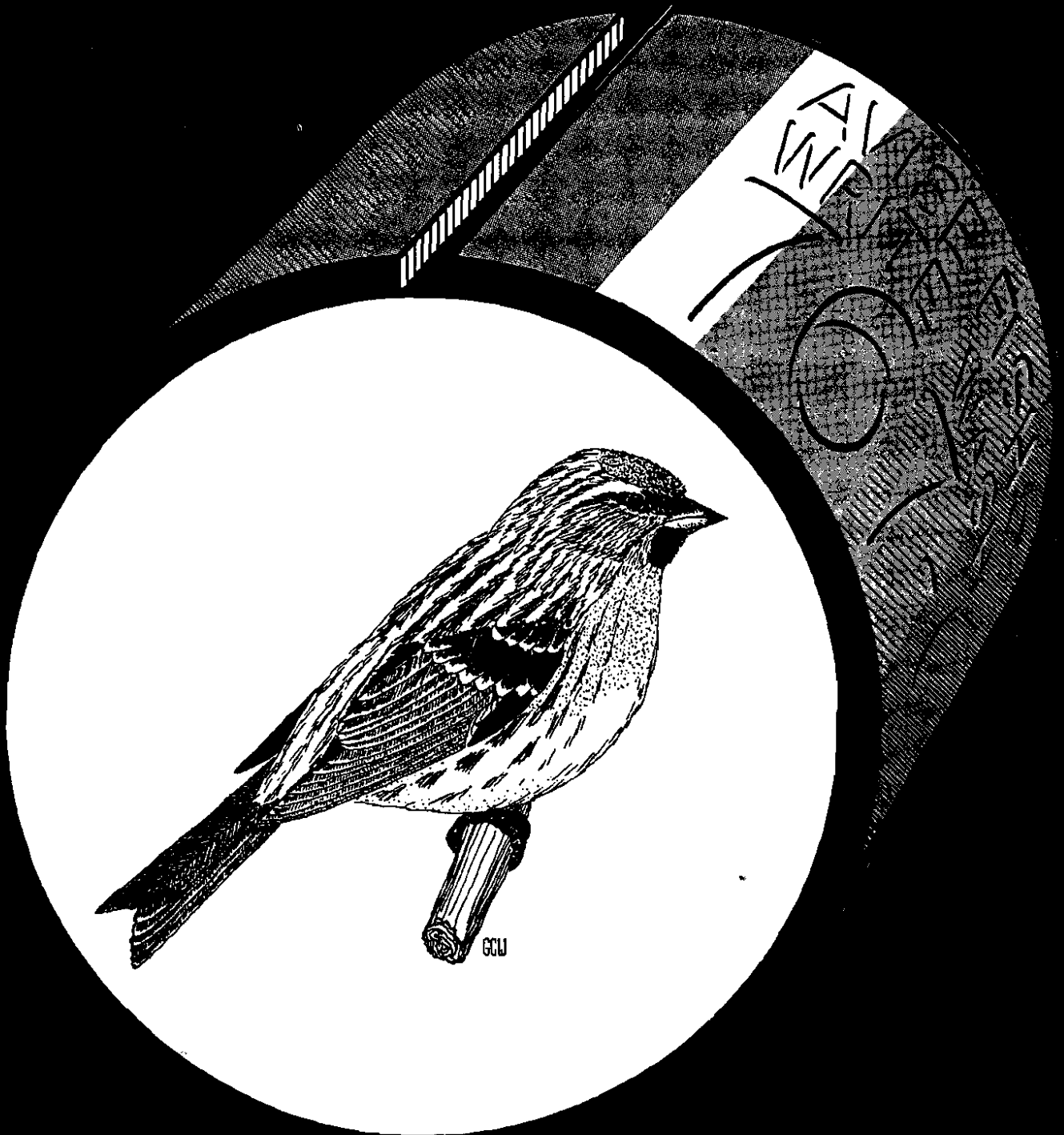


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SEASONAL ACTIVITY IN THE BIRD COMMUNITY OF THE UNDERSTORY OF RESERVA PRIVADA "TARICAYA", LOWER MADRE DE DIOS RIVER, SOUTHEAST PERU. L. Mauricio Ugarte (mugartelewis@yahoo.com) – Klamath Bird Observatory / Reserva Privada "Taricaya"

La Reserva Privada "Taricaya" is a private reserve located in the eastern margin of the lower Madre de Dios River, at an altitude of about 170 m, in the Madre de Dios Region of southeast Peru. The dynamics of seasonal activity in the birds of the under-story were investigated between Jul 2005 and May 2006 in six different habitats of varying succession that are subject to different levels of seasonal flooding. At each study site mist nets were operated following a consistent design. In total, the study involved 3108.5 mist-netting hours (1560 in the dry season and 1548.5 in the wet season). Of 91 species, 525 individuals were captured during the study (325 individuals of 71 species in the dry season and 200 individuals of 66 species in the wet season). *Pipra fascicauda* was the most frequently captured species with 89 events of either capture or recapture and its distribution encompassed all the study sites. This high capture rate reflects well-established adult territories and high dispersal rates of juveniles to varied habitats. The study demonstrates a noticeable difference (60%) between the forest communities in the dry and wet seasons; 22% of the species were not present in the dry season and 27% were not present in the wet season. Nonetheless, the quantitative analysis of similarity confirms that despite the varying between seasons community composition, species replacement in niches during each season. All the habitats that were investigated showed similarity in their respective avian communities but the bamboo stands were notably different due to their own bird community composition.

POSTERS

A TEST OF THE ACCURACY OF PRECISE-AGEING OF SONGBIRDS. Robert I. Frey – Klamath Bird Observatory, Keith W. Larson, John D. Alexander (jda@KlamathBird.org), *Presenting Author*, C. John Ralph

Recent advances in the ability to determine a precise age for landbirds have been applied to long-term monitoring efforts using banding

throughout North America. Primarily, the increased understanding of plumage and molt patterns in many species has been used to distinguish birds in their second year from those in a subsequent year. The precision of demographic data is directly relevant to their usefulness in productivity and survival analyses. To the authors' knowledge, there has not been a documented examination of the accuracy of precisely-aged bird data using subsequent-year recapture data. We examined the accuracy of precise-age class determination of known-age individuals using recapture data. Data from two periods of our long-term monitoring program; 1996-2002 and 2003-2005, were examined for the level of accuracy of precisely-aged bird data and for correlation to the North American Bird Banding Offices' age-determination acceptability levels for select species. The accuracy of blind recapture precise-age determinations varied among species. The validation of the ability to determine precise-age classes benefits demographic studies and age-data collection training.

FALL MIGRATION OF NORTHERN SAW-WHET OWLS NEAR CHICO, CALIFORNIA, 2005-2006.

Dawn Garcia (mel.dawn@sbcglobal.net) – CSU Chico, Jeff T. Price

Seasonal movements of the Northern Saw-whet Owl (NSWO, *Aegolius acadicus*) are relatively undocumented in the western states. Although an increase in monitoring appears to have occurred over the last several years, to our knowledge no one is monitoring this species specifically in California. In fall 2005 and 2006, we conducted a pilot project near Chico, CA, generally at Chico State University Chico's Big Chico Creek Ecological Reserve (BCCER). We monitored from Oct through Nov to determine if NSWO were using the reserve during migration. We broadcasted the primary song of the male NSWO, mist-netted, banded, and determined age and sex of each owl. We conducted 19 netting efforts each season. Nets were typically opened at dusk for two to five hours. In 2005, we captured 23 NSWO and had two recaptures. We also captured four Western Screech-Owls (WESO, *Megascops kennicottii*). On 29 Oct, we captured 10 NSWO and one WESO; all other efforts resulted in one or two NSWO. In 2006, we banded 61 birds and had six recaptures (five same season). One hatch-year