

2003

Recent Literature

North American Bird Bander

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Recommended Citation

North American Bird Bander (2003) "Recent Literature," *North American Bird Bander*. Vol. 28 : Iss. 1 , Article 9.

Available at: <https://digitalcommons.usf.edu/nabb/vol28/iss1/9>

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Recent Literature

BANDING HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHIES

A magpie band-release project in the Calgary area, 1949. J. Salt. 2002. *Blue Jay* 60:213-215. 464 Nelson St., Victoria, BC V9A 6P4 (Of 66 Black-billed Magpies banded [mostly young] at three localities near Calgary, AB, by W. Ray Salt and helpers, 20 were recovered subsequently 0-137 km from the release site.) MKM

A passion for wildlife: a history of the Canadian Wildlife Service, 1947-1997. J. A. Burnett. 1999. *Can. Field-Nat.* 113:1-183, address not given (Although no chapter or section features banding or the banding office in detail, banding features in numerous government studies discussed in this history, and several photographs show Canadian Wildlife Service officials banding their study birds.) MKM

BANDING EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES

Evaluation of exodus rates of differently marked Wood Duck ducklings from nest boxes. J. B. Davis, B. D. Leopold, and R. M. Kaminski. 2001. *Wildl. Soc. Bull.* 29:1206-1211. Dept. Wildl. & Fish., Box 9690, Miss. State Univ., Mississippi State, MS 39762 (Compares abilities of day-old Wood Duck ducklings to leave the nest box without the marker getting caught on the cavity entrance. Nearly all ducklings left nest boxes successfully regardless of marker-radio transmitter, pas-ticine-filled leg band, and one web tag or two web tags.) SG

A capture technique for wintering and migrating Steppe Eagles in southwestern Saudi Arabia. S. Ostrowski, E. Fromont, and B.-U. Meyburg. 2001. *Wildl. Soc. Bull.* 29:265-268. NWRC, Box 1086, Taif, Saudi Arabia (Steppe Eagles were captured at landfills by using four-wheel drive vehicles to block their flight paths before they became airborne. Birds showed little physiological stress; no mortalities were recorded one day post-capture, and 11 fitted with radios survived more than 175 days post-capture.) SG

IDENTIFICATION, MOLTS, PLUMAGES, WEIGHTS, AND MEASUREMENTS

Leucistic Ruby-throated Hummingbird near Byram, Mississippi. M. V. Duvic. 1989. *Mississippi Kite* 19:17-18. 1735 Wilhurst St., Jackson, MS 39211 (Photograph and description of hummingbird with normally colored eyes, bill, and feet, but all white plumage except for dark feathers on the leading edges of the wings, on the flanks and on the sides of the head.) MKM

Albinistic Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*) in Lynchburg, Virginia. B. Shedd and D. Shedd. 1996. *Raven* 67:108-109. 308 Sumpter St., Lynchburg, VA 24503 (Blue Jay with normal lower body, wings, and tail, but pearly gray head and upper body photographed at feeder.) MKM

Pre-fledging weight recession in Pigeon Guillemots on Southeast Farallon Island, California. M. T. Shultz and W. J. Sydeman. 1997. *Colonial Waterbirds* 20:436-448. Point Reyes Bird Observ., 4990 Shoreline Hwy., Stinson Beach, CA 94970 (Chick weight recession was examined in relation to chick growth and variation in food availability. Chicks grew slower in years of low food availability and lost more asymptotic weight prior to fledging. Younger chicks in two-chick broods took longer to reach asymptotic and fledging weights than older siblings, and chicks in two-chick broods that fledged only one chick had more pronounced weight recession and took longer to reach asymptotic and fledging weights than chicks in two-chick broods that succeeded in fledging both chicks.) MKM

Salt tolerance of nestling Laughing Gulls: an experimental field investigation. J. J. Doschi. 1997. *Colonial Waterbirds* 20:449-457. Dept. Biol. Sci., Benedictine Univ., 5700 College Rd., Lisle, IL 60532 (Feeding supplemental salt to banded nestlings in a salt marsh colony slowed nestling growth in one of two years and resulted in lower body weights and shorter head lengths and exposed culmens at fledging.) MKM

NORTH AMERICAN BANDING RESULTS

The 2000 Ontario Peregrine Falcon survey. B. Ratcliff and T. Armstrong. 2002. *Ont. Birds* 20:87-94. Ont. Ministry Nat. Resources, Suite 221, 435 James St. S., Thunder Bay, ON P7B 5E3 (Since 1995, 64 Peregrine chicks have been banded at urban nests in Ontario and 117 at cliff nests during a 20-year increase, aided by release efforts.) MKM

Banding report and observations for 2002. E. T. Jones. 2002. *Alta. Nat.* 32:113. #119, 215 Blackburn Dr. E., SW, Edmonton, AB T6W 1B9 (During an influx of Black-capped Chickadees at Beaverhills Lake, AB, 179 were banded and over 150 released unbanded due to band shortages. Several extralimital and uncommon species were banded there and at Lindbrook. 1999, 2001 and 2002 banding totals for Least Flycatcher, Tennessee and Yellow warblers and Clay-colored Sparrow are tabulated, along with capture rate per 100 net hours.) MKM

Banding in Ontario: 2001. T. L. Groh and M. L. Wernaart. 2002. *Ont. Bird Banding* 34:1-13. 84 Cambellville Rd., R. R. #2, Campbellville, ON L0P 1B0 (85,295 birds of 239 "species" [species, hybrid or distinct race] were banded by seven reporting individuals and ten banding groups/observatories in Ontario during 2001. Totals for each taxon are listed for each reporting bander and group.) MKM

Toronto Bird Observatory Mugg's Island report -2001. L. Nichols and P. Prior. 2002. *Ont. Bird Banding* 34:14-16. 307 - 70 Heath St. W., Toronto, ON M4V 1T4 (Feral cats, unsuitable weather and a shortage of banding personnel contributed to a 10+ year low of 669 birds of 58 species banded on one of the Toronto Harbour islands in 2001, with a White-eyed Vireo the only rarity banded.) MKM

Holiday Beach Migration Observatory - 2001 Beach Station (passerine/hummingbird) banding summary. A. Chartier. 2002. *Ont. Bird Banding* 34:16-23. 1442 W. River Park Dr., Inkster, MI 48141-1837 (The fifth year of non-raptor fall banding at Holiday Beach, on the north shore of Lake Erie, attained a record of 1364 new bandings of 73 species, highlighted by 162 Black-capped Chickadees during an irruption-35 on one day. A table lists earliest, peak, and latest capture dates of

each species, as well as total 2001 captures of that species, number per 100 net-hours, and five-year average. Another documents 67 intra-year recaptures of 22 species. A Downy Woodpecker banded in 1998 and a Northern Cardinal banded in 1999 were the only returns from previous years.) MKM

Holiday Beach Migration Observatory raptor banding, September 10-December 8, 2001. J. Sodergren. 2002. *Ont. Bird Banding* 34:24-26. address not included. (Operation of three banding stations on 20-59 days or nights and additional roadside trapping during the fall of 2001 resulted in the capture of 1165 birds of seven hawk, two falcon, two owl, and one corvid species. These included recaptures of five birds of three species, one of which had been banded elsewhere. A table lists age and sex of each species captured.) MKM

Haldimand Bird Observatory 2001. J. Smith. 2002. *Ont. Bird Banding* 34:27-30. 358 Diltz Rd., R.R. 2, Dunnville, ON N1A 2W2 (During 2001, 16,326 birds of 113 species were banded during both spring and fall migration periods at three sites. Fall, spring, and overall totals are tabulated for each species, with highlights summarized in the text. Recaptures included 1573 retrapped at the same station within 90 days of banding and 628 birds banded in a previous year and recaptured at the original banding site. Foreign recoveries included a Cooper's Hawk banded in New York in 1991, another Cooper's Hawk banded in Nevada, and several birds banded elsewhere in Ontario. HBO-banded birds were recovered in Arkansas, Michigan, New York, elsewhere in Ontario, and South Carolina.) MKM

Cabot Head Migration Monitoring Station 2001. A. Heagy. 2002. *Ont. Bird Banding* 34:30-32. 1037 Brough St., London, ON N6A 3N5 (Mist-netting, hawk-netting, jay traps, and ground traps were used to capture and band 2133 birds of 81 taxa during spring migration and 3431 birds of 68 taxa during the fall. A Sharp-shinned Hawk from Holiday Beach, Ontario, and an American Redstart from Pennsylvania were recorded at Cabot Head, while Cabot Head-banded Sharp-shinned Hawk, Gray Catbird and Common Yellowthroat were recovered in Michigan, Barrie [Ontario], and Florida, respectively.) MKM

Distribution of Wood Duck harvest in the Atlantic and Mississippi flyways in relation to hunting season length. H. W. Heusmann and J. E. McDonald. 2002. *Wildl. Soc. Bull.* 30:666-674. Mass. Div. Fish & Wildl., 1 Rabbit Hill Rd., Westboro, MA 01581 (The authors examine Wood Duck harvest distribution in the Atlantic and Mississippi flyways relative to season length and hunter numbers; more ducks were harvested in the southern states than in northern states within both flyways. Band recovery data suggest that within-flyway differences were due to a general increase in Wood Duck populations in the southern Mississippi Flyway and a greater percentage of northern-banded ducks in the southern Atlantic Flyway.) SG

Long Point Bird Observatory 2001 banding summary. J. Allair. 2002. *Ont. Bird Banding* 34:33-34. Box 160, Port Rowan, ON N0E 1M0 (In its 42nd consecutive banding year, LPBO banded 20,563 birds of 140 species, primarily at Long Point, but including 123 Loggerhead Shrikes province-wide as part of a recovery project. Of 25 recoveries reported, details of 12 individuals [not 13 as stated in the text] of nine species are listed in a table. These included a Yellow-rumped (Myrtle) Warbler recovered in New Jersey four days after being banded at Long Point and a nine-year-old Blue Jay.) MKM

Breeding status and notes on the diet of the Northern Saw-whet Owl at Delta Marsh, Manitoba. T. J. Underwood and S. G. Sealy. 2002. *Blue Jay* 60:130-135. Dept. Zool., Univ. Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB R3T 2N2 (A band on a tarsus in a pellet confirmed Least Flycatcher as a prey item.) MKM

A bad year for Purple Martins near Saskatoon. G. J. Parent and M. I. Houston. 2002. *Blue Jay* 60:209-210. R.R. 5, Station Main, Saskatoon, SK S7N 0J8 (116 nestling Purple Martins were banded at a colony at Grasswood, SK, in 2002.) MKM

First nesting of Common Ravens in the Saskatoon bird area. M. J. Stoffel. 2002. *Blue Jay* 60:211-213. Box 183, R.R. 4, Saskatoon, SK S7K 3J7 (Three recent fledglings banded in 1998 and 16 flightless young banded in 2002 helped document nesting of ravens in and near Saskatoon.) MKM

Habitat differences are examined in study of Eastern Bluebird. V.J. Byre and M. Hennen. 1999. *Bluebird* 21(3):8-13. Oklahoma Mus. Nat. Hist., Univ. Oklahoma, 1335 Asp Ave., Norman, OK 73019 (Banding of 45 adult and 579 bluebirds 1988-1990 on a study area in Illinois helped determine rates of study area and nest-box fidelity and inter-site movements within the study area.) MKM

Banding report offers insight into dispersal. Anonymous [presumably D. J. Stiles]. 1999. *Bluebird* 21(3):13. address not indicated [Stiles: 20 Lake Wapta Rise S.E., Calgary, AB T2J 2M9] (In 1998, 2129 Tree Swallows and 2478 Mountain Bluebirds were banded along bluebird trails in the vicinity of Calgary, AB. Banding returns produced the second example of a nine-year-old Tree Swallow in the area as well as four- and five-year-old bluebirds. Banding also provided examples of site tenacity and movements in both species.) MKM

Foraging patterns of Caspian Terns (*Sterna caspia*) determined using radio-telemetry. J. E. Sirdevan and J. S. Quinn. 1997. *Colonial Waterbirds* 20:429-435. Dept. Biol., McMaster Univ., Hamilton, ON L8S 4K1 (Most Caspian Terns fitted with radio transmitters at two Ontario colonies attended and fed young at the same rates as other Caspian Terns in the same colonies. The transmitters showed that most of the terns did not forage in predictable patterns.) MKM

NON-NORTH AMERICAN BANDING RESULTS

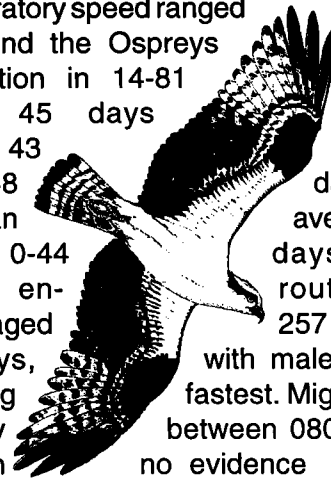
Strategies of two Ospreys *Pandion haliaetus* migrating between Sweden and tropical Africa as revealed by satellite tracking. N. Kjellen, M. Hake, and T. Alerstam. 1997. *J. Avian Biol.* 28:15-23. Dept. Animal Ecol., Ecol. Bldg. S-223, 62 Lund, Sweden (Two nesting females were fitted with satellite transmitters at their nests in Sweden. Both left the nest before the young were fledged, leaving final pre-fledging care of the young to their mates. One spent nearly a month in an area about 25 km NNW of the nest-site, then migrated southeast over 30 days through Czech Republic, Italy, Algeria, and Burkino Fasso to a wintering site in Ivory Coast, within the western Africa winter range of most Swedish-banded Ospreys recovered to date. The other flew southeast in early August

through Russia to an area in Kazakhstan north of the Caspian Sea, where she spent 30 days before migrating southwest through Astrakhan, Georgia, Saudi Arabia, Ethiopia, Uganda, and Tanzania to a wintering site in Mozambique, arriving 83 days after leaving the nest. After leaving her first stop-over site, the latter flew a route that paralleled that of the first, neither bird deviating significantly for topographical features. The post-wintering fate of the first bird is unknown; the second was shot in April in Turkey. Data are also included on home ranges at stopover and wintering sites and on speed and distances travelled. Both birds appeared to travel only during daylight.) MKM

Satellite tracking of Swedish Ospreys *Pandion haliaetus*: autumn migration routes and orientation. M. Hake, N. Kjellen, and T. Alerstrom. 2001. *J. Avian Biol.* 32:47-56. Grimso Wildl. Res. Stn., Dept. Conservation Biol., SLU, SE-730 91 Riddarhythun, Sweden (Satellite tracking was used to study migration routes and orientation of 18 Swedish Ospreys, of which 13 (six adult females, five adult males, and two juveniles) could be followed for an entire migration. Most migrated across western and central Europe to winter in western Africa, as found with most of 2000 previous recoveries of 15,000+ Ospreys banded in Sweden as of 1995. With some notable exceptions, Swedish-breeding Ospreys travelled about 6700 km to their wintering sites. Females left nest sites before males or juveniles, and flew to a stop-over site for three-four weeks before migrating to their wintering sites. Adults generally remained within one area after arrival at a wintering site, whereas juveniles were more mobile during the winter. New satellite data added to the evidence that Ospreys seem not to be influenced by large topographic features [mountain ranges, deserts] or magnetic declination, although they seem to avoid large water bodies.) MKM

Timing and speed of migration in male, female and juvenile Ospreys *Pandion haliaetus* between Sweden and Africa as revealed by field observations, radar and satellite tracking. N. Kjellen, M. Hake, and T. Alerstam. 2001. *J. Avian Biol.* 32:57-67. Dept. Animal Ecol., Ecol. Bldg. S-223, 62 Lund, Sweden (Companion paper to that of Hake et al. [previous abstract], combining data from same satellite-tracked birds with other

radio-tagged birds and observations at nests. These data indicate that females generally leave nests two to three weeks earlier than males and juveniles, and that males from failed nests leave earlier than those at successful nests. Cross-country migratory speed ranged from 18 to 47 km/hr and the Ospreys completed their migration in 14-81 days, averaging 45 days [males averaging 43 days; females 48 days]. They travelled an average of 6742 km, using 0-44 days for stopovers en-route. Travel speed averaged 257 km/day on travel days, with males generally travelling fastest. Migratory flights were mostly between 0800 and 1700 hours, with no evidence of flying at night.) MKM



Many long-term declines continue on constant effort sites. D. Balmer and C. Wernham. 1999. *BTO News* 221:10-11, reprinted in *Bird Populations* 5:161-165, 1999-2000. British Trust for Ornithol., Natl. Centre for Ornithol., The Nunnery, Thetford, Norfolk IP24 2PL1, U.K. (In the eighteenth year of Great Britain's Constant-Effort Sites project, mist-netting catches of Blackcaps attained an all-time high, while some adult warblers and finches and some juvenile titmice scored all-time lows, probably in response to weather conditions.) MKM

SG = Steven Gabrey

MKM = Martin K. McNicholl

Notes: A printer error after correction of the galleys of *NABB* 27(4), 2002, chopped a line from the last abstract in that issue. The first line of p. 137 should read "reprinted in *Bird Populations* 5:129-133, 2000."

Many thanks to Maurice Duvic, Nils Kjellen, and Douglas H. Shedd for copies of publications abstracted in this issue. We welcome Steven Gabrey to our roster of volunteer abstractors. He will be covering *Condor*, *J. Wildl. Manage.*, and *Wildl. Soc. Bull.*