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Martin K. McNicholl

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## Recent Literature

### BANDING HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHIES

**The Calgary Bird Banding Society.** C. Watson and D. Collister. 2000. *Pica* 20(2):13-14. 247 Parkside Cr.S.E.T2J 4I3 (Brief history of 1995-incorporated society, activities and objectives to date, summary and highlights of 1999 efforts and results and future plans.) MKM

**George Loades wins Bighorn Award.** D. Stiles. 2000. *Pica* 20(2):14. 20 Lake Wapta Rise SE, Calgary, AB T2J 2M9 (Brief biographical note on monitor of largest number of nest boxes in the Calgary area, who bands about 1700 birds annually.) MKM

**Distinguished ornithologist award 2010 [:] Erica Dunn & David Hussell.** R. Pittaway, R. Tozer and B. Crins. 2010. *OFO [Ontario Field Ornithologists] News* 28(2):9. 4 Anson St., Box 619, Minden, ON K0M 2K0 (Brief biographical account of Dunn, 2006-2008 AOU President and her husband, Hussell, both founders of the Long Point Bird Observatory and prominent banders, who jointly received the Doris Huestis Speirs Award of the Society of Canadian Ornithologists in 2001. Hussell was also a founder of the Thunder Cape Bird Observatory and well-known for his banding-based long-term studies of Tree Swallows and his earlier Snow Bunting studies. A more complete biographical account by Erica Nol will appear in a future issue of *Ontario Birds* after the award is presented in September 2010.) MKM

### EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES

**Evaluation of techniques for attaching transmitters to Common Raven nestlings.** B. Bedrosian and D. Craighead. 2007. *Northwestern Naturalist* 88:1-6. Craighead Berinigia South, Box 147, Kelly, WY 83011 (Four methods of attaching transmitters to raven nestlings in Grand Teton National Park, WY, were assessed by attaching transmitters to two to five chicks by each method and comparing their ease of attachment, agitation of the chicks from nestling to post-fledging, and any noticeable abrasions. Tarsal mount attachment was preferable in that the transmitter could be placed on the chick early in the nestling stage quickly by one person. Necklace mounts became "bridled" between the mandibles and/or fell off. Backpack and rump mounts required extensive fitting times and could not be attached until nestlings had attained maximum growth. )MKM

**Response of breeding season Blue-winged Teal to decoy trapping.** P. R. Garrettson. 1998. *Prairie Naturalist* 30:235-241. Delta Waterfowl Res. Stn., R.R. 1, Box 1, Portage la Prairie, MB R1N 3A1 (During 150 trap days for male teal at two sites near Minnedosa, Manitoba, 119 males were captured whereas only 27 females were captured in 163 trap days. Thirteen ducks of other species and one American Coot were also captured. Forty [35%] of banded males were recaptured [three twice], but no females. Capture rates of females were significantly

higher in the evening than in the morning, whereas such rates of males did not vary with time of day. Condition of females did not vary with capture date.) MKM

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

**Breeding biology of the Common Murre at Triangle Island, British Columbia, Canada, 2002-2007.** J. M. Hipfner and J. L. Greenwood. 2008. *Northwestern Naturalist* 89:76-84. Can. Wildl. Serv., R. R. #1, 5421 Robertson Rd., Delta, BC V4K 3N2 (A noose pole was used to catch 75 adults and several large chicks from above one of their two British Columbia colonies. Wing chord, culmen, bill depth and tarsal measurements of adults are tabulated in comparison with data from 20 adults measured at the other British Columbia colonies and with data from Alaska and California. The Triangle Island birds were more similar to those farther north than those to the south. Body masses of adults and of chicks with wing lengths that indicated recent fledging varied among years, dropping substantially in 2005, apparently in relation to food supply.) MKM

**Reproductive biology of the Chestnut-backed Chickadee (*Poecile rufescens*) in northwestern Oregon.** P. K. Gaddis and C. C. Corkran. 2008. *Northwestern Naturalist* 89:152-163. 5825 SW Miles Ct., Portland, OR 97219 (Data on growth rates of nestlings were obtained in 1986 and 1987 during a five-year study at nest boxes in six study areas.) MKM

**Relacion entre la dieta y la morfologia del sistema digestivo en el Coco Prieto (*Plegadis falcinellus*).** D. Denis Avila, M. Acosta Cruz and L. Mugica Valdes. 2009. *Journal of Caribbean Ornithology* 22:61-74. Facultad de Biol., Univ. de la Habana, Calle 25 entre J et I, Vedado, Habana, Cuba (including data on body mass in Cuba of six ardeid, two ibis and four waterfowl species.) MKM

**Algunos aspectos sobre de la reproduccion de la Sevilla (*Ajaia ajaja*) en Cayo Sabinal, Cuba.** J. Primelles Rivera, M. Ramiez and D. Denis Avila. 2009. *Journal of Caribbean Ornithology* 22:75-82.

**Empresa Nacional para la Proteccion de la Flora y Fauna, Calle 42, Esquina 7ma, Playa, Habana, Cuba** (Bill lengths and tarsal length at hatching are given for 30 Roseate Spoonbills and growth curves for bill and tarsal lengths are graphed for the first two weeks of life, based on measurements taken at two-day intervals.) MKM

**Reproduction of the Green Heron (*Butorides virescens*) in Birama Swamp, Cuba.** D. Denis, S. Rodriguez, O. Antunez and H. Fortes. 2009. *Journal of Caribbean Ornithology* 22:83-89. Facultad de Biol., Univ. de La Habana, Calle 23 el J e I, Vedado, Ciudad Habana, Cuba (Includes data on growth of bill and tarsal lengths of nestlings from 53 nests in 2006, as measured at two-day intervals.) MKM

**Identifying giant petrels, *Macronectes giganteus* and *M. halli*, in the field and in the hand.** C. J. Carlos and J.-F. Voisin. 2008. *Seabird* 21:1-15. Rua Mario Damiani Panatta 680, Cinquentenario, 95013-290, Caxias do Sul, RS, Brazil (Detailed review of features distinguishing Northern Giant Petrels from Southern Giant Petrels and distinguishing giant petrels from some albatrosses and mollymawks on land and at sea. Differences between species and with age of bill color are reviewed in detail, as are age-related differences in plumage and differences between color phases of Southern Giant Petrels. Tables summarize details of several plumage types and drawings illustrate them. Data are also tabulated on wing, culmen and tarsal measurements and body mass.) MKM

**Nikon Photo quiz.** W. D'Anna. 2010. *OFO [Ontario Field Ornithologists] News* 28(2):15-16. c/o Ontario Field Ornithologists, Box 455, Stn. R, Toronto, ON M4G 4E1 (Brief review, with photos, of features distinguishing Downy from Hairy woodpeckers.) MKM

**Morphology of Lesser Prairie-Chickens in Kansas.** C. A. Hagen, J. C. Pitman, R. J. Robel and R. D. Applegate. 2004. *Prairie Naturalist* 36:95-101. Oregon Dept. Fish & Wildl., Box 8, Hines, OR 97738 (Lesser Prairie-Chickens captured in walk-in funnel traps in three counties from late March-early April, one county in May, and one county in Octo-

ber were banded, classified to age [yearling cf. adult] in spring, weighed and measured. Data on 795 birds are tabulated by county, sex and age for wing-chord, tarsometatarsus, foot length, spring mass and fall mass. ) MKM

## **NORTH AMERICAN BANDING RESULTS**

**Movements of Double-crested Cormorants fledged on the Columbia River estuary.** A. C. Clark, T. M. Kollasch and D. A. Williamson. 2006. *Northwestern Naturalist* 87:150-152. U.S. Fish & Wildl. Serv., Willapa Natl. Wildl. Refuge Complex, Box 666, Cathlamet, WA 98612 (During June and July 1995 through 2000, 3635 flightless young cormorants were banded in the Columbia River estuary, about 90% at East Sand Island in Baker Bay, the rest at or near Rice Island about 31 km upriver. To avoid gull predation, most banding was at night. Of 161 recovery reports of these bands, 22 contained too little detail for analysis, about 70% were found dead, 15% were collected, captured and released or observed during scientific studies, 7% were shot or otherwise "controlled," 5% died in entanglements and 3% died of "other causes." Birds were recovered elsewhere in the Columbia River estuary [24], other parts of Washington [66] or Oregon [25], California [25] and British Columbia [9]. The text discusses the distribution and seasonality of recoveries in more detail.) MKM

**At-sea movements of radio-tagged Marbled Murrelets in Washington.** T. D. Bloxton, Jr. and M. G. Raphael. 2006. *Northwestern Naturalist* 87:162. (During the 2004 and 2005 breeding seasons, 67 adult Marbled Murrelets were radio-tagged in the vicinity of the Olympic Peninsula. Their home ranges were determined by reading their tags through daily, then weekly seaplane flights, and some were recorded beyond the study area in the Strait of Juan de Fuca, the Juan de Fuca Islands, Vancouver Island and Desolation Sound along the British Columbia mainland coast.) MKM

**Barred Owl movements in eastern Washington.** P. Singleton, S. Graham, W. Gaines and J. Lehmkuhl. 2006. *Northwestern Naturalist* 87:188. U.S.D.A. Forest Serv., PNW Res. Stn., 1133 N.

Western Ave., Wenatchee, WA 98801 (Monitoring of radio-tags provided data on seasonal home range sizes of 18 pairs from April 2004 to March 2006.) MKM

**Natural history of nesting American Dippers (*Cinclus mexicanus*) in southeastern Alaska.** M. F. Willson and K.M. Hocker. 2008. *Northwestern Naturalist* 89:97-106. 5230 Terrace Pl., Juneau, AK 99801 (Nesting adults were banded at 28 nest-sites with standard and three color bands, allowing identification of individual birds in the field and documentation of seasonal and yearly changes of mates and location. Banding showed that fledglings less than two days old sometimes move with an adult hundreds of metres from the nest, indicating that disappearing fledglings cannot be assumed to have died. Sexes overlapped in mass, but the female of a given pair was generally the smaller bird. Bands helped show a change in territory ownership after prolonged aggression between two pairs and helped document numbers of consecutive years that a given pair nested, nesting chronology and success, numbers of broods raised by each pair, and tenacity to or change of nest-sites and/or mates. Bands from a previous study showed that one bird was at least seven years old. ) MKM

**Reproductive success and banding returns of American Kestrels in agrosystems in the southern Ontario landscape.** K. O'Hare, P. Martin and G. Barrett. 2010. *Ontario Birds* 28:20-31. [Martin:] Environ. Canada, 867 Lakeshore Rd., Burlington, ON L7R 4A6 (As part of a population monitoring project, chicks were banded at 16 days of age in nest boxes on 16 trails in southern Ontario annually from 2002 to 2005. The 50-60 nest boxes monitored annually produced 219 breeding attempts, with over 90% fledging success each year. Over 1270 kestrels [1191 nestlings and 109 adults] were banded from 2001 to 2008. Most of 51 recaptures were birds from these trails, with strong site tenacity, but some moved between trails and some recoveries had been banded at other Ontario and Michigan sites. A six-year old female and a five-year old male were the oldest birds recovered. One kestrel banded in southern Ontario was recovered farther north near Sudbury and another in Georgia. Details on banding and recovery dates,



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locations, ages, and condition on recovery are tabulated for each of these 51 birds.) MKM

**Ontario's recovering Peregrine Falcon population results of the 2005 survey.** T. (E. R.) Armstrong and B. Ratcliff. 2010. *Ontario Birds* 28:32-42. Ont. Ministry of Nat. Resources, Suite 221a, 435 James St. S., Thunder Bay, ON P7E 6S8 (Banding at some nest-sites helped assess productivity of nesting attempts during a survey conducted every five years to monitor results of a recovery effort, with color bands helping to pinpoint the origin of birds hatched or released in Ontario or the US.) MKM

**The Great Egret roost at Muddy Creek, Essex County autumn 2006.** D. V. C. Weseloh, A. Wormington and D. J. Moore. 2010. *Ontario Birds* 28:43-53. Can. Wildl. Serv.-Ont. Region, Environ. Canada, 4905 Dufferin St., Toronto, ON M3H 5T4 (Although the origins of egrets roosting at Muddy Creek and other roost sites in Ontario are poorly known, one nestling banded at Nottawasaga Island in July 2008 was observed at Muddy Creek six weeks later and egrets color-banded in Luther Marsh have been observed at Chantry Island.) MKM

**1999 Calgary area bluebird highlights.** D. Stiles. 2000. *Pica* 20(1):15-17. 20 Lake Wapta Rise SE, Calgary, AB T2J 2M9 (During 1999, 903 Tree Swallows and 2938 Mountain Bluebirds were banded along nest-box trails in the vicinity of Calgary, AB. A band number reported for a previously banded Mountain Bluebird indicated that it had been banded as a Blue-headed Vireo. This was probably a reporting error for an eight-year-old Mountain Bluebird, the fourth eight-year-old in the Calgary area. Details of ages at banding and at recovery and distances moved are tabulated for 70 Tree Swallows and 140 Mountain Bluebirds banded and recovered locally. The oldest 1999 bluebird recapture was five years old, one year less than the area record of six years. Details are reported of two swallows and seven bluebirds that had moved considerable distances within Alberta. Details are also given of several shorter-distance recoveries of both species and of two previously unreported 1998 recoveries of 1997-banded bluebirds. An editor's note and another article in the

same issue indicated that Don Stiles was the recipient of the first annual Blue Feather Award for outstanding contributions to bluebird conservation in Alberta.) MKM

**1999 Great Horned Owl banding summary.** G. Booth. 2000. *Pica* 20(1):19-20. 3327 Carol DR. NW, Calgary, AB T2L 0K5 (The third year of a nesting study in southern Alberta brought the total of owlets banded to 167, with seven found dead subsequently within 3 km of the banding site, one about 50 km and one banded near Carstairs, AB, recovered 665 km away near Willow Creek, MT. Data on numbers of young banded in each of the three years and on other aspects of nesting biology are included.) MKM

**Calgary area bluebird trails banding highlights 2000.** D. Stiles. 2000. *Pica* 20(4):12-15. 20 Lake Wapta Rise SE, Calgary, AB T2J 2M9 (A Mountain Bluebird banded in 1998 in Montana was the first Montana-banded bluebird recovered in the Calgary area, when it was recaptured near Longview, AB, 318 km north of the banding site. Three other Calgary area recoveries were of birds banded at Alberta sites 108-156 km away. Details are given of several other shorter distance bluebird recoveries. Two Tree Swallow young banded with consecutive bands by Stiles in 1996 were recovered on a bluebird trail 33-39 km from the banding site. A Tree Swallow banded in 1998 in Alturas, CA, British Columbia was recovered 1040 km away near Pincher Creek, AB, in 1999; whereas one banded near Calgary in 1995 was recovered 1175 km away in northeastern CA in 1997. A nine-year old Tree Swallow was the second recovery of the same bird and tied the Calgary area longevity record for that species. Five Tree Swallows were recaptured at five years old. A table summarizes distances moved, age at banding and age at recovery by bander for 51 Tree Swallows and 120 Mountain Bluebirds banded and recovered locally. Amusing and interesting anecdotes are outlined for several of these.) MKM

**Calgary area bluebird trails monitoring 2001.** D. Stiles. 2001. *Pica* 21(4):15-16. 20 Lake Wapta Rise S.E., Calgary, AB T2J 2M9 (A female Mountain Bluebird banded as an adult west of Airdre, AB,

was recaptured 260 km northeast near Viking, AB. Five nestling bluebirds banded in 2000 were recovered at other Alberta sites 24-82 km away in 2001. Tree Swallow nestlings banded in 1998 and 2000 were recovered at other Alberta sites in 2001. A female Mountain Bluebird banded as an adult in 1997 was recaptured in the same box in 1998, 2000, 2001 and 2002, attaining an age of at least five years. Four Tree Swallows were recaptured six years after being banded, one seven years and one eight years. One of the six-year-olds was also recaptured in three other years. Details on distances moved, site fidelity, and how birds were recovered are included for several other swallows and bluebirds.) MKM

**Calgary bluebird trails, monitors' news.** D. Wall. 2002. *Pica* 22(4):11-12. c/o Calgary Field Nat. Soc., Box 981, Calgary, AB T2P 2K4 (Prolonged wintery weather well into spring delayed nesting in 2002 considerably, resulting in first bandings of bluebirds two weeks later than in 2001 and a delay of 18 to 20 days in major banding activity.) MKM

**Calgary bluebird trails, banding highlights 2002.** D. Stiles. 2002. *Pica* 22(4):12, 13-14. 20 Lake Wapta Rise S.E., Calgary, AB T2P 2K4 (Two of 25 Tree Swallows found dead in a March 2002 Louisiana cold spell had been banded in the prairie provinces—one in the Saskatoon area of Saskatchewan, the other as a nestling "almost five years" earlier near Olds, AB, 2690 km away, the second Calgary area-banded Tree Swallow recovered in Louisiana. Other Calgary area-banded Tree Swallows were recovered at Elkton and Sherwood Park, AB, 95 km N and 160 km NE respectively. A 1994-banded Tree Swallow was tied with two others for the nine-year-old recovery record for Calgary area Tree Swallows. This bird had been recaptured in two other years and both an eight-year and a six-year-old recovery had been recovered in intervening years. Five other Tree Swallows were recovered at five years of age, as were three Mountain Bluebirds, one of which had been recaptured every year since being banded. Distances moved and exact locations of banding and recovery are detailed for six Lethbridge area-banded Mountain Bluebirds recovered in the

Calgary area. In 2002, 78 Tree Swallows banded locally in previous years were recovered, as were 133 previously banded Mountain Bluebirds. Details of dates and distances moved are outlined for several recoveries of locally banded birds.) MKM

**Breeding ecology of Great Horned Owls in southern Alberta—update.** G. Booth. 2002. *Pica* 22(4):16-17. 3327 Carol Dr. NW, Calgary, AB T2L 0K5 (During the sixth year of this project, 129 owlets were banded, bringing the six-year total to 464. All but three of 30 recovered bands to date were on dead owls. The longest distance moved was 665 km by a bird banded near Carstairs, AB, and recovered about one year later near Willow Creek, MT. Seven others moved more than 50 km [four north, two south, one east], whereas 17 were within 5 km of the natal site. Twenty-two of the recovered birds survived less than one year.) MKM

**A bluebird found in a river?** D. Stiles. 2003. *Pica* 23(1):21. 20 Lake Wapta Rise SE, Calgary, AB T2P 2K2 (A hatching-year Mountain Bluebird banded near Millarville, AB, in June 2000 was found dead in fishing line in a shrub at the edge of the Oldman River near its confluence with the Livingstone River about 90 km south of the banding site in June 2002.) MKM

**Calgary's Peregrine Falcons 1995-2002.** P. Young. 2003. *Pica* 23(2):11-13. c/o Calgary Field Naturalists' Society, Box 981, Calgary, AB T2P 2K4 (As in other Peregrine reintroduction projects, bands on chicks hatched in the program have helped document subsequent survival of young and breeding pairs, and degree of pair and site fidelity. Although most parents left the nest during nest checks, sometimes attacking the observer, a female in 1996 persistently stayed at the nest. This bird was captured when she grabbed the researcher's arm. A note written by a Filipino sailor taped to one of the bands revealed that she had been captured and fed in temporary captivity when she landed on the roof of a German ship off the coast of Mexico during a hurricane, then released to resume her migration when the storm abated.) MKM

**Nest site characteristics of Ring-necked Pheasants in eastern North Dakota.** J. R. Purvis, A. E. Gabbert and L. D. Flake. 1999. *Prairie Naturalist* 31:1-7. Tex. Parks & Wild. Dept., 4200 Smith

School Rd., Austin, TX 78745 (Baited funnel traps, mist-nets, pointing dogs, and night-lighting were used to trap 60 female pheasants during the winter of 1995. Each was fitted with neck-mounted radio transmitters prior to being released. Data were obtained on nesting chronology, nesting success, and nest-site characteristics of 48 hens tracked through their transmitters.) MKM

**Results of a Wild Turkey release in Kansas tallgrass prairie.** J. F. Cully, Jr., P. R. Lemons II and R. D. Applegate. 1999. *Prairie Naturalist* 31:33-41. U.S. Geol. Surv. -Biol. Resources Div., Kansas Coop. Fish & Wildl. Research Unit, Kansas State Univ., Manhattan, KS 66506 (In 1996, 36 female and seven male Wild Turkeys were captured in a modified drop net in Butler County, KS, and released in Pottawatomie County. Backpack radio-transmitters were affixed to two yearling males and ten yearling females at two release sites to monitor survival, dispersal, home range size and reproductive success. Both males died in the first week. Six females started eight nests, but none raised young. Data on dispersal distances, distances from release site to first and second nest sites, home range size and known causes of death are included.) MKM

**Avifauna of an early successional habitat along the middle Missouri River.** D. L. Swanson. 1999. *Prairie Naturalist* 31:145-164. Dept. Biol., Univ. S. Dakota, Vermillion, SD 57069-2390. (Mist-netting and fixed radius point counts detected 49 species during the breeding season from 1994 to 1996 in a declining habitat in South Dakota, with 44 to 145 birds captured per 100 net hours. Densities were higher than in natural riparian forests in southeastern South Dakota and Bell's Vireo, American Redstarts and Ovenbirds were all more common in the early successional habitat. Mist-netting was started on 3 Jun each year and continued to 4, 6 or 7 Aug. Audiotapes of Eastern Screech-Owls were sometimes used to help attract birds to the nets. In 227 net hours [15.9% with owl tapes] 31 species were captured, 28 of which were potentially breeding. Capture rates for each species are tabulated by year. Yellow Warblers achieved the highest capture rate [21.6 per 100 net-hours], with Bell's Vireo, American Goldfinch, and Gray Catbird each also over 10 birds per 100 net-hours.] MKM

**Fidelity of Mallards to artificial nesting structures.** T. Yerkes. 1999. *Prairie Naturalist* 31:243-244. Ducks Unlimited Inc., One Waterfowl

Way, Memphis, TN 38120 (Fourteen hens that successfully hatched young in artificial nest structures near Minnedosa, MB, in 1993 were banded and marked with nasal discs. Four returned in 1994 to the same nest structures and two more to the vicinity of the same nest structures, exhibiting higher nest-site fidelity than in studies in more natural sites. Further studies are needed to assess the generality of these findings and whether or not higher hatching and fledging success in the artificial structures influenced higher nest-site fidelity.) MKM

**An observation of possible brood adoption in Ruddy Ducks.** J. T. Pelayo. 2000. *Prairie Naturalist* 32:121-122. Prairie & North. Wild. Res. Cent., Can. Wildl. Serv., 115 Perimeter Rd., Saskatoon, SK S7N 0X4 (Five eggs were removed from a marked female Ruddy Duck near Minnedosa, MB, and replaced temporarily with chicken eggs. The chicken eggs were replaced with another set of Ruddy Duck eggs five days later. Subsequently, five marked ducklings were seen with an unmarked female believed to be that of a nest within 5 m of the first nest. The latter nest contained one dead marked duckling and six abandoned eggs, whereas the marked female was not accompanied by any ducklings. Circumstances suggested that brood adoption was more likely than "kidnapping" in this instance, although the latter possibility could not be excluded entirely.) MKM

**Re-use of nest sites by Marbled Murrelets (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*) in British Columbia.** A. E. Burger, I. A. Manley, M. P. Silvergieter, D. B. Lank, K. M. Jordan, T. D. Bloxton and M. G. Raphael. 2009. *Northwestern Naturalist* 90:217-226. Dept. Biol., Univ. of Victoria, Victoria, BC V8W 3N5 (Data from radio-tagged murrelets helped document the degree of nest-site or forest-stand re-use by successful and unsuccessful nesting murrelets at two sites on Vancouver Island and one site along British Columbia's "sunshine" coast.) MKM

**Population status and management of Lesser Prairie-Chicken in Colorado.** K. M. Giesen. 2000. *Prairie Naturalist* 32:137-148. Colorado Div. Wildl., 317 West Prospect Rd., Fort Collins, Co. 80526 (Telemetry studies have shown that transplant projects in Colorado did not result in increased populations or range expansion, whereas populations have improved in some areas in which habitat has been improved.) MKM



**A double-brooded Dickcissel.** E. K. Bollinger and J. D. Maddox. 2000. *Prairie Naturalist* 32:253-255. Dept. Biol. Sci., Eastern Illinois Univ., Charleston, IL 61920 (After all female and most male Dickcissels in an Illinois breeding population were captured in mist-nets in 1997, banded and marked with stripes painted on their tails, one marked pair were observed to fledge two young from one nest and feed them out of the nest. The male was seen with them 13 days after fledging. The female was observed nesting about 100 m from the first nest in the territory of another banded and marked male, hatching and fledging a second brood of two young from the second nest.) MKM

**Winter survival and home range of female Ring-necked Pheasant in relation to food plots.** A. E. Gabbert, J. R. Purvis, L. D. Flake and A. P. Leif. 2001. *Prairie Naturalist* 33:31-40. Dept. Wildl. & Fish. Sciences, South Dakota State Univ., Brookings, SD 57007 (Fifty of 60 females captured by night-lighting, mist-netting, or walk-in traps and radio-marked survived and were monitored from December through March 1994-1996 in South Dakota. Females with plots of planted corn in their home ranges had a higher winter survival rate than those without such plots and survival rate of females with larger than median home ranges did not differ significantly from those with smaller than median home range sizes. Of 13 known deaths, 11 were attributed to predation and two to weather conditions.) MKM

**Third breeding record of Blue Grosbeak in North Dakota.** K. H. Haas and C. A. Haas. 2001. *Prairie Naturalist* 33:41-43. The Key School, 534 Hillsmere Dr., Annapolis, MD 21403 (Mist-netting and measuring the female contributed to documentation.) MKM

**On the rarity of food provisioning by male Dickcissels.** L. D. Igl and L. B. Best. 2001. *Prairie Naturalist* 33:111-118. North. Prairie Wildl. Res. Cent., U.S. Geol. Surv., 8711 37<sup>th</sup> St. SE, Jamestown, ND 58401-7317 (A color-banded monogamous male that fed two cowbird young frequently was the only male of 150 in an Iowa population that fed young. Instances of male Dickcissels feeding young are reviewed in relation to monogamy, duration of nesting season, brood parasitism, and habitat type.) MKM

**Survival of a 'fostered' young Great Horned Owl.** E. (H.) Pletz. 2010. *Blue Jay* 68:48-49. Address not given (After an emaciated owlet was discovered alone near a blown-down nest near Coronation, AB, in May 2002, it was rehabilitated, banded, and delivered into a foster nest. It was recovered near Edmonton International Airport in March 2009.) MKM

**Home ranges of Ring-necked Pheasants in northwestern Kansas.** R. D. Applegate, B. E. Flock, P. S. Gipson, M. W. McCoy and K. E. Kemp. 2002. *Prairie Naturalist* 34:21-29. Res. & Survey Office, Kansas Dept. of Wildl. & Parks, Box 1525, Emporia, KS 66801 (Data on nesting and brooding period home range size and habitat use in relation to population density were obtained from 29 females and nine males fitted with necklace mounted radio-transmitters on birds captured with nightlighting and broadcasts of calls.) MKM

**Distribution and trends of banded Canada Geese in South Dakota.** J. S. Gleason, J. A. Jenks and P. W. Mammenga. 2003. *Prairie Naturalist* 35:19-31. Dept. Wildl. & Fish. Sci., South Dakota State Univ., Brookings, SD 57007 (Although banding of Canada Geese in South Dakota was conducted jointly by state and federal agencies since the 1950s, responsibility for banding the "Giant" race, *Branta canadensis maxima*, shifted to the state recently. The authors performed the first detailed demographic analysis of pre-hunting season banded Giant Canada Geese in South Dakota from 1955 to 1995. Of 38,176 Canada Geese banded in SD during those years, 26,141 were banded during the pre-hunting season periods. Relative efforts varied by decade among three regions of the state. Regional differences were also found in age and sex composition of the birds banded, as shown in detailed tables. Variations in banding efforts among areas and years were influenced by distribution of wetlands and management projects, such as attempts to restore Giant Canada Goose populations.) MKM

**Poult protection by Merriam's Turkey females towards a Northern Goshawk.** C. P. Lehman. 2003. *Prairie Naturalist* 35:47-48. Dept. Wildl. & Fish. Sci., South Dakota State Univ., Box 2140B, Brookings, SD 57007 (A radiomarker on an adult female turkey helped determine that both she and an unmarked female were jointly involved in the routing of an adult goshawk away from the poults of

both hens and that all the poults present on that contact were still alive the following day in the Black Hills of South Dakota.) MKM

**Historical and recent records and first nest records of Henslow's Sparrow in North Dakota.**

J. A. Shaffer, L. D. Igl and F. Vanhove. 2003. *Prairie Naturalist* 35:81-94. U.S. Geol. Surv., N. Prairie Wildl. Res. Cent., 8711 37<sup>th</sup> St. SE, Jamestown, ND 58401 (Review of all known possible and positive records, including one AHY banded in Burleigh County in 1968.) MKM

**The plight of the Prothonotary [:] Rare and strikingly beautiful, birders in Ontario place the Prothonotary Warbler high on their list of must-see species during spring migration.**

J. McCracken. 2010. *OFO [Ontario Field Ornithologists] News* 28(1):1-3. Bird Studies Canada, Box 160, Port Rowan, ON N0E 1M0. (Long-term banding data from Long Point Bird Observatory indicate that new arrivals to Ontario are predominately male. Observations of color-banded birds indicate population exchange among Ontario breeding sites, with older birds predominating.) MKM

**Brown-headed Cowbirds in grasslands: their habitats, hosts and response to management.**

J. A. Shaffer, C. M. Goldade, M. F. Dinkins, D. H. Johnson, L. D. Igl and B. R. Euliss. 2003. *Prairie Naturalist* 35:145-186. (Rates of breeding site fidelity between/among years, based on color banded birds, are included for males and females from studies in Illinois, Manitoba, and Michigan in this detailed review.) MKM

**Home range and movements of Eastern and Rio Grande Wild Turkey females in northeastern South Dakota.**

C. P. Lehman, L. D. Flake and A. P. Leif. 2003. *Prairie Naturalist* 35:231-245. Box 78, Pringle, SD 57773 (Forty Eastern Wild Turkey hens and 30 Rio Grande Wild Turkey hens were captured during the winter by cannon and rocket nets. Those that did not appear to be intergrades were radio-marked and monitored for two years to compare home range sizes, movements and habitat use between the races. Home range sizes of Eastern females were larger during winter and preincubation periods than those of Rio Grande females, whose activities were centered more on farmsteads. As home ranges of Eastern hens were larger and they were less dependent on farmsteads than Rio

Grande hens, Eastern birds were considered more suitable for introduction to increase populations.) MKM

**NON-NORTH AMERICAN BANDING RESULTS**

**Rafting behaviour of Manx Shearwaters**

*Puffinus puffinus*. L. J. Wilson, C. A. McSorley, C. M. Gray, B. J. Dean, T. E. Dunn, A. Webb and J. B. Reid. 2008. *Seabird* 21:85-93. Joint Nature Conservation Comm., 7 Thistle Pl., Aberdeen, AB10 1UZ, UK (Data from radio telemetry from 2003 to 2005 showed that at two breeding islands, Manx Shearwaters rafted close to their breeding areas, whereas the rafting area was more dispersed at the third. At all three Scottish islands, the shearwaters tended to move closer inshore as evening progressed.) MKM

**Late breeding by Great Cormorants**

*Phalacrocorax carbo*. C. J. A. Craik and T. Bregnballe. 2008. *Seabird* 21:93-97. Scottish Assoc. for Marine Sci., Dunstaffnage, Oban, Argyll PA37 1QA, UK (Although most instances of second nestings of Great Cormorants documented to date involved unbanded birds, the few instances involving color-banded cormorants documented in all cormorant species to date, suggest that most such "second nestings" involve birds that have immigrated from other colonies. However, banding has shown that second nestings by birds that have already fledged young occasionally occur in both Great Cormorants and Shags.) MKM

**note:** After a decade of publishing *Atlantic Seabirds* 1-8 (1998-2008) as a joint journal, the Dutch Seabird Group (Nederlandse Zeevogelgroep) and the Seabird Group have suspended publication and resumed their separate journals (*Sula* and *Atlantic Seabird*) separately. After ending at volume 20, *Seabird* resumes at volume 21, 2008, and will continue to be abstracted by MKM in *NABB*. *NABB* does not have a regular reviewer for *Sula*, but would welcome abstracts from a subscriber to that journal.-MKM

**MKM = Martin K. McNicholl**

