *Anas platyrhynchos*, and American Black Ducks, *A. rubripes*, breeding in a forested environment. C. P. Dwyer and G. A. Baldassarre. 1993. *Can. Field-Nat.* 107:213-216. U. S. Dept. Agriculture, Denver Wildl. Res. Center, 6100 Columbus Ave., Sandusky, OH, 44870 (Nest

success rates to hatching and survival of nesting female Mallards and American Black Ducks radio-tagged in northern New York were similar, but the proportion of females that hatched a clutch was higher in Mallards.) MKM

First banded passerine recovered in the Magdalen Islands: Yellow-rumped Warbler, *Dendroica coronata*. D. B. McNair. 1993. *Can. Field-Nat.* 107:226. Bird Dept., Charleston Mus., 360 Meeting St., Charleston, SC, 29403 (Female "Myrtle" Warbler banded in New Jersey in October 1990, recovered on Havre-Aubert Is., Quebec in September 1991.) MKM

Banding, movements and adult biometrics of Ontario Ospreys. P. J. Ewins. 1995. *Ont. Birds* 13:4-10. Can. Wildl. Serv.-Ontario Region, Canada Centre for Inland Waters, Box 5050, Burlington, Ont. L7R 4A6 (The banding of 187 Ospreys from 1991-1993 brought the Ontario total to at least 272 to the end of 1993. Eight have been recovered to date, four in Ontario and one each in Alabama, Mississippi, Missouri, and Pennsylvania. Body weight and bill length helped distinguish sexes of adults, while overlap in wing length makes it less reliable.) MKM

Distribution and movements of Greater Snow Geese, *Chen caerulescens atlantica*, during fall staging in the St. Lawrence Estuary, Quebec. C. Maisonneuve and J. Bedard. 1993. *Can. Field-Nat.* 107:305-313. Dept. de Biol., Faculte des Sciences et de Genie, Universite Laval, Sainte-Foy, Que. G1K 7P4 (Neck-banding showed strong site tenacity between years to fall staging sites, but with some individuals moving between sites within a season more frequently than others. Degree of mobility was not demonstrably related to sex or age, but "status" [apparently referring to whether or not part of a family group] affected amount of movement in one year. Preferability of sites apparently also affected movements, one site filling up and emptying faster than a presumably less-preferred site.) MKM

Distant travels of Tree Swallows of the prairie provinces, 1968-1992. D. J. Stiles and M. I. Houston. 1994. *Blue Jay* 52:206-212. 201 Lake Wapta Rise Southeast, Calgary, Alta. T2J 2M9. (Details of recoveries in different states or

provinces of 15 Tree Swallows banded in Alberta, nine in Saskatchewan, and two in Manitoba, with details on age at banding and manner of recovery. Although many nest in the vicinity of hatching and tend to nest in a given area from year to year, inter-box distances of 265 km. and 1085 km. have been found and nesting adults have been encountered 1125 km. and 1965 km. from hatch site. Recoveries have come from as far as Gulf Coast states [Louisiana and Mississippi] and southeastern Atlantic coast states [Georgia and South Carolina], as well as both Dakotas and four "midwestern" states.) MKM

Three years of mistnetting birds in the eastern Qu'Appelle Valley. J. Pollock. 1995. *Blue Jay* 53:53-57. Box 353, Whitewood, Sask. S0G 5C0 (Tabulation and discussion of birds observed and banded during the breeding seasons 1992-1994 as a MAPS project near Whitewood, Saskatchewan.) MKM

"How do you know you haven't counted that hawk before?" C. Sutton. 1991. *Hawk Migration Studies* 16(2):17-18. 129 Buck Ave., Cape May Court House, N. J. 08210 (Tail-marking and some telemetry of fall migrant Sharp-shinned and Red-tailed hawks, American Kestrels and Merlins at Cape May indicate that most migrating raptors move through the area quickly, minimizing the chance of double-counting.) MKM

Observed acts of egg destruction, egg removal, and predation on nests of passerine birds at Delta Marsh, Manitoba. S. G. Sealy. 1994. *Can. Field-Nat.* 108:41-51. Dept. Zool., Univ. Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man. R3T 2N2 (Includes instances of Leopard Frogs and White-tailed Deer eating birds caught in mist nets.) MKM

Progress in the Ontario Trumpeter Swan restoration program parts 2 and 3. B. Whittam and H. Lumsden. 1995. *Toronto Ornithol. Club Newsletter* 58:4-7 and 59:3-5. Wye Marsh Wildl. Centre, Box 100, Midland, Ont. L4R 4K6 (Wing-tagging showed a higher survival rate among cygnets released into the wild in Ontario than in wild-hatched cygnets in northern Alberta, possibly because Alberta birds undergo a considerable migration [about 1350 km], whereas Ontario-released birds either remain close to the release

site all winter or undergo only a short-distance migration [up to 153 km]. Wing-tagged birds released in Minnesota, Michigan, and Wisconsin have been observed in extreme western Ontario.) MKM

Western continental summary. J. Battalio. 1991. *Hawk Migration Studies* 16(2):64-65. 4802 Halls Ferry Rd., Vicksburg, MS 39180. (Padre Island, Texas, banders caught Peregrine Falcons banded previously in Alaska, Utah, and Wisconsin. Padre Island-banded Peregrines were recovered in Chile, Ecuador and Peru.) MKM

Status of the Ancient Murrelet, *Synthliboramphus antiquus*, in Canada and the effects of introduced predators. A. J. Gaston. 1994. *Can. Field-Nat.* 108:211-222. Can. Wildl. Serv., Natl. Wildl. Res. Centre, 100 Gamelin Blvd., Hull, Que. K1A 0H3 (The only recovery of a Canadian-banded Ancient Murrelet outside the Haida Gwaii [Queen Charlotte Islands], B. C. breeding area was a pre-breeder found dead on a Washington beach during the winter. Although approximately 50% of pre-breeders on one island were banded in 1990, only 3% of pre-breeders trapped there in 1992 had been banded as chicks, supporting Gaston's earlier belief that many birds disperse from their natal colonies to breed.) MKM

A southern breeding range extension of the Lesser Snow Goose, *Chen caerulescens caerulescens*, James Bay, Ontario. D. McRae, R. Stitt and N. C. Wilson. 1994. *Can. Field-Nat.* 108:223. 31 George St., Brighton, Ont. K0K 1H0 (Both adults and two of five flightless young of a pair of blue phase geese were banded in 1990 at a site 165 km. south of the nearest regular breeding colony and 85 km. of the previously most southern-known extralimital nesting. Both adults of a blue phase pair at a 1991 nest were banded, suggesting that they were the birds that nested there in 1990.) MKM

Breeding site fidelity in Harris' Sparrows, *Zonotrichia querula*, in the Northwest Territories. C. J. Normont. 1994. *Can. Field-Nat.* 108: 234-236. Dept. Biol. Sci., SUNY College at Brackport, Brackport, N.Y. 14420 (During 1989-1991, 81 adult Harris' Sparrows were banded at 64 nests found in the Thelon Game Sanctuary,

N.W.T. Rates of return one year after banding was 34%, while 31% returned two years after banding, with no statistically significant difference in rates of returns of sexes. In contrast, male White-crowned Sparrows in the same study areas showed a statistically significantly higher first year return rate than females. Site fidelity of successful breeders was higher than that of unsuccessful breeders. Banding helped determine distances moved between nestings and nesting attempts. None of 62 nestlings banded were observed in the year following banding.) MKM

Colony differences in response to trapping in Roseate Terns. J. Burger, I. C. T. Nisbet, J. M. Zingo, J. A. Spendelow, C. Safina and M. Gochfeld. 1995. *Condor* 97:263-266. Dept. Biol. Sci., Rutgers Univ., Piscataway, NJ 08855. RCT

Use of implanted satellite transmitters to locate Spectacled Eiders at sea. M. R. Petersen, D. C. Douglas and D. M. Mulcahy. 1995. *Condor* 97:276-278. NBS Alaska Sci. Center, 1011 E. Tudor Rd., Anchorage, AK 99503. RCT

Four Marbled Godwits exceed the North American record longevity record for scolopacids. M. A. Colwell, R. H. Gerstenberg, O. E. Williams and M. G. Dodd. 1995. *J. Field Ornithol.* 66:181-183. Dept. Wildl., Humboldt State Univ., Arcata, CA 95521 (New record: 25 years, 9 months.) RCT

NON-NORTH AMERICAN BANDING RESULTS

Trends, status and management of the White-tailed Sea Eagle *Haliaeetus albicilla* in Poland. T. Mizera and M. Szymkiewicz. 1991. *Birds of Prey Bull.* 4:1-10. Dept. Zool., Agricultural Univ., ul. Wlojska Polskiego 71c, 60-625 Poznan, Poland (Color-banding of 73 eaglets since 1981 has helped assess survival and populations.) MKM
MKM = Martin K. McNicholl

Management of the Barn Owl (*Tyto alba javanica*) as a predator of rats in oil palm (*Elaeis quineensis*) plantations in Malaysia. J. E. Duckett. 1991. *Birds of Prey Bull.* 4:11-23. Austral Enterprises Berhad, Box 12378, 50776 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (Between July 1988 and February 1990, 2504 young Barn Owls were

banded in nest boxes on plantations in peninsular Malaysia. Encounters showed that owls remained at high density in the vicinity. As numbers grew, some banded owls moved to new boxes in nearby areas. Some moved farther away, as exemplified by a recovery 140 km away on Bengalis Island, Sumatra, across the 50 km-wide Straits of Malacca.) MKM

Cainism in the Greater Spotted Eagle *Aquila clanga*. B.-U. Meyburg and Z. Pielowski. 1991. *Birds of Prey Bull.* 4:143-148. Herbertstr. 14, D-1000 Berlin 33, Germany (When observations indicated that the second chick of an eagle nest in Poland would not survive to fledging if left to compete with its older sibling, it was removed from the nest and raised in captivity until the older sibling fledged. Banding and telemetry of the younger chick helped demonstrate that the parents resumed care of the chick when it was reintroduced to the nest, although telemetry equipment failure prevented determination of its ultimate survival.) MKM

Population biology of the Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*) in Guarico State, Venezuela. E. Lander, J. Lopez, C. Diaz and M. Colmenares. 1991. *Birds of Prey Bull.* 4:167-174. Universidad Central de Venezuela, Facultad de Agronomia, Instituto de Zoologia Agricola, Apartado 4579, Malacay 2101-A, Venezuela (Weighing of 261 banded chicks showed that adult weight was attained between 25 and 35 days after hatching. A female banded as a chick in 1988 bred in 1989, showing that this species can breed within a year of hatching.) MKM

The migration of birds of prey and storks in the Straits of Messina. A. Giordano. 1991. *Birds of Prey Bull.* 4:239-250. Viale della Liberta 19, 98121, Messina, Italy. (An Osprey shot during autumn along the Straits of Messina, which separate mainland Italy from Sicily, had been banded in Sweden.) MKM

MKM = Martin K. McNicholl
RCT = Robert Tweit