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Sogge, M.K. 2000. Breeding season ecology. Pp. 57-70 in *Status, ecology, and conservation of the Southwestern Willow Flycatcher*. USDA Forest Service Gen. Tech. Rep. RMRS-GTR-60.

Unitt, P. 1987. *Empidonax traillii extimus*: and endangered subspecies. *West. Birds* 18:137-162.

Unitt, P. 1997. Winter range of *Empidonax traillii extimus* as documented by existing museum collections. Report to U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Phoenix, AZ.

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Recent Literature

BANDING HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHIES

Lincoln, Frederick Charles. P. M. Hensen. 1997. Pp. 469-471 in K. B. Sterling, R. P. Harmond, G. A. Cevalasco and L. F. Hammond (Eds.). *Biographical dictionary of American and Canadian naturalists and environmentalists*. Greenwood Press, Westport, CT. Address not given. (Brief biography of first government administrator of North American bird banding program after it was transferred to U.S. Bureau of Biological Survey from the American Bird Banding Association. Lincoln's many publications included several on banding, and he developed the flyway concept used in management of North American waterfowl.) MKM

Lloyd, Hoyes. L. Hammond. 1997. Pp. 471-473 in K. B. Sterling, R. P. Harmond, G. A. Cevalasco and L. F. Hammond (Eds.). *Biographical dictionary of American and Canadian naturalists and environmentalists*. Greenwood Press, Westport, CT. Address not given. (Brief biography of first Canadian civil servant in charge of wildlife issues, responsible for developing what became the Canadian Wildlife Service. Although not mentioned in the biography, he was the first government official in charge of banding in Canada, and his many publications included several dealing with banded birds and banding recoveries.) MKM

Miner, (John Thomas) Jack. M. K. McNicholl. 1997. Pp. 541-543 in K. B. Sterling, R. P. Harmond, G. A. Cevalasco and L. F. Hammond (Eds.). *Biographical dictionary of American and Canadian naturalists and environmentalists*. Greenwood Press, Westport, CT. 4735 Canada Way, Burnaby,

B.C. V5G 1L3 (Brief biography of one of banding pioneers, who banded large numbers of Canada Geese and other waterfowl with scripture-enscribed bands.) MKM

Nelson, Edward William. J. R. Glenn. 1997. Pp. 571-573 in K. B. Sterling, R. P. Harmond, G. A. Cevalasco and L. F. Hammond (Eds.). *Biographical dictionary of American and Canadian naturalists and environmentalists*. Greenwood Press, Westport, CT. Address not given. (Brief biography of distinguished naturalist, whose many contributions to ornithology included efforts to "improve...use of banding for ornithological studies" while chief of the U.S. Biological Survey.) MKM

Nice, Margaret Morse. R. Pessah. 1997. Pp. 577-578 in K. B. Sterling, R. P. Harmond, G. A. Cevalasco and L. F. Hammond (Eds.). *Biographical dictionary of American and Canadian naturalists and environmentalists*. Greenwood Press, Westport, CT. Address not given. (Brief biography of one of the pioneers of the use of banding in behavior/life history studies of birds, whose Song Sparrow studies remain classics of ornithological research. She was the first woman president of a major North American ornithological society, the Wilson Ornithological Society, and also served as an associate editor of both *Bird-Banding* and *Wilson Bulletin*.) MKM

Pearse, Theed. C. S. Houston. 1997. Pp. 615-616 in K. B. Sterling, R. P. Harmond, G. A. Cevalasco and L. F. Hammond (Eds.). *Biographical dictionary of American and Canadian naturalists and environmentalists*. Greenwood Press, Westport,

Conn. 863 University Dr., Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0J8 (Brief biography of lawyer who retired to devote full time to ornithology, publishing over 100 papers on birds in British Columbia and a book on historical ornithology. He was also a bander, especially of gulls.) MKM

Randall, Thomas Edmund. C. S. Houston. 1997. Pp. 660-661 in K. B. Sterling, R. P. Harmond, G. A. Cevasco and L. F. Hammond (Eds.). Biographical dictionary of American and Canadian naturalists and environmentalists. Greenwood Press, Westport, CT. 863 University Dr., Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0J8 (Brief biography of prominent waterfowl bander.) MKM

Rowan, William Robert. E. T. Crossfield. 1997. Pp. 689-691 in K. B. Sterling, R. P. Harmond, G. A. Cevasco and L. F. Hammond (Eds.). Biographical dictionary of American and Canadian naturalists and environmentalists. Greenwood Press, Westport, CT. Address not given. (Brief biography of one of the pioneers using banding in experimental research, best known for his experiments on the influence of photoperiodism on migration.) MKM

Street, Maurice George. M. I. Houston. 1997. Pp. 761-762 in K. B. Sterling, R. P. Harmond, G. A. Cevasco and L. F. Hammond (Eds.). Biographical dictionary of American and Canadian naturalists and environmentalists. Greenwood Press, Westport, CT. 863 University Dr., Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0J8 (Brief biography of outstanding Saskatchewan naturalist, best known as co-author of a regional bird book with C. S. Houston. Street banded over 13,000 birds of 101 species, most notably 4000+ redpolls and 2275+ Tennessee Warblers, in some years exceeding the total for Tennessee Warblers of all other banders combined.) MKM

Taverner, Percy (Algernon). M. G. Ainley. 1997. Pp. 767-769 in K. B. Sterling, R. P. Harmond, G. A. Cevasco and L. F. Hammond (Eds.). Biographical dictionary of American and Canadian naturalists and environmentalists. Greenwood Press, Westport, CT. 6669 Essex Cr., Prince George, B.C. V2N 2P3 (Brief biography of first curator of ornithology of precursor to National Museum of Canada, well known as author of "Birds of Canada"

and numerous other publications. Prior to moving to Canada from Michigan, he organized and operated first North American co-operative bird-banding scheme.) MKM

BANDING EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES

Sex determination in Greater Flamingo chicks through DNA analysis. G. Bertault, D. Joulia, A. R. Johnson and M. Raymond. 1999. *Waterbirds* 22:282-284. Dept. d'Ornithol., Section Biol. de la Tour du Valat, F-13200 Arles, France (A protocol was developed on the basis of blood samples from 25 captive adults of known sex, and tested on 133 chicks during banding in the Camargue, France. The resulting determination of 65 males and 68 females did not differ significantly from the expected 50/50 ratio expected in this species.) MKM

Problems encountered when banding frigatebirds and boobies. E. A. Schreiber. 1999. *Waterbirds* 22:310-313. Bird Dept. NHB MRC 114, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560 (Of 600 Great Frigatebirds, 2500 Red-footed Boobies, 2500 Brown Boobies and 600 Masked Boobies banded on Christmas Island, Johnston Atoll and other atolls in the central Pacific since 1980, the author has recaptured about 300 frigatebirds, 5000 Red-footed Boobies, 5000 Brown Boobies, and 300 Masked Boobies. Guano accumulated in the bands of some downy frigatebird chicks on Johnston Atoll, but not on those banded on Christmas Island, and was not a problem on chicks that had acquired most of their fledgling plumage or on adults. Variable size of adult Red-footed Boobies can result in leg circulation problems if chicks are banded with bands that become too small, whereas larger bands may fall off the legs of chicks that grow to a smaller size. No problems were encountered with bands used on the other two booby species, or on tropicbirds or terns banded on these islands. Schreiber cautions researchers to watch for similar problems in other colonies, where band sizes usually recommended for particular species may be inappropriate. Longer-lasting non-corrosive bands are also recommended for use on long-lived seabird species.) MKM

The efficiency of detecting color-banded Herring Gulls (*Larus argentatus*) and Lesser Black-backed Gulls (*Larus fuscus*) at the breeding colony: practical implications for the determination of adult survival rates. J. Calladine. 1997. *Colonial Waterbirds* 20:41-46. 47 Old Market St., Thetford, Norfolk, IP24 2EQ, U.K. (Ten searches of a mixed species colony on the Isle of May, Scotland, during the main incubation and early chick-rearing periods found 85-90% of surviving color-banded adults, while four searches found >70%. Additional searches produced few additional birds. The author concludes that increasing the proportion of birds color-banded in a colony is more efficient for determining survival rates than spending more time searching for color-banded individuals.) MKM

Demographic studies of wading birds: an overview. F. Cezilly. 1997. *Colonial Waterbirds* 20:121-128. Lab. d'Ecologie, Univ. de Bourgogne, Btiment Mirande, BP 400, 21011 Dijon Cedex, France (Review of knowledge to date on demography of Ciconiiformes [herons, ibises, and storks] and flamingos, including contributions of banding to understanding of differential survival rates according to age, dispersal patterns, recruitment, and age at first breeding. Known and potential biases in assessing data from banding recoveries are included, with recommendations for future research.) MKM

Wading-bird science: a guide for the twenty-first century. K. L. Bildstein. 1997. *Colonial Waterbirds* 20:138-142. Hawk Mountain Sanctuary, 1700 Hawk Migration Rd., Kempton, PA 19529 (Includes brief review of use of radio telemetry on storks.) MKM

IDENTIFICATION, MOLTS, PLUMAGES, WEIGHTS, AND MEASUREMENTS

The identification and migration of breeding plumaged dowitchers in southern Ontario. A. Jaramillo, R. Pittaway and P. Burke. 1991. *Birders' Journ.* 1:8-25. Pittaway: Box 619, Minden, ON K0M 2K0 (Well-illustrated descriptions of differences among Long-billed Dowitcher, "Inland" Short-billed Dowitcher [*Limnodromus griseus hendersoni*], "Eastern" Short-billed Dowitcher [*L. g. griseus*] and possible "inter-

mediates," with detailed discussion of general features, structural features and voice details of dowitchers generally, and of overall appearance, underparts and upperparts in fresh plumage, and worn breeding plumage in each form. Color-marking of first-year birds in Florida helped demonstrate a pattern of summering there until early June, followed by a movement north, and a subsequent return south in early July.) MKM

Far from the madding crowd: migration and wintering of knots in Italy. N. Baccetti, R. Gambogi, R. Rusticali and L. Serra. 1996. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 80:39-40. Via C  Fornacetta 9, 1-40064 Ozzano Emilia BO, Italy (Data on wing length, bill length and mass of Red Knots from a small population wintering in Italy's Po Delta suggest that birds of both *Calidris canutus canutus* and *C. c. islandica* are involved. The only two knots recovered to date in Italy were banded in Denmark and Germany.) MKM

Migration pattern, weight, measurements and moult of waders ringing [sic] in August-September 1992 in Bahrain. E. Hirschfeld, S. A. Mohamed and T. Stawarczyk. 1996. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 80:69-77. Box 2411, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates (1423 shorebirds of 18 species were caught [mostly in two types of walk-in traps], molt stages determined, and measured. Four Common Redshanks were caught during one mist-netting effort, after which the nets melted in the trunk of a car! Data are presented on occurrence chronology, weight, measurements [wing, bill, head and tarsus] and molt in tables, graphs and/or text, depending on sample size for each species) MKM

Breeding biology of the White-faced Storm-Petrel on Selvagem Grande Island, north-east Atlantic. A. R. Campos and J. P. Granadeiro. 1999. *Waterbirds* 22:199-206. Dept. de Zool. e Anthropol., Fac. de Ciencias de Lisboa, Bloco C2, Campo Grande, 1700 Lisboa, Portugal (Includes data on wing, tail, fork, tarsal, head + bill and bill lengths and bill depths at base and tip from adults caught at nests and in mist-nets during the breeding season, as well as mass of chicks from hatching until the day before fledging. Chick mass increased to a peak of about 25% above that of

adults between 26 and 40 days old, then declined until fledging. Wing lengths of chicks reached maximum length at about 56 days.) MKM

Ectoparasite effects on nestling European Storm-Petrels. S. Merino, E. Minguez and B. Belliure. 1999. *Waterbirds* 22:297-301. Dept. de Ecologia Evolutiva, Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, CSIS, Jose' Gutierrez Abascal 2.E-28006, Madrid, Spain (Growth rates of nestlings fumigated with insecticide were compared with those of untreated nestlings and others treated with a higher ectoparasite load [reduced again after experiment]. Parasite load apparently did not affect wing growth, but did influence rate of mass growth.) MKM

Comparative breeding biology of guillemots *Uria* spp. and Razorbills *Alca torda* at a colony in the northwest Atlantic. J. M. Hipfner and R. Bryant. 1999. *Atlantic Seabirds* 1:121-134. Biopsychol. Programme, Memorial Univ. of Newfoundland, St. John's, Nfld. A1B 3X9 (Includes growth rate in mass and wing length in Common and Thick-billed murre and Razorbills nesting at a colony in Labrador.) MKM

Predicting the sex of Parasitic Jaegers by discriminant analysis. R. A. Phillips and R. W. Furness. 1997. *Colonial Waterbirds* 20:14-23. Applied Ornithol. Unit, IBLS, Univ. of Glasgow, Glasgow G12 8QQ, U.K. (A discriminant analysis based on incubation body mass and wing length correctly predicted sex of 90.5% of 74 incubating adults. Another analysis using wing length, head plus bill length, bill length and bill depth correctly predicted sex of 77.9% of 95 adults of known sex. These two analyses were combined to help determine the sex of more individuals when incubation weight was not available.) MKM

The practiced eye [:] identifying the Hairy Woodpecker. K. Kaufman. 1993. *Amer. Birds* 47:311-314. 7934 Sabino Sunrise Circle, Tucson, AZ 85750 (Well illustrated discussion of effects of geographical variation and age on reliability of standard methods of distinguishing Hairy from Downy and rarely even Three-toed woodpeckers.) MKM

Leucism in Crescent-eyed Pewee (*Contopus caribaeus*) in western Cuba. G. M. Kirwin and A. Kirkconnell. 2000. *El Pitirre* 13:88. 74 Waddington St., Norwich NR2 4JS U.K. (Detailed descriptions of first two known examples of leucism in Crescent-eyed Pewee, as well as details of a leucistic Western Wood-Pewee in California, and mention of leucism in two Eastern Phoebes in Florida) MKM

NORTH AMERICAN BANDING RESULTS

Contribution of research to management and recovery of the Roseate Tern: review of a twelve-year project. I. C. T. Nisbet and J. A. Spendelov. 1999. *Waterbirds* 22:239-252. I.C T Nisbet & Co., 150 Alder Lane, North Falmouth, MA 02556 (A co-operative, multi-site mark-recapture study of North American Roseate Tern populations has resulted in the capture and banding of 50-100% of the chicks raised at each site each year, the trapping and individual marking of 7-80% of the breeding adults, and subsequent trapping or resighting of 10-95% of those nesting adults. Between 1987 and 1997, about 7200 adults were encountered, including about 2500 of the 18,230 birds banded as chicks. By 1998, more than 70% of adults identified on nests between Long Island and Cape Cod had been banded, and about 65% of the regional population were believed to be banded. This high proportion of banded birds has contributed substantially to understanding of chick survival, productivity, age-specific reproductive performance, and other aspects of reproductive biology; and birds have been retrapped annually at a winter roost site in Brazil. This paper summarizes several aspects of this important, ongoing study) MKM

Evidence of spring staging and migration route of individual breeding Harlequin Ducks, *Histrionicus histrionicus*, in southern British Columbia. K. G. Wright, G. J. Robertson and R. T. Goudie. 1998. *Can. Field-Nat.* 112:518-519. 6090 Blink Bonnie Rd., West Vancouver, B.C. V7W 1V8 (Over 2,000 Harlequin Ducks were banded with standard and alphanumeric bands during four years along coastal British Columbia. A male banded on Hornby Island (off Vancouver Island) in 1994 was observed or captured subsequently at another site on Hornby Island that year, at Cape

Lazo on Vancouver Island in 1995, at Point Roberts, Washington, in April 1996 and on the Ashnola River, 250 km east of Point Roberts in May 1996. While at Point Roberts in April 1996, he was with a female initially captured in the same 1995 banding drive as the male at Cape Lazo.) MKM

Distraction displays made by female Common Eiders, *Somateria mollissima borealis*, in response to human disturbance. M. F. Kay and H. G. Gilchrist. 1998. *Can. Field-Nat.* 112:529-531. Can. Wildl. Serv., Environ. Canada, Suite 301, 5204-50th Ave., Yellowknife, N.W.T. K1A 1E2 (In a large [about 3600 nesting pairs] population of Common Eiders on Southampton Island, an unusually high proportion [about 15%] of females exhibited broken-wing distraction displays during banding operations. Some females also exhibited "false brooding" away from their nest-sites, and one exhibited a "broken-wing" display until reaching another nest 3 m away, then exhibited the eggs in that nest while moving about conspicuously in it. On a subsequent visit, band reading showed that she was again on the neighbor's nest when the researchers arrived, but observations through a telescope showed that she and her various neighbors all returned to their own nests after the researchers left.) MKM

Trail and feeder news. Anonymous. 2000. *Ellis Bird Farm Newsletter* 14(2): 3. Ellis Bird Farm Ltd., Box 5090, Lacombe, Alta. T4L 1W7 (A bird [presumably Mountain Bluebird] recovered north of Pincher Creek, Alberta, had been banded about 1040 km southwest in California, while a Tree Swallow banded in Alberta was recovered about 1175 km southwest in California. A Tree Swallow captured at East Didsbury, Alberta, had been banded nine years earlier, tying the longevity record for this species in the Calgary area.) MKM

Pattern of recoveries of banded Razorbills (*Alca torda*) in the western Atlantic and survival rates of adults and immatures. G. Chapdelaine. 1997. *Colonial Waterbirds* 20:47-54. Can. Wildl. Serv., 1141 Route de l'église, Box 10100, 9th Floor, Ste. Foy, Que., G1V 4H5 (More than 50% of recoveries of Razorbills banded on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Quebec, and in Labrador between 1981 and 1995 came from the murre hunt in Newfoundland, indicating that

shooting may be the most significant mortality factor for immatures. Death in fishing nets was the second most common source of recoveries. Half of the recoveries occurred between October and January, peaking in October-November. The proportion of recoveries along the east coast of Newfoundland appeared to increase during 1960-1994 than earlier, when more birds appeared to use the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Reading of birds color-banded and fitted with distance-readable triangular bands in the 1990s at St. Mary's Islands, Quebec, suggests a mean annual survival rate of 90% for adults, while that of immatures was estimated at 38%. A table also summarizes banding totals and recovery rates of Razorbills banded in two U.S. states and two Canadian provinces 1960-1994.) MKM

Across the province. Anonymous. 2000. *Ellis Bird Farm Newsletter* 14(2):5. Ellis Bird Farm Ltd., Box 5090, Lacombe, Alta. T4L 1W7 (Banding totals for 2000 are mentioned for Tree Swallows and Eastern Bluebirds in various parts of Alberta. A bluebird banded in Montana in 1998 was recaptured 318 km north in the Calgary area, which also had two recoveries of bluebirds banded in Lethbridge. Tree Swallows banded in the Calgary area in 1996 and 1998 were recovered 261, 195 and 139 km away in other parts of Alberta.) MKM

Rare nests of Marbled Murrelets discovered. N. Pynn. 2000. *Vancouver Sun* 12 Jan 2000:[?], reprinted in *B.C. Birding* 11(1):17-18, 2001 (Tracking of radio-tagged birds in coastal B.C. led to the discovery of the first ground nest known south of Alaska and the first nest known from a deciduous tree, as well 95 nests in old-growth conifers.) MKM

Loggerhead Shrike larder and prey. B. Johns and D. Johns. 2001. *Blue Jay* 59:125-129. Can. Wildl. Serv., 115 Perimeter Rd., Saskatoon, Sask. S7H 4V6 (One adult of pair with fledglings was banded during shrike survey.) MKM

Long-eared Owl abundance near Saskatoon in 2000. M. J. Stoffel. 2001. *Blue Jay* 59:129-133. R.R. #4, Box 183, Saskatoon, Sask. S7K 3J7 (During 2000, Stuart Houston and Stoffel banded 120 young Long-eared Owls in Saskatchewan, exceeding a 1981 record of 115 in Idaho. Previous

Saskatchewan bandings of note were 73 in 1960 and 103 in 1969.) MKM

Accipiter interaction. E. T. Jones. 2001. *Blue Jay* 59:161-163. 119-215 Blackburn Dr. E., SW. Edmonton, Alta. T6W 1B9 (Netted Sharp-shinned Hawk killed by Cooper's Hawk.) MKM

Banding in Ontario: 1999. T. Groh. 2001. *Ont. Bird Banding* 32:1-10. R.R. 2, Campbellville, Ont. L0P 1B0 (List by taxon and bander/ banding group of 61,466 birds of 209 "species" [including several distinct races and hybrids] banded by ten individual banders and nine observatories or banding groups in Ontario during 1999.) MKM

Prince Edward Point Bird Observatory: 1999 spring migration report. E. A. Machell. 2001. *Ont. Bird Banding* 32:11-14. Box 2, Delhi, Ont. N4B 2W8 (Banding and sightings highlights at an observatory on the north shore of Lake Ontario, including tables of the ten most-banded species in 1999 with comparable totals for each year 1995-1998 and of the top ten 1995-1999 species. Cerulean Warbler, Yellow-breasted Chat, Vesper Sparrow, and Rusty Blackbird were new to the station's banding list, while 26 other species reached new highs for numbers banded within a given year.) MKM

Toronto Bird Observatory report 1999. R. Frost. 2001. *Ont. Bird Banding* 32:15. 14 Durham St., Port Hope, Ont. L1A 1G7 (Brief summary of highlights among 3800 birds of 97 species banded mostly in the greater Toronto, Ontario, area but including one site in Quebec and a few farther afield in Ontario.) MKM

1999 spring banding at the Haldimand Bird Observatory. Anonymous. 2001. *Ont. Bird Banding* 32:15-17. c/o Terri Groh, R.R. 2, Campbellville, Ont. L0P 1B0 (Highlights of spring banding at two sites in Ontario, one of which [Ruthven Park] had a 250% increase in birds banded over the previous spring high. Captures included 3405 birds of 93 species, two hybrids and one additional identifiable race newly banded and recaptures of one Gray Catbird and one Brown-headed Cowbird banded at other sites in southern Ontario.) MKM

Saskatchewan bird makes beeline to southern climes. K. Morrison. 2001. *West. Producer* 18 Oct 2001:53. Address not given. (A transmitter strapped to a nesting female Osprey in Saskatchewan in July 2001 by C. S. Houston and associates showed the detailed route travelled south from her nesting territory from 10 Aug until she arrived in Chiapas, Mexico, on 9 Oct, and the distance travelled each day to reach slightly over 1000 km in two days.) MKM

1999 fall banding at the Haldimand Bird Observatory. Anonymous. 2001. *Ont. Bird Banding* 32:17-18. c/o Terri Groh, R.R. 2, Campbellville, Ont. L0P 1B0 (Total fall banding at both stations of this southern Ontario observatory reached new highs, with 2545 birds of 86 species plus one hybrid at Ruthven Park and 2466 birds of 91 species or 75 species and one hybrid in Selkirk Provincial Park. Previously banded birds retrapped at Haldimand were a Northern Saw-whet Owl from Long Point, Ontario, and Black-capped Chickadees from New York. Recoveries of Haldimand-banded birds were also a Northern Saw-whet Owl and a Black-capped Chickadee, both retrapped at other southern Ontario locations [Long Point and Lynedoch]). MKM

Holiday Beach Migration Observatory passerine banding summary-fall 1999. A. Chartier. 2001. *Ont. Bird Banding* 32:19-23. 1442 W. River Park Dr., Inkster, MI 48141-1837 (During the third fall of general banding at this station along the north shore of Lake Erie, 1249 birds of 72 species were banded, with 60 recaptures. One Northern Saw-whet Owl and one Blue Jay banded earlier at Long Point, farther east along Lake Erie, were also captured. One table lists the numbers of each species banded, as well as the earliest and latest dates each species was captured and the number captured per 100 net-hours. Another table lists age and sex, date of banding, date of recapture and number of days between captures for 58 same-season retraps of 17 species. In addition, two Northern Cardinals banded in 1998 were retrapped in 1999.) MKM

Great Horned Owl band returns. K. Chubb. 2001. *Ont. Bird Banding* 32:24-25. Avian Care & Res. Found., Verona, Ont. (Table of 19 returns

and recoveries of 184 Great Horned Owls brought injured to care facility, rehabilitated, banded and released. For each bird, table lists condition on admission to facility, whether or not bird was released at site of original capture, condition on subsequent recovery or return and time the bird spent in the wild between release and subsequent encounter.) MKM

Power poles assist range expansion of Ospreys in Saskatchewan. C. S. Houston and F. Scott. 2001. *Bluejay* 59:182-188. 863 University Dr., Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0J8 (Includes brief notes on banding nestlings in various power pole nests and a graph of numbers banded each year by Houston from 1965 to 2001, with a total of 535 to date!) MKM

NON-NORTH AMERICAN BANDING RESULTS

Reproduction of a newly-established population of the Great Cormorant in northeastern Italy. S. Volponi. 1999. *Waterbirds* 22:263-273. Dept. Biol., Univ. Ferrara, Via L. Borsari 46, I-44100 Ferrara, Italy (Although no data are yet available on the origins of Great Cormorants newly nesting in the Po Delta, recoveries and sightings of banded birds have shown that wintering individuals originated in the Baltic area, as far as 900-1700 km away, and that some individuals banded in Denmark and Sweden were among the first birds breeding at Val Compotto, an area to the southwest of the newly established colonies.) MKM

Philopatry and dispersal within a Black Guillemot colony. M. Frederiksen and A. Petersen. 1999. *Waterbirds* 22:274-281. Natl. Environ. Res. Inst., Dept. of Coastal Zone Ecol., Kalo, Grenavej 12, DK-8410 Ronde, Denmark (Patterns of dispersal and philopatry were studied during a 22-year capture-recapture study in Iceland. Of 356 local recruits, 122 settled in their natal subcolony, while breeding dispersal among subcolonies occurred in only 1% of cases in which a bird was captured in two successive years. More than 9000 nearly-fledged chicks have been banded to date. Of 1495 cases of an individual being captured several times as a breeding adult, only 29 [2%] had moved between sub-colonies, and 20 of those involved movements between neighboring sub-colonies.) MKM

Reproductive success in the Great Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo carbo* in relation to colony nest position and timing of nesting. D. J. Andrews and K. R. Day. 1999. *Atlantic Seabirds* 1:107-120. The Natl. Trust, Strangford Lough Wildl. Scheme, Rowallane, Saintfield, BT24 7LH, Northern Ireland, U.K. (Banding of 187 10-18 day-old young helped determine fate of young between the time they left their nests and the time they actually fledged, indicating that earlier-nesting pairs and those centrally located in the colony tended to fledge more young than later nesting and more peripherally nesting pairs.) MKM

Evidence of occasional re-laying in the British Storm-Petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*). E. Minguez. 1997. *Colonial Waterbirds* 20:102-104. Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, J. Gutierrez Abascal 2, E-28006, Madrid, Spain (Four pairs laid second eggs at a colony on a Mediterranean island after losing the first. In three of these cases, both adults were shown by their color bands and/or dyes to remain together at the same nest-site, and one pair remained on site between the loss of the first egg and laying of the second.) MKM

Lista preliminar de la avifauna marino-insular y litoral del Parque Nacional Mochima, Venezuela. G. Marin E., J. R. Rodriguez, M. Vasquez and R. Eganez. 2000. *El Pitirre* 13:82-87. Centro de Investigaciones Ecologicas Guyacan, Escuela de Ciencias, Nucleo de Sucre, Universidad de Oriente, Cumana, Venezuela (Mist-net captures were combined with other data to compile a preliminary list of the avifauna of the marine-insular and littoral zones of Mochima National Park, Venezuela.) MKM

Territorial and breeding behaviour of the Rufous Treecreeper (*Climacteris rufa*) in the Stirling Ranges, Western Australia. A. M. Rose. 1996. *Corella* 20:55-61. c/o Dept. of Conserv. & Land Mgmt., Locked Bag 104, Bentley Delivery Centre, Bentley, West. Australia 6983, Australia (Observations of color-banded treecreepers between 1990 and 1994 helped determine the numbers of each age group and sex in each territory, numbers of broods per female per season, and that juveniles assisted in feeding the

next brood in the same territory. Only two banded juveniles remained in the study area.) MKM

Changes in the abundance of Silvereyes in a central Victorian vineyard during the grape-ripening period. T. C. Burton. 1996. *Corella* 20:61-66. Div. Biol. & Chem. Sci., La Trobe Univ., Bendigo, Box 199, Bendigo, Victoria 3550, Australia (Silvereyes were caught in mist-nets and color-banded. The Joly-Seber method of analyzing capturing/recapture data was used to determine population turn-over and estimate survival rate, which was low. Data are included on relative

proportion and seasonal dynamics of two races, and reliability of the Joly-Seber estimates is discussed.) MKM

MKM =Martin K. McNicholl

Books

NEW JERSEY'S OWLS. By Len Soucy, Illustrations by Michael McNelly. 2000. The Raptor Trust, Millington, NJ. 62 pp. Paper \$14.95 + \$3.50 post-age US.

The author of this delightful, thought-provoking book on New Jersey's owls makes an eloquent and strong statement for the conservation of raptors—namely owls. In his preface, Len states, "Would it not benefit humankind to become better stewards of owls and other wild creatures, and protect the natural world that sustains them—and us, as well?" This conservation theme runs throughout the book.

The short history of myths surrounding owls is interesting as well: "Owls seem to evoke a wide variety of feelings in humans. They are adored by many people and despised by others. They're often feared, yet often idolized. They are perceived as everything from spooky and evil omens to admirable and magnificent birds."

A short introduction documents the existence and recognition of owls, where they are found, what species are found in North America, and finally the owls found in New Jersey and their status.

The chapter entitled, "The Living Bird," is next and is packed with information about the physiology of owls plus detailed information about their nesting and breeding behavior. Especially interesting is the transparent skeletal overlay of a Barred Owl. Following this chapter, is a species account with detailed information on eight species of owls and their status in New Jersey. Next is a color picture gallery

of superb photos of these eight species of owls. The black and white sketches throughout the book are excellent, and combined with the color photographs, they add immensely to the overall appearance.

A section on owl longevity featured the Banding Office records as of 1998. Another section on owl pellets, is included with a description of the digestive processes of owls.

Two more sections finish the book: A section on how to attract owls with man-made nest boxes and a short history of The Raptor Trust.

A Glossary and a Bibliography follow.

Len Soucy, a long-time bander, is the founder and director of The Raptor Trust, one of the largest raptor rehabilitation centers in the U.S. His passion for conserving these creatures, with a special interest in owls is evident throughout the book. The proceeds from the sale of this book go to The Raptor Trust to continue its important rehabilitation work

The book is a steal at the price; and if you are interested in owls and conserving them, this book belongs in your home library.

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Check out The Raptor Trust website at:

<http://www.TheRaptorTrust.com>