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Black-chinned Hummingbird band return rates from Ingram, Kerr County, Texas. BRENT ORTEGO, Texas Parks & Wildl. Dept., Victoria, TX, ARTIE RICHARD and HANNA RICHARD, Ingram, TX.

Black-chinned Hummingbirds were banded multiple times per week with "Bonnet," and cage traps during the months March through September from 1996 to 2002 within a subdivision at Ingram, Kerr Co., TX. The banding site is comprised of a trailer park with ¼-acre (0.1 ha) lots or smaller in park-like cedar/deciduous hardwood habitat and is ½ mi (0.8 km) from Johnson Creek and 2 mi (3.2 km) from the Guadalupe River. Initial date of banding was pooled for each month across 1996 through 2000. Black-chins were still captured and banded during 2001 and 2002, but the data was only used for tabulating recaptures. Thus, each banded bird in this report would have at least two yr after banding to be recaptured. Percent recapture rates were calculated for monthly age and sex in the table. First number is percent recaptured and second number is sample size. Site fidelity, survivorship and effects of migrants on the data set will be discussed.

	AHY-M	AHY-F	HY-M	HY-F
Mar	19 (79)	-	-	-
Apr	11 (112)	7 (96)	-	-
May	18 (60)	21 (46)	-	-
Jun	13 (83)	15 (41)	12 (207)	23 (103)
Jul	09 (170)	15 (92)	15 (416)	16 (197)
Aug	04 (78)	03 (67)	08 (302)	05 (268)
Sep	-	-	04 (51)	02 (141)
TOTAL	552	342	976	709

Black-chinned Hummingbird dispersal from breeding sites in the Edward's Plateau, Texas 1996 - 2002. BRENT ORTEGO, Texas Parks & Wildl. Dept., Victoria, TX, ARTIE RICHARD and HANNA RICHARD, Ingram, TX.

Attempts were made to band Black-chinned Hummingbirds (BCHU) twice per day, every day they were available from 1995 thru 2002 in the Edward's Plateau, TX. 11,933 BCHU were banded and 669 recaptured. The effort produced a network of eight banding sites surrounding the home, Ingram, Kerr Co., of Master Bander Hanna

Richard where 40% of the birds were banded. Banding sites were positioned 3 and 13 mi NW, 36 mi SW, 5 mi S, 27 mi SE, 3 mi E, and 7 and 11 mi NE. Data were examined to determine site fidelity and survival by age and sex. Recaptures during years following initial banding were highest for HY-M at 7.22%, followed by AHY-F 6.35%, AHY-M 5.21% and HY-F 3.40%. Age/Sex most likely to be captured at sites different from the one of original banding were HY-M 0.90%, AHY-M 0.64%, AHY-F 0.30% and HY-F 0.11%. Since likelihood of dispersing was probably related to total survival of age/sex classes, ratios of recaptured birds to dispersing birds were developed. One of every eight males recaptured, both AHY and HY, were caught at a different hummingbird banding site. Only one of 21 AHY-F and one of 31 HY-F were recaptured at different banding sites. Thus, males were three times more likely to disperse than females. This likelihood to disperse (site fidelity) needs to be factored into band-return data when analyzing survival.

	AHY-F	AHY-M	HY-F	HY-M	Total
Banded	2692	3107	2794	3340	11,933
Recaptured	171	162	95	241	669
Moved	8	20	3	30	61
% Moved	0.30%	0.64%	0.11%	0.90%	0.51%
% Recaptured	6.35%	5.21%	3.40%	7.22%	5.61%
Recaptured/ Moved	21	8	31	8	

A preliminary examination of the use of hydrogen isotope ratios in estimating the natal latitudes of hatch-year Ruby-throated Hummingbirds. CATHIE A. HUTCHESON, Makanda IL, LEONARD I. WASSENAAR, Stable Hydrology & Ecol. Lab., Natl. Water Research Inst., Environment Canada, Saskatoon, SK, and LEWELLYN HENDRIX, Sociology Dept., Southern Illinois Univ., Carbondale, IL.

This study seeks to determine whether stable-hydrogen isotope ratios can be used to estimate natal latitudes of RTHUs as a way of examining migration patterns. Sample 1: R4 feathers from the first 10 HY RTHUs of the 2003 season were collected by nine banders from across the RTHU range within the U.S. The stable-hydrogen isotope ratios for these feathers were