
LITERATURE REVIEW

Compiled by B. Baker

This section is compiled from journals which are often not available to non-professional ornithologists in Australia. The following criteria are used to select papers for review:

- They relate to species which occur in Australia and its Territories;
- They provide details of techniques and equipment that may be of use in Australia;
- They provide details of studies that may be of general interest to Australian ornithologists.

Journals perused *Auk* 110(4), 111(1, 3); *Canberra Bird Notes* 19(3); *Condor* 96(2, 3); *Ecological Abstracts* 1994(5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12), 1995(1); *Ecological Monographs* 64(3); *Emu* 94(1, 3, 4), 95(1); *Journal of Wildlife Management* 58(3), 59(1); *Safring* 22(2), 23(1, 2); *South Australian Ornithologist* 31(7, 8), 32(1); *Victorian Naturalist* 111(4, 5, 6); 112(2); *Wildlife Research* 21(2, 3, 4, 5); *Wilson Bulletin* 106(2, 3).

GENERAL INTEREST

Progress of the Norfolk Island Boobook Owl *Ninox novaeseelandiae undulata* re-establishment programme. Olsen, P., Hicks, J., Mooney, N. and Greenwood, D. (1994) In Meyburg, B.-U. and Chancellor, R. D. (Eds) *Raptor Conservation Today*. WWGBP: The Pica Press.

Ducks, hunters and rainfall at two sites in southern inland New South Wales. Briggs, S. V., Brickhill, J. G., Kingsford, R. T. and Hodgson, P. F. (1993) *Wildl. Res.* 20: 759-769. (Hunting does not appear to be adversely affecting numbers of major species of game ducks at two sites in New South Wales.)

AUSTRALIAN SPECIES

Captive breeding and release as a means of increasing the Orange-bellied Parrot population in the wild. Brown, P. B., Holdsworth, M. C. and Rounsevell, D. E. (1994). Pp. 135-141, In Serena, M. (Ed.) *Reintroduction Biology of Australian and New Zealand Fauna*. Surrey Beatty & Sons: Chipping Norton.

Noisy Scrub-bird translocations: 1983- (1992). Danks, A. (1994). Pp. 129-134, in Serena, M. (Ed.) *Reintroduction Biology of Australian and New Zealand Fauna*. Surrey Beatty & Sons: Chipping Norton. (Successful conservation of this endangered bird required translocation new sites, where it has become well established.)

Adaptive significance of tracheal elongation in Manucodes (Paradisæidae). Frith, C. B. (1994) *Condor* 96: 552-555.

Population viability analysis of the Helmeted Honeyeater: risk assessment of captive management and reintroduction. McCarthy, M. A. (1994). Pp. 21-25, in Serena, M. (Ed.) *Reintroduction Biology of Australian and New Zealand Fauna*. Surrey Beatty & Sons: Chipping Norton.

Effects of band color on survivorship, body condition and reproductive effort of free-living Australian Zebra Finches. Zann, R. (1994) *Auk* 111: 131-142.

Structure, sequence and evolution of song elements in wild Australian Zebra Finches. Zann, R. (1993) *Auk* 110: 702-715.

TECHNIQUES AND ANALYSES

Measuring the daily energy expenditure of free-living Arctic Terns (*Sterna paradisaea*). Uttley, J., Tatner, P. and Monaghan, P. (1994) *Auk* 111: 453-459. (Use of the doubly-labelled-water technique for measuring energy expenditure resulted in altered behaviour.)

Home, home on the simulated range: a comparison of several home range estimators using computer simulation. White, J. (1994) *AWMS Newsletter* 7(2): 16-17. Abstract only.

Determination of nestling age and laying date in Tengmalm's Owl: use of wing length and body mass. Carlsson, B.-G. and Hornfeldt, B. (1994) *Condor* 96: 555-559. (Wing length more reliable.)

Development of telemetry techniques for tracking movements of Eastern Curlew (*Numenius madagascariensis*). Driscoll, P. V. (1995) *Unpublished report to Queensland Dept of Environment and Heritage*.

An alternative method of collecting blood from small birds for blood smears. Herremans, M. (1994) *Safring News* 23: 19-20.

Photographic identification of ground-nest predators in Australian tropical rainforest. Laurance, W. F. and Grant, J. D. (1994) *Wildlife Research* 21: 241-248.

A technique for measuring precocial chicks from photographs. Lyon, B. E. (1994) *Condor* 96: 805-809.

An inexpensive photographic technique for identifying nest predators at active nests of birds. Major, R. E. and Gowing, G. (1994) *Wildlife Research* 21: 657-666.

Comparative accuracy of aerial and ground telemetry locations of foraging raptors. Marzluff, J. M., Vekasy, M. S. and Coody, C. (1994) *Condor* 96: 447-454.

POPULATION MONITORING

Birds as monitors of environmental change. Furness, R. W. and Greenwood, J. J. D. (1993) Chapman and Hall: London.

Distance sampling. Buckland, S. T., Anderson, D. R., Burnham, K. P. and Laake, J. L. (1993) Chapman and Hall: London. (Comprehensively discusses the use of distance sampling to estimate the density or abundance of biological populations.)

Observer differences in the North American Breeding Bird Survey. Sauer, J. R., Peterjohn, B. G. and Link, W. A. (1994) *Auk* 111: 50-62.

Factors affecting the efficiency of the area search method of censusing birds in open forests and woodlands. Slater, P. J. (1994) *Emu* 94: 9–16.

SEABIRDS

Aspects of the breeding and feeding ecology of the Australasian Gannet *Morus serrator* in Port Phillip Bay, Victoria, 1988–92. Norman, F. I. and Menkhorst, P. W. (1995) *Emu* 95: 23–40.

Population-genetic structure of a philopatric, colonially nesting seabird, the Short-tailed Shearwater (*Puffinus tenuirostris*). Austin, J. J., White, R. W. G. and Ovenden, J. R. (1994) *Auk* 111: 70–79.

Translocation of Fluttering Shearwaters: developing a method to re-establish seabird populations. Bell, B. D. (1994). Pp. 143–148, in Serena, M. (Ed.) *Reintroduction Biology of Australian and New Zealand Fauna*. Surrey Beatty & Sons: Chipping Norton.

An integrated mapping approach to monitoring burrowing birds: Wedge-tailed Shearwaters on North Stradbroke Island, Queensland. Dyer, P. K. and Hill, G. J. E. (1995) *Emu* 95: 62–66.

Workshop report on researcher — seabird interactions July 15–17, (1993) Monticello, Minnesota, USA. Fraser, W. R. and Trivelpiece, W. Z. (1994) *Montana State University: Polar Oceans Research Group, Department of Biology* (Discusses detrimental effects of banding and marking techniques, and external instrument attachment.)

Ageing immature Black-browed and Grey-headed Albatrosses using moult, bill and plumage characteristics. Prince, P. A. and Rodwell, S. P. (1994) *Emu* 94: 246–254.

Relationship between foraging effort and energy requirement throughout the breeding season in the wandering albatross. Salamolard, M. and Weimerskirch, H. (1993) *Functional Ecology* 7: 643–652.

SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR AND ECOLOGY

Sexual selection and exaggerated male tail length in birds. Winquist, T. and Lemon, R. E. (1994) *American Naturalist* 143: 95–116. (Suggests that when male birds invest less in parental care and/or are polygynous, selection for exaggerated male tail length is more likely to occur.)

Anatomical adaptations to sperm competition in Smith's Longspurs and other polygandrous Passerines. Briskie, J. V. (1993) *Auk* 110: 875–888. (Three polygandrous species had

enlarged male reproductive organs, an adaptation to ensure large sperm reserves to insure paternity through diluting or displacing the ejaculates of rival males.)

A model for the effects of fire and fragmentation on the population viability of the Splendid Fairy-wren. Brooker, L. C. and Brooker, M. G. (1994) *Pacific Conservation Biology* 1: 344–358.

Can nest predation explain the timing of the breeding season and the pattern of nest dispersion of New Holland honeyeaters? Major, R. E., Pyke, G. H., Christy, M. T., Gowing, G. and Hill, R. S. (1994) *Oikos* 69: 364–372.

Waterbird behavioral responses to human disturbances. Klein, M. L. (1993) *Wildlife Society Bulletin* 21: 31–39.

Polygyny in birds: the role of competition between females for male parental care. Slagsvold, T. and Lifjeld, J. T. (1994) *American Naturalist* 143: 59–94. (Reviews the role of female aggression, male allocation of parental care and delayed breeding of secondary females in polygynous mating systems.)

Effects of clutch size manipulations on reproductive behaviour and nesting success in the co-operatively breeding bell miner (*Manorina melanophrys*). Poiani, A. (1993) *Evolutionary Ecology* 7: 329–356. (Clutch sizes were manipulated to test three hypotheses relating to reproductive strategies.)

RAPTORS

Communicative behaviour in breeding Ospreys (*Pandion haliaetus*): description and relationship of signals to life history. Bretagnolle, V. and Thibault, J. (1993) *Auk* 110: 736–751.

Sex-specific growth in Ospreys: the role of sexual size dimorphism. Schaadt, C. P. and Bird, D. M. (1993) *Auk* 110: 900–910.

Effects of short-term food deprivation on growth of hand-reared American Kestrels. Negro, J. J., Chastin, A. and Bird, D. M. (1994) *Condor* 96: 749–760. (No long-term effects on growth parameters were caused by temporary starvation of chicks.)

Female kestrels gain reproductive success by choosing brightly ornamented males. Palokangas, P., Korpimäki, E., Hakkaraïnen, H., Huhta, E., Tolonen, P. and Alatalo, R. V. (1994) *Animal Behaviour* 47: 443–448. (Bright males spend more time hunting than dull males, and females mated to bright males produced more offspring. Females preferred to approach bright males in an aviary experiment.)