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## Recent Literature

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longevity record, but GRSP 1691-19793 was observed at a later date, making it the oldest of the three birds by only two days.

Grasshopper Sparrow (1691-19793, color combination YF:YX) was originally banded as an AHY male on 9 Jul 2001. The last observation date was 2 Jul 2008, making it at least 8 yr 1 mo old, assuming a hatch date of 1 Jun (Kennard 1975). This new longevity record surpasses the old record by one year (Klimkiewicz 2008), which was also held by a Grasshopper Sparrow in these same CRFRC grasslands. Since its initial capture in 2001, GRSP 1691-19793 has returned to breed every summer and has been observed 69 times over eight years, with an average of nine sightings each summer, not including the recaptures.

**Table 1. Recapture History of Grasshopper Sparrow # 1691-19793**

2002	11 Jun, 1 Jul
2003	6 Jun
2004	14 May
2005	23 May, 21 Jul
2006	4 Jul
2007	13 Jul
2008	30 Apr

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank all the seasonal personnel who have worked in the CRFRC grasslands over the years, especially Brian J. Byrnes who originally banded this GRSP. In addition, we thank the staff of Chino and Bluestem Farms, Foreman's Branch Bird Observatory, and especially Henry Sears for his ongoing support and enthusiasm.

## LITERATURE CITED

Gill, E.D., P. Blank, J. Parks, J.B. Guerard, B. Lohr, E. Schwartzman, J.G. Gruber, G. Dodge, C.A. Rewa, and H.F. Sears. 2006. Plants and breeding bird response on a managed conservation reserve program grassland in Maryland. *Wildl. Soc. Bull.* 34:944-956.

Kennard, J.H. 1975. Longevity records of North American birds. *Bird-Banding* 46:56-73.

Klimkiewicz, M.K. 2008. Longevity records of North American birds. Version 2008.1 Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Bird Banding Laboratory, Laurel, MD.

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## Recent Literature

### BANDING HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHIES

**2002 Conservation Award [:] Barb & Jim Beck.** Anonymous. 2002. *Edmonton Nat.* 30(1):7. Edmonton Nat. Hist. Club, Box 1582, Edmonton, AB T5J 2N9 (Brief biography of two prominent naturalists who participate in banding at Beaverhill Bird Observatory, and with Edgar T. Jones.) MKM

**Lorne Scott named a member of the Order of Canada.** Anonymous. 2008. *Nature Views* 155:3. No address indicated (Brief biography to date of Saskatchewan farmer/naturalist/politician, who has banded over 28,000 birds, notably 11,000 Tree Swallows and 8000 Mountain Bluebirds.) MKM  
Oct. - Dec. 2008

**A lifetime of birding.** E.T. Jones. 2002. *Edmonton Nat.* 30(1):18-22. Edmonton Nat. Hist. Club, Box 1582, Edmonton, AB T5J 2N9 (Autobiographical reminiscences, with emphasis on banding activities of bander of 104,486 birds of 310 species in 1940 and from 1955 to 2001, with lists of 2202 diurnal raptors of 12 species, 583 owls of 13 species, accumulative total by year of birds banded and year of first banding by jurisdiction [mostly AB, but also BC, PQ, and TX] of each species banded. The text includes notes on some extralimital records, some recoveries, some population trends and banding activities of former sub-permittee Erhard Pletz.) MKM

**In memoriam Kenneth Carroll Parkes (1922-2007).** R. Pittaway. 2007. *Ont. Birds* 25:105-106. 4 Anson St., Box 619, Minden, ON K0M 2K0 (Brief biography of co-author of prominent approach to plumages and molts, with emphasis on contributions to Ontario ornithology.) MKM

## EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES

**Observations of recaptured White-winged Doves with subcutaneous radio transmitter implants.** M.F. Small, J.T. Baccus, and T.W. Schwertner. 2007. *Bull. Texas Ornithol. Soc.* 40:29-31. Dept. Biol., Wildl. Ecol. Prog., Texas State Univ.-San Marcos, San Marcos, TX 78666 (Three recaptured doves showed no adverse effects from the implanted transmitters.) RCT

**Durability, colour retention and incidence of encrustation of colour rings on Dunlins *Calidris alpina* breeding on a brackish meadow.** O. Thorup. 1999. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 88:14. V. Vedsted Byvej 32, Vester Vedsted, DK-6769 Ribe, Denmark (Brief statement of problems retaining color durability.) MKM

## IDENTIFICATION, MOLTS, PLUMAGES, WEIGHT AND MEASUREMENTS

**Autumn migration of Turnstone *Arenaria interpres* in Gulf of Gdansk region.** W. Meissner and L. Kozirog. 1999. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 88:13. Waterbird Res. Group KULING, Dept. Vert. Ecol. & Zool., Univ. Gdansk, al. Legionow 9, 80-441, Gdansk, Poland (Adult Ruddy Turnstones migrating through the Gulf of Gdansk in July have longer wings than those in August, suggesting that females migrate before males. Juveniles migrating later show no gender difference in wing lengths.) MKM

**Primary moult of Dunlin *Calidris alpina* from Taimyr, Siberia.** M. Y. Soloviev. 1999. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 88:13. Dept. Vert. Zool. & Gen. Ecol., Biol. Faculty, Moscow State Univ., 119899, Moscow, Russia (Data from 111 Dunlin during summers 1994-1998 showed that primary molt was delayed 10-11 days in two years, but completed about the same time in early August in all years. Males averaged two days earlier than females in the start of molt, but progress of molt did not differ between

sexes. Variation in intrapopulation progress of molt was more variable in relation to seasonal phenology than in other Dunlin populations.) MKM

**Large and consistent body mass differences of migrant *Calidris* sandpipers at adjacent stop-over sites: phenomenon and possible explanations.** D. Lissimore, M.J.F. Lemon, D.B. Lank, R.W. Butler, and R.C. Ydenberg. 1999. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 88:55-58. [corresponding author: Lank] Dept. Biol. Sci., Simon Fraser Univ., Burnaby, BC V5A 1S6 (Data from Least, Semipalmated and Western sandpipers captured on southward migration along BC's Strait of Georgia over several years showed consistently 9-12% higher masses among birds caught on open Fraser River delta mudflats than those of the same age and gender caught at a small lagoon on Sidney Island nearby. Birds did not differ in structural size between the same locations.) MKM

**Weight studies in Wood Sandpipers *Tringa glareola*, migrating over south-western Scania in late summer and spring, with notes on related species.** C. Persson. 1999. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 89:32. Ljungsatervagen 43, S-236 41 Hollviken, Sweden (Over 20% of Wood Sandpipers migrating through the Presund area of Sweden reached their highest weights in the area. Spring migrants averaged higher weights than autumn migrants.) MKM

## NORTH AMERICAN BANDING RESULTS

**Trapping and recapture rates for urban White-winged Doves in Waco, TX.** C.L. Schaefer, J. T. Baccus, M.F. Small, and R. Welch. 2005. *Bull. Texas Ornithol. Soc.* 38:12-15. Dept. Biol., Texas State Univ.-San Marcos, San Marcos, TX 78666 (1517 doves were banded during 11,235 trap-hours at 36 locations during two years. Fifty-two doves were recaptured once and no doves were recaptured more than once.) RCT

**Habitat use by Sage Grouse in altered landscapes.** F.A. Hall. 2002. *Northwest. Nat.* 83:70. Calif. Dept. Fish & Game, 728-200 Fish & Game Rd., Wendel, CA 96136 (Monitoring of 65 radio-marked Greater Sage-Grouse hens in California indicated that most successfully nesting hens moved almost twice as far from leks to nest as unsuccessful hens and that second nesting attempts were twice as likely to succeed as first



nestings. Within one year of capture, 28% of females were year-round residents within 7 km of the capture lek, 34% dispersed up to 25 km, and 38% dispersed up to 74 km. Some females may occupy annual ranges dispersed over 700 km<sup>2</sup> in northeastern California and adjacent parts of Nevada.) MKM

**Restoration and status of the Ruffed Grouse in Kansas.** R.D. Rodgers, R.W. Wells, K.E. Church, R.L. Whiteaker, M.T. McFadden, D.S. Lekie, R.A. Bergquist, H.J. Abel, and R.D. Applegat. 1988. *Prairie Nat.* 30:91-100. Kansas Dept. Wildl. & Parks, Box 338, Hays, KS 67601 (Ruffed Grouse were extirpated from Kansas around 1900. In an attempt to restore populations, 481 were captured in lily-pad traps in Wisconsin from 1983-1989 and 49 in Minnesota in 1991, banded, released at ten sites in Kansas and monitored. Subsequent observations indicated that the released population has persisted through at least 1995 in six of the release areas, but have probably not persisted at all sites and appear to be on a long-term decline.) MKM

**Turkey Vulture travels followed by satellite tracking.** C.S. Houston. 2008. *Nature Views* 155:11. 863 University Dr., Saskatoon, SK S7N 0J8 (Details of distances and travel times of movements of five Saskatchewan-tagged vultures to and from Latin America 2003-early 2008, with notes on advances in satellite-tracking technology during that period.) MKM

**Confirmed occurrence and nesting of the Kirtland's Warbler at CFB Petawawa, Ontario a first for Canada.** T. Richard. 2008. *Ont. Birds* 26:2-15. Dept. Natl. Defence, CFB Petawawa, 101 Menin Rd., Box 9999, Stn. Main, Petawawa, ON K8H 2X3 (In 2006, the author and Paul Aird observed a singing male Kirtland's Warbler for one day at a site where Aird had searched for nesting Kirtland's Warblers decades earlier. The next day another male was located and monitored until it was captured a month later, color-banded and determined to be an ASY male. The color bands allowed the observers to determine territory size and to confirm that a male singing on the same territory in 2007 was the same bird. A second male was captured and banded on another territory, where a previously unseen female was also caught and banded. A nest of two eggs and two young was located nearby and bands helped document that the young fledged and survived for at least eight days after fledging.) MKM

**A breeding first for Atlantic Canada!** Anonymous. 2008. *Wandering Tattler* 32(4):8. c/o J. Grass, 17375 27A Ave., Surrey, BC V3S 0E9 (After breeding evidence of Tufted Titmice was obtained in St. Andrews, NB, in June 2008, Tracy Dean captured and banded a hatch-year bird about 1 km away at St. Andrews Banding Station.) MKM

## NON-NORTH AMERICAN BANDING RESULTS

**Incubation behaviour of Kentish Plover *Charadrius alexandrius*.** A. Kosztolanyi and T. Szekely. 1999. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 88:10-11. Behav. Ecol. Res. Group, Dept. Evol. Zool. & Human Biol., Kossuth Univ. H. 4010 Debrecen, Egyetem ter 1, Hungary (Data from observations combined with readings from small transponder chips fitted on each parent showed that the female undertook most of the incubation during the day, the male most of that during the night.) MKM

**Wader ringing at the Vistula mouth (Baltic coast, Poland)—a summary of the long-term studies.** J. Gromadzka. 1999. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 89:31. Gdansk Ornithol. Stn., Inst. Ecol., Polish Acad. Sciences, ul. Nadwialanska 108, 80-680 Gdansk 40, Poland (Dunlin considerably outnumbered all other species caught during 40 years of banding, with an average recovery for all species of 3%. Recoveries were from Siberia, much of Europe and Africa. Turnover was rapid. Abstract: full paper published in *Ring* 18, 1998.) MKM

**Age, nest conservatism and pair consistency of Kentish Plover *Charadrius alexandrinus*.** A. Korzyukov. 1999. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 88:11-12. Dept. Biol., Odessa State Univ., 270058 Odessa 58, Shampansky per. 2, Ukraine (Between 1975 and about 1998, more than 2500 Piping Plovers were banded at the Black Sea, with 60+ recaptured at least one year after banding. Most came back to breed in the same area as banded, but some moved 30-60 km. Several were recaptured after five or more years, one 50 km from the banding site 11 years later. The members of one pair were found together at a three-egg nest 50 km from their first, destroyed nest of the same year. Pair bonds were demonstrated to last two or more years.) MKM

**Development of the project '*Tringa glareola* 2000.'** M. Remisiewicz and M. Sciborski. 1999. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 88:12. Waterbird Res. Group KULING, Dept. Vert. Ecol. & Zool., Univ.

Gdansk, al. Legionow 9, 80-441, Gdansk, Poland (About 400 Wood Sandpipers were color-banded and 37 also dyed in Finland, Hungary, Italy, and Poland in 1997 to start a multi-country co-operative project, with about 70 more color-banded in Poland in 1998. Of 320 banded in Poland in 1997, one was recovered five days later in Italy, one two weeks later in Hungary and three in 1998 in Germany. One color-banded in May 1998 in Italy was observed 11 days later in Finland.) MKM

**Wader studies of the Waterbird Research Group KULING in 1983-1998.** W. Meissner and M. Remisiewicz. 1999. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 89:31. Dept. Vert. Ecol. & Zool., Univ. Gdansk, al. Legionow, 80-441, Gdansk, Poland (Sanderlings were the most banded of 27 shorebird species captured during this period. Long distance recoveries of 800 banded Common Snipe and Common Redshanks indicate two inland routes of Polish-banded shorebirds to the Mediterranean and to the Balkans and Black Sea area.) MKM

**Ringling of waders on the barrier-reservoirs of Silesia (south-western Poland) in years 1978-1990.** T. Stawarczyk. 1999. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 89:31. Nat. Hist. Mus., ul. Sienkiewicza 21, 50-335 Wroclaw, Poland (Wood Sandpipers, Common Snipe and Common Sandpipers were the most banded of 19 shorebird species caught during this period, while Common Snipe led the 54 foreign recoveries.) MKM

**Report on ringing and observations of waders at the Bug River (central-eastern Poland) in 1986-1990.** C. Mitrus, R. Kuczborski and J. Slupek. 1999. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 89:32. Zool. Dept., Agricul. & Pedagogic Univ., Inst. Biol., ul. Prusa 12, 08-110 Siedlce, Poland (Common Sandpipers and Wood Sandpipers were the most common of 22 shorebird species banded, whereas Common Snipe dominated the 19 recoveries to date.) MKM

**Catching waders at the Jeziorsko reservoir (western Poland).** R. Bargiel and R. Wlodarczyk. 1999. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 89:32. Dept. Vert. Ecol. & Zool., Univ. Lodz, ul. Banacha 12/16, 90-237 Lodz, Poland (The most frequently caught of 32 shorebird species banded in the Warta River valley 1989-1998 were Common Snipe, Wood Sandpiper, and Common Sandpiper. Common Snipe was the most numerous species of the 89 recoveries, with one suggesting that they breed in Russia.) MKM

**Migrating Ruffs *Philomachus pugnax* through Europe, spring 1998.** E. Wymenga. 1999. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 88:43-48. Veenhout 11, 9269 VL Veenwouden, the Netherlands (Timing and patterns of migration in Europe was determined by two years of counting at 171 sites. Sightings suggesting that fewer Ruffs migrate directly from Italy to the Fryslan area of the Netherlands than believed previously are supported by observations of banded birds, while observations in Fryslan of birds color-dyed in Senegal indicate that Fryslan is an important stop-over site for Senegal-wintering birds. A male banded in Fryslan in March 1998 was recovered two months later 6,662 km away just west of the Lena River in Siberia.) MKM

**Recoveries of Swedish-ringed Wood Sandpipers *Tringa glareola*.** N. Holmgren and J. Pettersson. 1999. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 89:32. Ottenby Bird Observ., PI 1500 380 65, Degerhamn, Sweden (Distribution in Africa and Europe of recoveries of adults was similar to that of juveniles among 647 recoveries of birds banded over 55 years in Sweden.) MKM

**Wintering Western Sandpipers *Calidris mauri* at Estero de Punta Banda, Baja California.** M. A. Buenrostro, N. Warnock, and H. de la Cueva. 1999. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 88:59-63. [de la Cueva:] CICESE, Ecologia, POB 43844, San Diego, CA 92143-48444 (From Oct 1994-Mar 1995, 390 were captured in mist-nets or traps, with 317 color-banded at three sites in an estuary. Males outnumbered females throughout the study period, but age ratio varied. Capture statistics and observations of color-banded birds indicated differential use by age of different sites within the study area.) MKM

**MKM** = Martin K. McNicholl  
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