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Recent Literature

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Recent Literature

BANDING HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHIES

In Memoriam Donald H. Baldwin (1934-2007) a classical naturalist remembered. G.G. Beck. 2008. *Ont. Birds* 26:127-129. 1634 Front Rd., R.R. 2, St. Williams, ON N0E 1P0 (Brief biography and partial bibliography of one of founders and early banders of Long Point Bird Observatory, who also banded migrating hawks at Point Pelee and used banding in outdoor science teaching near Georgetown, ON.) MKM

In memoriam Marshall H. Field (1919-2007) Remembering a St. Thomas force of nature. W. Wake. 2008. *Ont. Birds* 26:130-134. 597 Kildare Rd., London, ON N6H 2H8 (Brief biography of well-rounded naturalist involved in the founding of Hawk Cliff Raptor Banding Station, Long Point Bird Observatory, Ontario Bird Banding Association, and other organizations. He started banding in 1946 and continued until his death in 2007, a span of 63 years, concentrating at first on waterfowl and passerines, but since 1969, on raptors. His contributions to banding were recognized in his being awarded a Janette Dean Award by the Ontario Bird Banding Association in 1998 and his contributions to natural history in the London-St. Thomas area by the W. E. Saunders Award of the McIlwraith Field Naturalists in 2002.) MKM

EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES

Methods of capturing and handling Lesser Flamingos for research. B. Childress and N. Jarrett. 2005. *Afring News* 34:2-4. The Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust, Slimbridge, UK. (Details are described of a trap used in shallow water along the shore of Lake Bogoria, Kenya, where flamingos rest and preen. Placement of the traps and methods of capturing, extracting, and handling the birds are discussed with emphasis on tips to avoid potential injuries. Comments are also included on banding station design and release methods.) MKM

A portable duck trap. M. Wilson. 2005. 32 2nd Ave., 2nd Rd., Hyde Park 2196, South Africa. Detailed description and drawing of 2 m x 2 m x 1 m trap, including materials, catching techniques, placement tips, and precautions for trap suitable for catching waterfowl, rallids, and shorebirds.) MKM

IDENTIFICATION, MOLTS, PLUMAGES, WEIGHTS AND MEASUREMENTS

Another leucistic bird: Common Goldeneye. B. Cherriere. 2008. *Ont. Birds* 26:57. 506-575 Queenston Rd., Hamilton, ON L8K 1K1 (Description and distant color photo of female with considerable reduction of black in wings and brown in head, as well as other pale features.) MKM

Melanistic Tree Swallow in British Columbia. R.W. Campbell and C.R. Siddle. 2006. *Wildlife Afield* 3:138-139. 2511 Kilgarey Pl., Victoria, BC V1B 3P3 (Description and photographs of swallow road-killed near 100 Mile House, BC, with black plumage except for small patches of iridescent blue, black legs, and black bill, with review of two earlier records in Yukon Territory and near Fort St. John, BC.) MKM

Ageing young Olive Thrushes *Turdus olivaceus*. B.T. Bonnevie. 2005. *Afring News* 34:12-13. IT Div., Rhodes Univ., Grahamstown, South Africa, 6140 (Wing lengths and masses of six precisely aged, color-banded fledglings and mass of one pre-fledged bird are indicated, while tail lengths of 19 fledglings are graphed against age, with a formula proposed for estimating age of fledglings from wing length.) MKM

Sexing Madagascar Red Fody *Foudia madagascariensis* in the non-breeding period. P. Koenig. 2005. *Afring News* 34:14-16. BP 104, 407 Antosihiy, Madagascar (Gender of this species can be determined readily by plumage during the breeding season, but not during non-breeding periods. Biometric data from 1503 birds captured from 2003 to 2005 indicated that eye color, emargination of the outer web, head length, and tarsus length were not helpful in distinguishing between genders, but that the gender of 73% can be determined by wing length. Limited data [from 13 birds] suggest that this might also apply to Forest Fody.) MKM

NORTH AMERICAN BANDING RESULTS

The successful nesting of the Piping Plover at Sauble Beach marks a return to the Canadian Great Lakes after 30 years. B.A. Toews, K.J. Toews and C.E.J. Cartwright. 2008. *Ont. Birds* 26:16-48. 1584 Ramar Lane, Metcalf, ON K0A 2P0 (Color

bands on several Piping Plovers seen at seven Ontario Great Lakes locations 1996-2007 indicated that they had hatched in Michigan. Both members of a pair that nested successfully in 2007 at Sauble Beach had been banded in Michigan, the male having hatched and fledged in 2006, the female three years before appearing at Sauble Beach. Three chicks survived to be color-banded and observations of their color bands documented that they survived to at least fledging age. Their bands were checked and they were re-weighed seven days after their original banding, when they had doubled their weights.) MKM

Raptors nesting in Wascana Park, Regina. J.B. Clarke. 2008. *Blue Jay* 66:206-208. #3-2144 Rose St., Regina, SK S4P 2A4 (Red alphanumeric bands placed on both adults of a pair of Cooper's Hawks at a 2006 nest enabled the observer to determine that both members of a pair nesting in the same location in 2008 were the same birds. Bands on the three chicks of the 2008 nest helped keep track of them after they fledged. Bands on chicks of two 2008 kestrel nests also helped document their survival to fledging. An adult kestrel and a nestling Great Horned Owl were also banded in 2008.) MKM

Manx Shearwaters on the Great Lakes. R. Curry and B. Di Labio. 2008. *Ont. Birds* 26:50-57. Unit 30, 3115 New St., Burlington, ON N1G 2W1 (The first of four Great Lakes records to date was a specimen found dead in 1990 in southeastern Michigan that had been banded nine years previously in Northern Ireland.) MKM

Decline of Pelagic Cormorants in Barkley Sound, British Columbia. H.R. Carter, P.N. Hebert and P.V. Clarkson. 2007. *Wildlife Afield* 4:3-32. Carter Biol. Consulting, 1015 Hampshire Rd., Victoria, BC V2B 4S8. (A photograph of Michael Shepard banding a cormorant in 1975 indicates that banding data were included among the various data sets used in this population trend review.) MKM

New longevity record of a Glaucous-winged Gull from British Columbia. R.W. Campbell. 2007. *Wildlife Afield* 4:78-80. 2511 Kilgary Place, Victoria, BC V8N 1J6 (Banded as a chick on Mittlenatch Is, BC, in July 1969, found dead about 46 km southwest of there in Kitty Coleman Park, Vancouver Is in Sep 2006, at approximately 37 years, 2 months, 11 days old.) MKM

Wildlife Data Centre featured species—Canada Warbler. R.W. Campbell, M.I. Preston, M. Phinney, C. Siddle, and J. Deal. *Wildlife Afield* 4:95-160. 2511 Kilgary Place, Victoria, BC V8N 1J6 (A bird banded at Mackenzie, BC, documents one of the few extralimital records in BC, southwest of its limited breeding range in the northeastern corner of the province. This was the only Canada Warbler among 34,781 birds banded in the province from 1995 through 2007.) MKM

Banded Red Knot at Greenwich. Anonymous. 2009. *Island Nat.* 189:4. c/o Dan McAskill, R.R. 5, Donagh, PEI C1A 7J8 (One of three knots seen at Greenwich and later at Red Head mud flats, PE, on 20 Jul 2008 was banded and leg-flagged. The flag indicated that it had been banded at Mispillion, DE, in May 2003 and seen at Mispillion Harbor, DE, in May 2008.) MKM

NON-NORTH AMERICAN BANDING RESULTS

Northbound migration of Red Knots *Calidris canutus rufa* in Argentina and Brazil: report on results obtained by an international expedition in March-April 1997. A.J. Baker, P.M. Gonzalez, T. Piersma, C.D.T. Minton, J.R. Wilson, H. Sitters, D. Graham, R. Jessop, P. Collins, P. De Goeij, M.K. Peck, R. Lini, L. Bala, G. Pagnoni, A. Vila, E. Bremer, R. Bastida, E. Ieno, D. Blanco, S. De Lima, I. Do Nascimento, S.S. Scherer, M.P. Schneider, A. Silva and A.A.F. Rodriguez. 1999. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 88:64-75. Centre for Biodiversity & Conserv. Biol., Roy. Ont. Mus., Toronto, ON M5S 2C6 (Cannon-nets and mist-nets captured 1,299 shorebirds and 573 other birds [mostly terns]. The 498 Red Knots captured included 20 retraps and included a higher proportion of immatures and lower proportion of juveniles than Red Knots captured in 1997. Most knots captured had completed their primary molt, with plumage scores increasing northwards. Radio-tagging of some birds in Argentina showed that they could fly 800 km without further fattening. Observations of previously color-banded birds were also made. Tables list numbers of each species banded at four sites, as well as age composition and recapture information. Graphs show body mass and molt score trends.) MKM

First recovery of a Red Knot *Calidris canutus* involving the breeding population on New Siberian Islands. A. Lindstrom, C.D.T. Minton and S. Bensch. 1999. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 99:33-35. Dept. Ecol., Lund University, Ecol. Bldg., S-22362 Lund, Sweden (A male Red Knot trapped and color-banded at a nest on Faddeyevski Island, Russia, during a 1994 Swedish-Russian banding expedition was observed 10,406 km south near Broome, Northwest Australia, in Nov 1995 and four times in 1996. Measurements at banding are included. A Sanderling color-banded in Australia was observed on Faddeyevski Is on the same day that the knot was banded.) MKM

Day-and night-time movements of radiomarked Red Knots staging in the western Wadden Sea in July-August 1995. J. van Gils and T. Piersma. 1999. *Wader Study Group. Bull.* 89:36-44. Netherlands Inst. for Sea Res. (NIOZ), Box 59, 1790 AB Den Burg, Texel, The Netherlands (Data from radios placed on 14 of 52 knots caught in mist-nets in Jul-Aug 1995 confirmed that flocks often feed over considerable distances during a single tide cycle both during the day and at night. Knots tended to remain in high tide roosts for shorter periods during the night than during the day. Heavier birds were less itinerant than lighter birds, and tended to feed closer to the roost. Biometric data, capture date, gender, age, and probable sub-species are listed for each marked bird. An appendix lists 26 radio-telemetry studies on four plover, 12 scolopacid, and one oystercatcher species.) MKM

Origin of Common Sandpipers *Actitis hypoleucos* captured in the Iberian Peninsula during their autumn migration. J. Arcas. 1999. *Wader Study Group. Bull.* 99:56-59. Lab. de Anatomia Animal, Dept. de Ecol. y Biol. Animal, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad de Vigo., Apartado 874 36200 Vigo Pontevedra, Spain (Of 82 banded Common Sandpipers recovered in the Iberian Peninsula, 74 were recovered in Spain from 1955 to 1995 and nine in Portugal from 1957 to 1997. Adults were 50.6% of these birds, juveniles 19.2%, and fully grown birds of unknown age 28.9%. Most were banded in northern and western Europe [Germany, Belgium, Sweden and UK], with a few from Poland, other Scandinavian countries, Finland, France, Switzerland, and the Czech Republic. During autumn, 51.8% of recoveries were from inland sites, 48% on the coast. Adults were predominant at coastal sites, immatures at inland sites.

Most recoveries were during August or September.) MKM

Catching and retrapping of Rufouscheeked Nightjar *Caprimulgus rufigena* at Nylsvlei Nature Reserve, Limpopo Province. P.H. van Eeden. 2005. *Afring News* 34:8-9. EcoMonitor cc, Box 13434, Norkem Park Park, 1631, South Africa (During 60 sessions from 1999 to 2005 of attempting to catch nightjars with vehicle-lit handnets, ten Rufous-cheeked and four Fiery-necked nightjars have been captured and banded to date, with one Rufous-cheeked recaptured one year, one month and 24 days after original capture at the same site. By 2005, 342 Rufous-cheeked Nightjars had been banded in Africa, with three other recaptures. A table summarizes data on culmen, head, mass, tail, tarsus and wing measurements of three-four female and five to six male Rufous-cheeked Nightjars.) MKM

Catching Saboto Larks *Mifara sabota* with a hand-net and spotlight in the Nylsvlei Nature Reserve, Limpopo Province. P.H. van Eeden. 2005. *Afring News* 34:10-11. EcoMonitor cc, Box 13434, Norkem Park, 1631, South Africa (During attempts to catch and band nightjars, several flushed larks were caught. Data on mass and six measurements are tabulated for five and notes on normally diurnal species of passerines, especially larks, caught by other African banders at night are included.) MKM

Raptor relocation from Durban International Airport in KwaZulu-Natal. J. Wakelin. 2005. *Afring News* 34:17-19. Sci. Services, Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, Box 13053 Cascades 3202 KZN, South Africa (Raptors at Durban International Airport are caught in Bal-chatri traps [primarily], zap nets and noose mats, banded and color-banded or wing-notched. Territorial adult Long-crested Eagles and Lanner Falcons are released on site, on the assumption that they are less likely to collide with an airplane than new individuals that would move into vacated territories, whereas younger birds of those species and non-territorial species are removed from the airport and released elsewhere. A wing-notched Steppe Buzzard released 12 km from the airport returned to the same perch within 24 hours and appeared to return again a year later. None of four Lanner Falcons released 87 km away have returned to date.) MKM

The value of colour-ringing: The case of Yellow-billed Egret *Egretta intermedia*. D.M. Harebottle. 2005. *Afring News* 34:20. Avian Demogr. Unit, Univ. of Cape Town, Rondebosch 7701 (A nestling color-banded in South Africa in 2003 was observed 80 km away in 2005. The author pleads for reports of sightings of color-banded birds, as they increase the chances of identifying banded birds considerably over encountered birds being identified through recapture.) MKM

Bishop's Glen Ringing Project—valuable recapture data obtained after ten years. D.H. de Swardt, G.P.J. Grobler, R.J. Nuttall and H.D. Oshadleus. 2005. *Afring News* 34:21-29. Dept. Ornithol., Box 266, Natl. Mus., Bloemfontein 9300, South Africa (Summary of 219 recaptures of 21 species from 10,944 birds banded near Blomfontein since 1993, with tables

listing several significant records and discussion of recapture rates and trends of species groups. Most were recaptured locally, but several were recovered elsewhere, including a 1996-banded Red-billed Quelea recovered in 1998 2545 km away in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Significant longevity records included a Cape Robin-Chat at 111 months [nine years, three months] and Malachite Kingfishers at 33 and 43 months.) MKM

Unusual mortality in a South African Cliff Swallow *Hirundo spilodera*. H. D. Oshadleus. 2005. *Afring News* 34:30. (A nest had been further built around a swallow that died in its entrance 8 km from the site where it had been banded as an adult the previous year.) MKM

MKM = *Martin K. McNicholl*



Eastern Regional News

Eastern Bird Banding Association

Founded 1923

The Eastern Bird Banding Association is scheduling its next North American Banding Council (NABC) certification session for landbirds at the **Bander** level for up to six candidates seeking or already possessing a U.S. or Canadian banding permit or subpermit; and at the **Trainer** level for up to three candidates, for **25-27 Sep 2009** at Braddock Bay Bird Observatory (BBBO) near Rochester, NY. Applications may be obtained from and submitted, no later than **15 Aug 2009**, to Elizabeth W. Brooks, 5540 Jericho Hill Road, Alfred Station, NY 14803; e-mail: brookser@earthlink.net; phone: 607-587-9571.

NABC manuals and further details are available from the NABC website at www.nabanding.net/nabanding/. Accepted candidates will be notified by no later than **22 Aug 2009**. Those seeking **Bander** certification are encouraged to contact an NABC Trainer (see website)

as early as possible to proctor the written examination portion of the certification prior to coming to BBBO; however, for those not able to do so, the examination may be taken at BBBO by prior arrangement. Passing the examination is required in order to do the field evaluation at BBBO.

The three **Trainer** openings are for persons who have been either previously Bander certified or achieve Bander certification at this session. Previously certified Banders are not required to retake the written examination if their grade was 90 or better. Persons not yet Bander certified who apply for both the **Bander** and **Trainer** candidate positions being offered at this session will be evaluated for **Trainer** based only on first passing the **Bander** certification at this session and having a written examination score of 90 or better.

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