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## Recent Literature

### BANDING HISTORIES AND BIOGRAPHIES

**First European Starling in North Dakota.** C. S. Houston. 1997. *Prairie Nat.* 29:274. 863 University Dr., Saskatoon, SK S7N 0J8 (As previously documented in *Bird Banding Notes* 2[13]:206, G. C. M. Bierens of Fairmont, ND, banded a starling on 1 April 1935, three years prior to the first state record mentioned in Robert E. Stewart's 1975 book on breeding birds of North Dakota. Houston also lists Bierens' banding totals for three years.) MKM

**In memoriam Myrtle Agnes "Bud" Biggs (1912-1998).** R. Kildonk. 1999. *Pica* 19(4):53-54. Address not included. (Brief biography of naturalist in Rosebud, AB, area, whose contributions included hawk banding "as early as 1938.") MKM

**A tribute to Myrtle Agnes Beynon Biggs (1912-1998).** B. Storms. 1999. *Pica* 19(4):55-57. Address not included. (additional biographical details). MKM

### EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES

**Effect of radiotransmitters on Northern Bobwhite annual survival.** W. E. Palmer and S. D. Wellendorf. 2007. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 71:1281-1287. Tall Timbers Res. Stn., 13093 Henry Beadel Dr., Tallahassee, FL 32312 (The authors used five years of telemetry data and band recovery data to compare annual survival rates of Northern Bobwhites [*Colinus virginianus*] fitted with a radio-transmitter with those fitted with a leg band only. They found that annual survival rates did not differ

between birds fitted with the two types of markers. Bobwhites wearing transmitters were not any more likely to be harvested than were bobwhites without markers. Female bobwhites appeared to be slightly more vulnerable to harvest than were males regardless of whether or not they were wearing a transmitter. Thus, annual survival estimates based on telemetry data are reliable estimates and not biased due to any effect of the transmitters themselves.) SG

**Factors influencing survival of radiotagged and banded Northern Bobwhites in Georgia.** T. M. Terhune, D. C. Sisson, J. B. Grand and H. B. Stribling. 2007. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 71:1288-1297. Albany Quail Project, D. B. Warnell School of Forestry & Nat. Resources, Univ. of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602 (Data from >6,500 banded Northern Bobwhites [*Colinus virginianus*] [>2,500 of which were also fitted with radio-transmitters] were used to investigate effects of radio-tagging and the influence of gender, age, season and location on annual survival rates. The two study sites both consisted primarily of low-density pine forest with scattered small agricultural fields. Both sites have been managed intensively for bobwhites for >50 yr through the use of frequent burning, timber thinning, predator control and supplemental feeding. More than 1,100 birds were recaptured [ $n = 597$ ] or recovered [ $n = 356$ ] over the eight-year study. Annual survival rates of radio-tagged birds ranged between 0.143 and 0.297 and were similar to survival rates estimated from band recovery

data. In addition, recapture and recovery rates were similar between radio-tagged and banded-only birds. Breeding season survival estimates did not differ between the two study sites. However, overwinter survival was greater at one of the two sites, presumably because an intensive timber harvest removed midstory and overstory hardwoods, converting them to pine-grassland habitat. The authors attribute the increased overwinter survival to a reduction in predator habitat and improved bobwhite cover.) SG

#### **Effects of radiotransmitter necklaces on behaviors of adult male Western Burrowing Owls.**

E. D. Chipman, N. E. McIntyre, J. D. Ray, M. C. Wallace and C. W. Boal. 2007. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 71:1662-1668. Dept. Biol. Sci., & Nat. Sci. Res. Lab., Texas Tech. Univ., Lubbock, TX 79409-3131 (Several previous studies have examined the effects of radio-transmitters on physical [abrasions, feather damage, loss of body mass, etc.] or demographic [survival, etc.] parameters of Burrowing Owls [*Athene cunicularia*]. However, few studies have addressed effects of transmitters on behaviors. In this study, the authors compared the activity budgets of Western Burrowing Owls [*A. c. hypugaea*] with and without transmitters to determine whether the birds' behaviors were affected, and if so, whether or not the birds habituated to the transmitters. Owl behavior was recorded for three days prior to radio attachment. Randomly chosen owls were then captured and fitted with necklace transmitters. Behavior of the same owls [both those with transmitters and those without] was then recorded for seven days. In the first year, the six non-transmitted owls spent significantly more time being vigilant than did the three transmitted owls, which spent considerable time interacting with their necklaces. In the second year, behavior of the eight transmitted owls again differed significantly from that of the four non-transmitted owls, although behaviors were quite variable among individual owls. Overall, transmitted owls spent a significant amount of time interacting with their necklaces, but appeared to habituate to them within a relatively short time [about one week]. Transmitters also did not appear to influence short-term survival.) SG

#### **IDENTIFICATION, MOLTS, PLUMAGES, WEIGHTS AND MEASUREMENTS**

**Albino Bushtit.** Anonymous. 2008. *Wandering Tattler* 31(5):13. c/o Jude Grass, 17375-27A Ave., Surrey, BC V3S 0E9 (photograph of light Bushtit with seven of normal color on feeder at Ocean Park, BC; color of "soft parts" not visible or indicated.) MKM

**When orioles turn red.** D. Derbyshire and T. Flinn. 2007. *Ont. Birds* 25:69-76. 204-325 Sammon Ave., East York, ON M4J 2A1 (Photograph and description of two erythristic male Northern Orioles captured and banded in Toronto in 2005, descriptions and photographs of orange-tailed Cedar Waxwings and orange-lored White-throated Sparrows captured and banded there, review of increasing erythrisms in North American birds and discussion of apparent role of rhodoxanthin in introduced honeysuckle species in causing these aberrant plumages.) MKM

#### **Characteristics and distribution of *Ardea herodias fannini* with comments on the effect of washing on the holotype.**

R. W. Dickerman. 2004. *Northwest. Nat.* 85:130-133. Mus. Southwest. Biol., Univ. New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131 (Culmens and tarsus lengths are tabulated for *Ardea herodias fannini*, *A. h. hyperonica* and intergrades between them.) MKM

#### **How do individual differences influence habitat and diet choice in knots *Calidris canutus*?**

S. Nebel. 1989. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 88:9. Netherlands Inst. for Sea Research, Box 59, 1790 AB Den Burg, Texel, The Netherlands (Measurements by an echoscope of radio-transmitted knots banded on the Wadden Sea suggested that the size of hard-shelled prey eaten varied with stomach size.) MKM

#### **NORTH AMERICAN BANDING RESULTS**

#### **Status and attempted reintroduction of Burrowing Owls in Minnesota, U.S.A.**

M. S. Martell, J. Schladweiler and F. Cuthbert. 2001. *J. Raptor Res.* 35:331-336. Raptor Cent. at Univ. of Minnesota, 1920 Fitch Ave., St. Paul, MN 55108 (After 105 banded juvenile owls were released from 1990 to 1996, eight were found dead at or near release sites. Others were observed after fledging

1.5 to 37 days, but no released owls were known to breed subsequently.) MKM

**Demographic differences of Black-capped Vireos in 2 habitat types in central Texas.** L. A. Noa, D. H. Hirth, T. M. Donovan and D. Cimprich. 2007. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 71:1042-1049. Rubenstein School of Environ. & Nat. Resources, Univ. Vermont, Burlington, VT 05405 (This study compared the abundance, age structure and nest success of Black-capped Vireos (*Vireo atricapilla*) in two different habitat types on Ft. Hood in central Texas. Native shrubland habitat, historically maintained by fire, is considered high quality vireo habitat. "Donut" habitat differs from shrubland by having taller trees, denser shrubs and a more uniform distribution maintained by mechanical disturbance from military training. Point count data showed that vireo abundance was twice as great in shrubland as in donut habitat. Resightings of color-banded males indicated a higher proportion of SY males in donut than in shrubland habitat [49% vs. 32% respectively]. Nest success was also greater in shrubland habitat than in donut habitat, due in part to much lower cowbird parasitism rates [2% of nests parasitized in shrubland compared to 12% in donut habitat]. Thus, donut habitat appears to be much lower quality habitat than shrubland and possibly functions as a population sink.) SG

**Modeling foraging habitat of California Spotted Owls.** L. L. Irwin, L. A. Clark, D. C. Rock and S. L. Rock. 2007. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 71:1183-1191. Natl. Council for Air & Stream Improvement, Inc., Box 68, Stevensville, MT 59870 (Although effects of clearcutting on Spotted Owls have been documented, the effects of less intensive silvicultural practices have received little attention. Radio-telemetry was used to investigate habitat variables that influence nocturnal foraging site selection in California Spotted Owls [*Strix o. occidentalis*] in privately owned forests managed for timber production. In these forests, silvicultural methods included small clearcuts [7-10 ha], selective harvests and shelterwood treatments. Of more than 20 possible habitat variables, the authors determined that nocturnal foraging activity was associated positively with increased basal area of three tree species combined [Douglas-fir, white fir and red fir] and also with increasing hardwood basal area. Foraging was associated negatively

with increasing density of ponderosa pine. The authors concluded that forests can be too dense, as well as too open, and suggested that certain low-intensity timber harvest methods can maintain or improve Spotted Owl habitat.) SG

**Fall migration and habitat use of American Woodcock in the central United States.** N. A. Myatt and D. G. Krentz. 2007. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 74:1197-1205. U.S.G.S., Arkansas Coop. Fish & Wildl. Res. Unit, Dept. Biol. Sci., Univ. Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701 (Despite extensive study of American Woodcock [*Scolopax minor*] breeding and winter ecology, little is known about their migration ecology. Over a three-year period, >500 woodcocks were captured and fitted with radio-transmitters prior to fall migration from breeding areas in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan. Forty-two of these marked birds were relocated via aerial telemetry within three months of capture in southern Illinois, central Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, east Texas and central Mississippi. Mapping these locations suggests two migration routes. The "Ozark route" extends from the Missouri-Illinois-Iowa area through the Ozark Mountains of Missouri and Arkansas before spreading out into the pine forests of Louisiana and east Texas. The "Mississippi route" extends from the Missouri-Illinois-Iowa area south along the Mississippi Alluvial Valley and into central Mississippi. Radio-tagged woodcocks were found more frequently in upland hardwood forests or upland pine forests more frequently than in bottomland hardwoods. These data contradict the assumption that woodcocks migrate through the bottomland forests of the Mississippi River. A possible explanation is that extensive habitat loss and modification of Mississippi River bottomlands in recent decades has forced woodcocks to seek alternatives to their historic migration routes and habitats. The authors close by saying that "managers should be aware that upland oak, pine or mixed pine-hardwood forests are important habitats for migrating and wintering woodcock.") SG

**Survival of female Harlequin Ducks during wing molt.** S. A. Iverson and D. Esler. 2007. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 71:1220-1224. Can. Wildl. Serv., 5421 Robertson Rd., Delta, BC V4K 3N2 (Few studies have investigated survival rates of waterfowl during



the post-breeding wing molt, a period during which the birds are flightless and thus potentially at greater risk of predation. This study used radio-telemetry data from 247 female Harlequin Ducks [*Histrionicus histrionicus*] collected during the wing molt period in Prince William Sound in Alaska. Daily survival rate was estimated at 0.999% during the 37-day period during which birds were flightless. The wing-molt period appears to be a relatively safe stage in the species' annual cycle and likely does not limit population growth.) SG

**Alberta Bird Record Committee 6<sup>th</sup> report.** J. Hudon, R. Klauke, R. Knapton, M. R. Lein, J. Riddell, B. Ritchie and R. Wershler. Undated. *Nature Alberta* "35(4)": 8 pp., distributed with *Nature Alberta* 37(4), 2008 [previously published in *Nature Alberta* 36(2):16-18, 2006] 12845-102 Ave., Edmonton, AB T5N 0M6 (After Cackling Goose was split from Canada Goose, it was added to Alberta's list on the basis of band recoveries of geese banded on Victoria Island. Banding contributed to documentation of a Yellow-throated Vireo in Calgary.) MKM

**Ontario Bird Records Committee report for 2006.** W. J. Crins. 2007. *Ont. Birds* 25:50-68. 170 Middefield Rd., Peterborough, ON K9J 8G1 (Banding was included in the documentation of the first Ontario record of a *Selasphorus* hummingbird, an Ash-throated Flycatcher at Thunder Cape and a Green-tailed Towhee at Thunder Cape. Satellite transmitters on two Whooping Cranes at Ennismore confirmed that they were part of a recovery effort flock introduced into Wisconsin and observed wintering in Florida. Bands on a Barnacle Goose indicated that it had been banded in Maryland in 1985.) MKM

**Hourly distances and altitudes of a recently-fledged Turkey Vulture on its first southbound migration.** C. S. Houston, D. R. Barber, B. Terry, M. J. Stoffel, M. Blom, J. Mandel and K. L. Bildstein. 2008. *Blue Jay* 66:148-158. 863 University Dr., Saskatoon, SK S7N 0J8 (Pre-migratory movements of a fledgling fitted with a radio transmitter and a patagial tag were documented from 13 Aug-24 Sep 2007, then details from 25 Sep-1 Dec of migratory movements over 69 days from Saskatchewan to Oaxaca, Mexico, including estimates of altitude, distances moved per day and

hour, rest days and other details, including an observation of its sheltering in a shed in Nebraska after being harassed by a Red-tailed Hawk.) MKM

**Ruffed Grouse winter habitat use in mixed softwood-hardwood forests, Quebec, Canada.**

P. Blanchette, J.-C. Bourgeois and S. St-Onge. 2007. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 71:1758-1764. Ministère des Ressources naturelles et de la Faune du Québec, Direction de la recherche sur la faune, 880, Chemin Saite-Foy, 2e étage, Québec, QC G1S 4X4 (In forests dominated by aspens, wintering Ruffed Grouse [*Bonasa umbellus*] prefer stands that are in the sapling or mature stage with low shrub density. In these conditions, grouse have access to aspen twigs and buds. In addition, snow depth is sufficient to allow for snow roosting. In more southern deciduous forests, where snow accumulation is less than in aspen forests, wintering grouse prefer stands with red cedar or broadleaf trees with persistent leaves. Because the forests used by grouse in Quebec differ from those of other parts of their range, management programs developed elsewhere may not be appropriate. This study used data from 23 female Ruffed Grouse fitted with radio-transmitters to compare habitat variables of locations used by grouse with random points within the forest. Female grouse preferred mixed softwood-hardwood stands greater than 17 m tall and 61-120 years old. Grouse locations had greater canopy cover, basal area and stem density than did random locations. Recommendations include forestry practices that maintain the conifer components of the forests at about 50% to maintain quality winter grouse habitat.) SG

**Factors affecting nest survival of Greater Sage-Grouse in northcentral Montana.** B. J.

Moynahan, M. S. Linberg, J. J. Rotella and J. W. Thomas. 2007. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 71:1773-1783. Wildl. Biol. Progr., College of Forestry and Conservation, Univ. Montana, Missoula, MT 59812 (Declines in numbers of Greater Sage-Grouse [*Centrocercus urophasianus*] have been attributed to habitat loss and degradation due to increasing agricultural interests along with changes in fire regimes and other variables. This study used data collected from 243 radio-marked female sage-grouse to assess the influence of landscape-scale habitat and environmental variables on nest survival and other demographic rates. Nest success varied

within and among the three years of the study, ranging from 0.238-0.418. Renests were more successful than first nests and later nests were more successful than early nests. Grass cover and timing of rainfall events most influenced nest success. However, other habitat variables may have appeared as non-significant because they varied little across the study site and over the three years. Management efforts aimed at increasing grass cover could increase success of first nest attempts and enhance conditions for renesting attempts.) SG

**Winter survival of Wild Turkey females in central Minnesota.** D. F. Kane, R. O. Kimmel and W. E. Faber. 2007. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 71:1800-1807. Dept. Biol. Sci., St. Cloud State Univ., 720 Fourth Ave. S., St. Cloud, MN 56301-4498 (There has been discussion of establishing Eastern Wild Turkey [*Meleagris gallopavo silvestris*] populations north of their historic range into central Minnesota. However, how well these relocated turkeys will survive the colder temperatures and deeper snow of more northern latitudes is unclear. In this study, approximately 200 radio-tagged Wild Turkeys were released over three years into four study sites north of the current distribution. At two study sites, supplemental food was provided in the form of corn food plots, while no supplemental food was provided at the other two sites. Survival rates and causes of death [when possible] were determined from telemetric locations. In two winters with below average snow depth, survival was greater for turkeys in study sites with supplemental food than for those without supplemental food. In one winter with above average snow depth, survival rates were extremely low and did not differ between supplemental sites and those without supplemental food. Thus, supplemental food may enhance turkey survival in higher latitudes during mild winters, but not necessarily during severe winters. Before releasing turkeys into habitat beyond the northern limits of their current distribution, managers should consider the costs, practicality and logistics of providing supplemental food sources.) SG

**Effects of habitat on Mallard duckling survival in the Great Lakes region.** J. W. Simpson, T. Yerkes, T. D. Nudds and B. D. Smith. 2007. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 71:1885-1891. Ducks Unlimited, Inc., Suite 4, 331 Mettys Dr., Ann Arbor, MI 48103 (Duckling

and waterfowl brood survival in the Prairie Potholes region of North America are related positively to water conditions, particularly those of seasonal wetlands. However, seasonal wetlands in the Great Lakes region are much less abundant and are used less by nesting waterfowl than are those of the prairies. In addition, the climate of the Great Lakes differs from that of the prairies. Therefore, habitat variables that are associated positively with waterfowl breeding success in the Great Lakes may differ from those of the prairies. In this study, data from 116 Mallard [*Anas platyrhynchos*] broods were used to assess the influence of seasonal wetlands, vegetated wetland, surrounding forest and grassland cover and travel distances on duckling survival. The probability that a duckling would survive for 55 days was related positively to the proportion of emergent vegetated wetlands and negatively related to the proportion of forest cover. Duckling survival was not influenced by proportion of grass cover or of seasonal wetlands or by travel distances. Managers can increase duckling survival in the Great Lakes by creating and maintaining emergent vegetation wetlands, concentrating efforts in lightly forested areas.) SG

**Use of the Beaufort Sea by King Eiders breeding on the North Slope of Alaska.** L. M. Phillips, A. N. Powell, E. J. Taylor and E. A. Resztad. 2007. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 71:1892-1898. Dept. Biol. & Wildl., Univ. Alaska, Fairbanks, AK 99775 (Development of offshore oil resources in the Alaskan Beaufort Sea could affect populations of several bird species, including King Eiders [*Somateria spectabilis*]. Previous studies of King Eiders have been limited to coastal migration counts or aerial transects along or near the coast. Information on habitat use by eiders from throughout their range and throughout the year is necessary to predict possible impacts of oil development. Satellite telemetry was used to document locations and residence times on the Beaufort Sea of King Eiders during pre-breeding migration, post-breeding staging and post-breeding migration. Transmitters were implanted into 60 eiders nesting on the north slope of Alaska during the 2002-2004 breeding seasons. Male eiders were distributed more widely than were females during the post-breeding staging and migration periods. Distributions did not differ between sexes during the pre-breeding migration period. Residence times

were shorter during the pre-breeding migration period than during either post-breeding period, suggesting that the Beaufort Sea is more important to King Eiders in the post-breeding period than in the pre-breeding period. Identification and evaluation of other pre-breeding staging areas outside the Beaufort Sea should be a priority.) SG

**Rio Grande Wild Turkey habitat selection in the Southern Great Plains.** G. I. Hall, M. C. Wallace, W. B. Ballard, D. C. Ruthven III, M. J. Butler, R. L. Houchin, R. T. Huffman, R. S. Phillips and R. Applegate. 2007. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 71:2583-2591. Dept. Range, Wildl. & Fish. Manage., Texas Tech. Univ., Box 42125, Lubbock, TX 79409 (Cattle may affect Rio Grande Wild Turkey [*Meleagris gallopavo intermedia*] habitat by grazing and reducing nesting cover and by trampling and decreasing streamside vegetation. The authors used radio-telemetry on >1100 turkeys to investigate habitat selection in grazed and ungrazed pastures on four study sites in Texas and Kansas. Female turkeys showed no preference for grazed or ungrazed pasture for daily movements, but generally preferred ungrazed pasture for nest sites, presumably because of greater availability of nest cover and smaller areas of bare ground in ungrazed pastures. Nest site vegetative characteristics did not differ between pasture types. Males generally preferred grazed pastures, possibly because shorter vegetation provided better visibility during courtship displays. Both sexes preferred riparian over upland habitats. To reduce cattle impacts on turkey habitat, the authors suggest a program in which riparian areas remain ungrazed during spring to minimize loss of vegetation in preferred nesting sites. Grazing would then shift from upland to riparian zones after the nesting period ends.) SG

**Management-induced reproductive failure and breeding dispersal in Double-crested Cormorants on Lake Champlain.** A. E. Duerr, T. M. Donovan and D. E. Capen. 2007. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 71:2565-2574. Vermont Coop. Fish & Wildl. Res. Unit, Univ. Vermont, Aiken Cent., Burlington, VT 05405 (Treating Double-crested Cormorants [*Phalacrocorax auritus*] eggs with corn oil has proven effective in reducing colony size significantly in some northeastern lakes. The embryo is killed; yet, the parent cormorants continue to incubate for several days after

treatment, thus reducing the likelihood of re-nesting. However, whether affected adult cormorants disperse to neighboring colonies or return to the treated colony in the years following treatment is unclear. In addition, during the application of the oil, gulls (*Larus* spp.) are able to prey on the eggs while the cormorants are off the nest. Dispersal of cormorants after predation, in which eggs are no longer present in the nest, may therefore differ from dispersal after oiling, in which case dead eggs remain in the nest. This study used banding and mark-recapture techniques to investigate dispersal of cormorants from a managed colony in which several areas were egg-oiled and other areas were not. In years during which egg-oiling was conducted during the day and gull predation was high, dispersal of cormorants from treated areas within the managed colony to a nearby unmanaged colony was 20% greater than dispersal from untreated areas within the managed colony. In years during which egg-oiling was conducted at night, gull predation was non-existent and dispersal of cormorants from treated areas of the managed colony was only 3% greater than dispersal of cormorants from untreated areas of the managed colony. The authors recommend that managers control cormorant populations on target colonies through methods that limit dispersal to neighboring colonies and promote emigration to the target colony so that it acts as an ecological trap.) SG

**Wetland selection by Mallard broods in Canada's prairie-parklands.** G. H. Raven, L. M. Armstrong, D. W. Howerter and T. W. Arnold. 2007. *J. Wildl. Manage.* 71:2527-2531. Can. Wildl. Serv., 4999-98 Ave., Edmonton, AB T6B 2X3 (Duckling survival prior to fledging plays an important role in Mallard [*Anas platyrhynchos*] population dynamics. Because habitat availability and use are thought to affect duckling survival, a better understanding of habitat selection by Mallard broods should aid Mallard management efforts. This study used telemetry data from 210 Mallard broods to determine habitat preferences in the Canadian prairie-parkland area. Mallard broods used permanent and semipermanent wetlands much more frequently than seasonal or temporary wetlands. Ephemeral wetlands and tillage ponds received almost no use by Mallard broods. Mallard broods preferred wetlands that consisted of an open expanse of water with a wide band of emergent vegetation.



These data contradict most other Mallard brood research, which indicated a preference for seasonal wetlands.) SG

**Burrowing Owls and development: short-distance nest burrow relocation to minimize construction impacts.** B. W. Smith and J. R. Belthoff. 2001. *J. Raptor Res.* 35:385-391. Div. Forestry, West Virginia Univ., Box 6125, Morgantown, WV 26506-6125 (Regular bands and color bands helped monitor movements of five Burrowing Owl pairs and young whose burrows were moved from a construction area in Idaho. One family disappeared, two remained near the new location, but with some relocation and two returned to the original area. Two birds returned to the new area the following year.) MKM

**Diet of Western Screech-Owls in the interior of British Columbia.** H. Davis and R. J. Cannings. 2008. *B.C. Birds* 18:19-22. Artemis Wildl. Consultants, 4515 Hullcar Rd., Armstrong, BC V0E 1B4 (Contents of pellets cast by radio-tagged owls indicated differential diets, with females eating a greater proportion of mammals and males a greater proportion of insects.) MKM

**Unusual colour of eggs of a female Western Yellow-breasted Chat in the south Okanagan valley, British Columbia, Canada.** R. McKibbin and C. A. Bishop. 2008. *B.C. Birds* 18:23-24. Environ. Canada, 5421 Robertson Rd., Delta, BC V4K 3N2 (Eggs in four 2006-2007 clutches of one chat lacked usual brown spots, the only such eggs in 265 nests inspected from 2001 to 2007. Bands showed that these were all laid by one female and that she laid normal-colored eggs in 2005.) MKM

**Observations on the longevity and fecundity of the Western Yellow-breasted Chat in the south Okanagan valley, British Columbia, Canada.** R. McKibbin and C. A. Bishop. 2008. *B.C. Birds* 18:26-27. Environ. Canada, 5421 Robertson Rd., Delta, BC V4N 3N2 (Color-bands provided longevity, nesting-site tenacity and fecundity data for a male and a female chat.) MKM

**First confirmed sighting of Whooping Cranes in British Columbia.** B. Johns, V. Bopp, E. Stanley and J. Bowling. 2008. *B.C. Birds* 18:27-29. Can. Wildl. Serv., 115 Perimeter Rd., Saskatoon, SK S7N 0X4 (Sightings of 134 juvenile Whooping Cranes color-banded in Wood Buffalo National

Park between 1977 and 1988 are helping to provide evidence of where these birds summer before breeding age.) MKM

**Burrowing Owl reintroduction efforts in the Thompson-Nicola region of British Columbia.** E. E. Leupin and D. J. Low. 2001. *J. Raptor Res.* 35:392-398. Centre for Applied Conserv., Univ. BC, 1405 Cariboo Hwy., Williams Lake, BC V2G 2W3 (Bands showed that most of 106 or 108 captive-raised owls released at eight sites between 1992 and 1997 showed high [95%] site fidelity, with one moving 4 km. Telemetry confirmed that a high proportion of owls that disappeared were predated. Five male owls remained year-round at the nest-site, two for three consecutive years. Only two owls that migrated returned the following spring. One released owl was recovered in Ephrata, WA.) MKM

**Travels of a Peregrine Falcon.** J. McFaul. 1999. *Pica* 19(2):38-40. Address not indicated. (After wintering in Veracruz, Mexico, a transmitter-fitted female returned to Wood Buffalo National Park, where her transmitter was removed and fitted on a two-year old nesting near Ft. Chipewyan, Alberta. She remained near her nest almost a month longer than the previous bird. Her route was then traced in detail, with distance moved and time per move documented through Manitoba and several U.S. states to Florida, Cuba and Haiti. She then headed towards the Venezuela/Colombia border area until turned back to Haiti by a tropical storm. Contact was lost on a subsequent flight from Haiti towards the Panama/Costa Rican border.) MKM

**Dynamics of Mountain Bluebird populations being studied with help from a NABS grant.** J. J. Citta. 2002. *Bluebird* 24(1):10-13. School of Forestry, Univ. Montana, Missoula, MT (Banding is among the techniques being used to study nesting habitat use, productivity and survival at over 1000 nest boxes in Montana.) MKM

**Purple Martin recovery in British Columbia: productivity and inter-colony movements.** L. M. Darling and J. C. Finlay. 2002. *Northwest. Nat.* 83:68. Parks & Protected Areas Branch, BC. Ministry of Water, Land & Air Protection, Box 9398, Stn. Prov. Govt., Victoria, BC V8W 9M9 (Banding was included in nest box monitoring from 1998 to 2001. Nine percent of nestlings banded were resighted as subadults in BC, Washington and Oregon.) MKM



**Reproductive success of Sharp-tailed Grouse in central Montana.** K. R. Bousget and J. T. Rotella. 1998. *Prairie Nat.* 30:63-70. Fish & Wildl. Program, Biol. Dept., Montana State Univ., Bozeman, MT 59717 (Productivity data were collected on 24 of 42 radio-marked, color-banded females in 1994-1995. The grouse were captured in W-style walk-in traps. The location of each female was determined every two days to monitor nests, while chick survival was estimated by locating broods every two weeks until the chicks died or reached 56 days of age. The radio-tags helped demonstrate that two hens renested after losing their first clutches.) MKM

## NON-NORTH AMERICAN BANDING RESULTS

**Spring migration of Sanderlings *Calidris alba* through the Wadden Sea of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany.** A. Diedrichs and K. Gunther. 1999. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 88:7. WWF, Projektburo Wattenmeer, Nordestr. 3, D-25813 Husum, Germany (Sightings of color bands showed high staging site tenacity within and between years, with little "turn over" of individuals. Many Sanderlings remained for two-three weeks, maximum 52 days. Sanderlings banded at the Wadden Sea were observed in Denmark, England, Ghana and Portugal.) MKM

**Autumn migration of Wood Sandpiper *Tringa glareola* in the region of the Gulf of Gdansk.** W. Meissner. 1999. *Wader Study Group* 88:8. Waterbird Res. Group KULING, Dept. Vert. Ecol. & Zool., Univ. Gdansk, al. Leginow 9, 80-441, Gdansk, Poland (From 1983 to 1994, 36 adult and 765 young were caught in walk-in traps, banded and measured. Three had been banded previously in Finland.) MKM

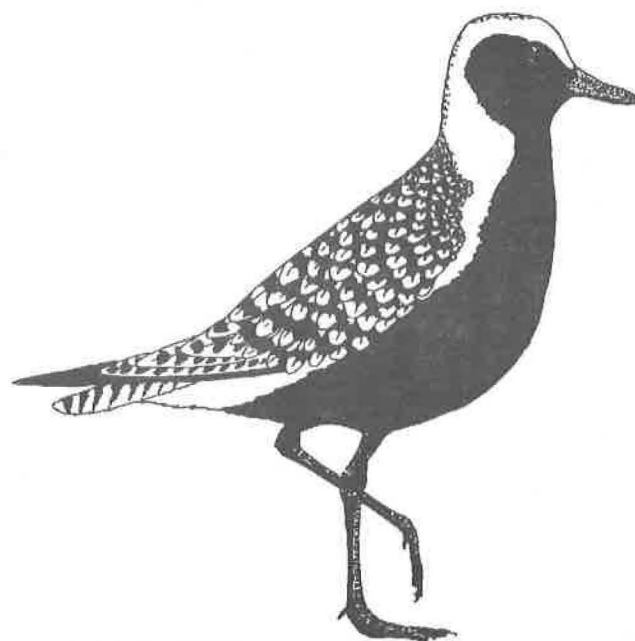
**Wader ringing in the Vistula mouth (Baltic coast, Poland)—a summary of the long-term studies.** J. Gromadzka. 1999. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 89:31. Inst. Ecol., Polish Acad. Sci., ul. Nadwialanska 108, 80-680 Gdansk 40, Poland (Dunlin outnumbered all commonly caught shorebirds during almost 40 years of banding, with a recovery rate for all species of about 3%. Recoveries range from Siberia through Europe to southern Africa.) MKM

**Wader studies of the waterbird research group Kuling in 1983-1988.** W. Meissner and M. Remisiewicz. 1999. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 89:31. Dept. Vert. Ecol. & Zool., Univ. Gdansk, al. Leginow 9, 80-441 Gdansk, Poland (Sanderlings, Ruddy Turnstones, Red Knots and Black-bellied Plovers were the species caught most frequently during this period. About 800 have been recovered at long distances, indicating two inland migration routes [one to the Mediterranean, the other to the Balkans and the Black Sea] and one coastal route.) MKM

**Note:** *Atlantic Seabirds*, published jointly by the Dutch Seabird Group and the Seabird Group since 1999, ceased publication after *Atlantic Seabirds* 8(3), 2006. The two societies will resume publication of their previously independent journals, the Dutch Language *Sula* and the English language *Seabird*, and MKM will continue to abstract the latter for *NABB*, as previously—based on update to Seabird Group members from Seabird Group Membership Secretary David Sowter received 18 June 2008 and inside front cover of *Atlantic Seabirds* 8(3), 2006.

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**Black-bellied Plover**  
by George West