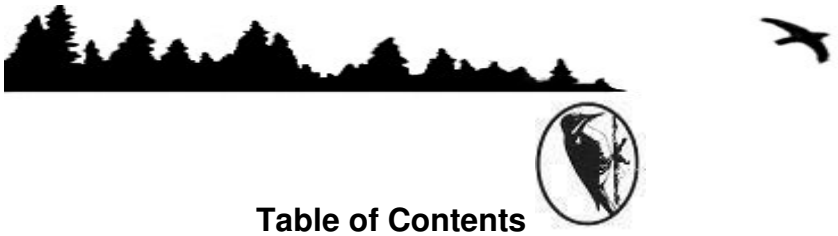
PICOIDES

Bulletin of the Society of Canadian Ornithologists **Picoides, March 2007**
Bulletin de la Société des Ornithologistes du Canada **Volume 20, Number 1**

Snowy Owl. Photo by David Raitt



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Editor's Message

Welcome to the first issue of Picoides of 2007! I trust everyone's year is going well so far.

It was nice to meet some of you at the 8th Prairie Conservation and Endangered and Species Conference in Regina a few weeks ago. It was a fabulous and informative conference with topics of growing people and communities, ecological services, climate change, endangered species and spaces, invasive species and diseases and water management on the Prairies. The focus of the endangered species and spaces was the following questions:

1) What tools currently exist that effectively protect rare species and their habitats on private and public lands? What additional tools are needed? How do we effectively encourage stakeholders to carry out stewardship for species at risk?
2) Conservation and recovery programs currently range from species-specific to landscape-level approaches. Given the complexity of ecosystems and the requirements of species, under what circumstances (when and where) should species-specific or landscape-level approaches be emphasized?
3) What are the costs and benefits of recovery actions? How do we assess and share these costs and benefits? How do we measure success?
4) Is the current level of information sharing between conservation organizations, industry, consultants, government, landowners, and land managers:
    - Excessive? Inadequate?
    - Adequate but ineffective -- an obstacle to effective prairie conservation?

   How can information between conservation partners be improved?
5) Given that education is important to conserving and protecting endangered species and spaces:
    - Which audiences should be targeted?
    - What delivery methods are most effective? By whom?
    - How should education and extension programs be funded?

Featured bird species in poster sessions included Burrowing Owl, Sprague's Pipit, Peregrine Falcon, Piping Plover, Sage Grouse, Common Nighthawk as well as multispecies poster presentations.

Please find numerous reports from Student award winners, new theses the details of the 2007 SCO-SOC conference at Opinicon and check out the other ornithological articles and notices as well in this issue.

Please note new submission deadlines although submissions are welcomed anytime. On a final note, I need all members to continue to submit material and I welcome your feedback to improve *Picoides*. After all, it is your publication. I look forward to hearing from you.

Cheers,

Rob Warnock
Editor of Picoides

PLEASE NOTE NEW PICOIDES DEADLINES! Deadlines are now February 15, May 15 and October 15.

Society of Canadian Ornithologists
Société des ornithologistes du Canada

Edmonton, February 8th, 2007

A letter from your new president Susan Hannon

A belated Happy New Year to everyone. After the NAOC meeting in October, I became president of SCO/SOC. I am very fortunate to assume my post after a series of very able presidents who have achieved a huge amount for our society over the past few years. We have a new journal, Avian Conservation and Ecology/Écologie et Conservation des Oiseaux (http://www.ace-eco.org/index.php), edited by Thomas Nudds and Marc-André Villard, which has published its 3rd issue. We also have an informative new web site (http://www.sco-soc.ca) tended by webmaster Ken Otter, a new online version of *Picoides*, ably edited by Rob Warnock, a membership of close to 400, and increasing participation in society business by young ornithologists. We hold our own stand-alone meetings every second year and more recently have been equal partners with other Ornithological Societies in alternate year meetings. New awards for students and mentors have been funded and developed. So we are in good shape and hopefully, with your help, we will get better. I am inviting SCO/SOC members to let me know if you have ideas for new initiatives for the society. Please email me at sue.hannon@ualberta.ca

Current plans for the next two years

- The 26th annual meeting of SCO/SOC will be held Sept 27-29, 2007 at the Queen's University Biological Station, Lake Opinicon, Ont. Contact host Joe Nocera (nocerajj@biology.queensu.ca) for more information. Information and updates on registration, accommodations and abstract submission will be posted on the SCO/SOC website.
- The 27th annual meeting of SCO/SOC will be held jointly with the 126th annual meeting of the American Ornithologists Union in Portland, Oregon, August 2008.
- Renew fundraising efforts for society awards.
- Update society bylaws.

Please renew your membership!

In order for our society to continue to thrive, we need a body of active and committed members. If you haven't done so already, please renew your membership (http://www.sco-soc.ca/membership.html). If you know of ornithologists who are not members, please pass this information on to them.

What are the benefits of SCO/SOC membership?

- Membership in a large active community of Canadian professional and amateur ornithologists provides networking and enhanced learning opportunities.
- Access to online society newsletter *Picoides*. It contains information about awards, conferences, workshops, ornithological literature, monitoring reports, book reviews, and interesting ornithological reports and sightings.

- Eligibility for students to apply for 3 possible awards: Taverner, James. L. Baillie Research award and Fred Cooke Student Research award. (**Due date for applications Feb 15 2007,** http://www.sco-soc.ca/awards.html)
- Ability to contribute to and gain experience as an officer in a professional organization.

Donations to SCO to support student awards

I hope you will consider donating to support the SCO awards. Donations in excess of $10.00 are tax deductible and a receipt will be issued for income tax purposes. Donations can be made to any of the following awards: Jamie Smith Memorial Mentoring Award in Ornithology, Doris Huestis Speirs Award, or the student research awards (Taverner or Fred Cooke Award). Please make cheques payable to The Society of Canadian Ornithologists and mail to:

Thérèse Beaudet
SCO Membership Secretary
128, Chemin des Lièges
St-Jean de l'Île d'Orléans (QC)
G0A 3W0

Some thank you's

Finally, I would like to thank outgoing president Charles Francis, councilors Bob Clark, Marc Bélisle, Marc-André Villard, Rob Butler and past-president Jean-Pierre Savard for their service to our society.

Sincerely,

Susan Hannon
President SCO/SOC

Semi-palmated Plover. Photo by Greg Dobbin

Society of Canadian Ornithologists
Société des ornithologistes du Canada

Edmonton, le 8 février 2007

Une lettre de votre nouvelle présidente, Susan Hannon

Bonne année à toutes et à tous! Après la réunion de la NAOC en octobre, je suis devenue président de la SOC/SCO. Je me considère privilégiée d'avoir été précédée à la présidence par des personnes qui ont accompli beaucoup pour la société les années passées. Nous avons déjà publié trois numéros de notre nouveau journal, Écologie et Conservation des Oiseaux/Avian Conservation and Ecology (http://www.ace-eco.org/index.php), édité par Thomas Nudds et Marc-André Villard. Nous avons aussi un nouveau site web (http://www.sco-soc.ca) tenu par notre webmaster Ken Otter, une nouvelle version en ligne de *Picoides*, édité par Rob Warnock, presque 400 membres, et une participation croissante de jeunes ornithologistes dans les affaires de la société. La société tient sa propre réunion tous les deux ans, et récemment, nous nous réunissons en alternance avec d'autres sociétés ornithologiques. De nouveaux prix et bourses pour les étdiant(e)s et le mentorat ont été développés. Notre société se porte donc bien, et avec votre support elle progressera encore davantage. Membres de la SOC/SCO, sachez que j'accueillerai favorablement toutes vos idées pour de nouvelles initiatives pour la société. Veuillez me contacter à cette adresse: sue.hannon@ualberta.ca.

À venir pour les deux prochaines années:

- La 26ième réunion annuelle de la SOC/SCO se tiendra du 27 au 29 septembre 2007, à la Station de Biologie du Lac Opinicon, Université Queen's, Ontario. Pour en savoir plus, vous pouvez entrer en contact avec l'hôte de la rencontre Joe Nocera (nocerajj@biology.queensu.ca). Consultez le site web de la SOC/SCO pour toute information concernant l'inscription à la conférence et le logement, et pour soumettre les résumés des conférences.
- La 27 ième réunion annuelle de la SOC/SCO sera tenue conjointement avec le 126ième Congrès de l'American Ornithologists' Union, à Portland, Oregon, en août 2008.
- Renouveler les efforts de collecte de fonds pour les prix et les bourses de la société.
- Mettre à jour les règlements de la société.

Veuillez renouveler votre adhésion!
Pour que la société puisse continuer à prospérer, nous avons besoin de membres actifs et engagés. Si vous ne l'avez pas déjà fait, veuillez renouveler votre adhésion (http://www.sco-soc.ca/membership.html). Aussi, si vous connaissez des ornithologistes qui ne sont pas encore membres, veuillez leur transmettre cette information.

Quels sont les avantages de l'adhésion à la SOC/SCO?

- L'adhésion à un regroupement canadien important d'ornithologistes professionnels et amateurs fournit un réseau de communication et de partage des connaissances.

- L'accès au bulletin en ligne *Picoides* fournit des informations sur les prix de la SOC/SCO, sur des conférences, des ateliers, la littérature en ornithologie, des rapports de suivi, des revues de livres, et des observations et rapports d'intérêt pour les membres.
- Éligibilité à trois prix potentiels: les Bourses Taverner, la Bourse James L. Baillie, et la Bourse Fred Cooke (**date limite le 15 février 2007**, http://www.sco-soc.ca/awards.html).
- Capacité de contribuer et d'acquérir de l'expérience en tant que membre du conseil d'une organisation professionnelle.

Dons pour soutenir les prix étudiants de la SOC/SCO
J'espère que vous considérerez soutenir les prix de la SOC/SCO. Toutes les personnes qui font un don de 10$ et plus recevront un reçu pour fins d'impôt. Les dons peuvent être faits en faveur d'un des prix suivants: le prix commémoratif Jamie Smith de tutorat en ornithologie, le prix Doris Huestis Speirs, ou les bourses pour étudiant(e)s (Taverner ou Fred Cooke). Veuillez faire les chèques payables à la Société des Ornithologistes du Canada/The Society of Canadian Ornithologists, et les envoyer à:

Thérèse Beaudet
Secrétaire aux membres de la SOC
128, Chemin des Lièges
St-Jean de l'Île d'Orléans (QC)
G0A 3W0

Quelques remerciements
Finalement je voudrais remercier le président sortant Charles Francis, les conseillers Bob Clark, Marc Bélisle, Marc-André Villard et Rob Butler, et le président précédent Jean-Pierre Savard pour les services rendus à la société.

Merci et bien amicalement,

Susan Hannon
Présidente SOC/SCO

White-breasted Nuthatch in Winnipeg, January 2006.
Photo by David Bradley

Profiles of 2006 SCO-SOC Student Research Award Winners

Jennifer Foote (Queen's University), Ph.D.
Is the dawn chorus of black-capped chickadees an interactive communication network?
Percy A. Taverner Award ($500.00)

Jennifer Foote measuring a Black-capped Chickadee. Photo supplied by Jennifer Foote

Mini-Biography
My research interests primarily lie in the behavioural ecology of songbirds. More specifically, I am interested in: 1) how birds use different aspects of their song to communicate information about their quality, motivation or status, and 2) how signaling occurs in communication networks composed of multiple singers and listeners, particularly during the dawn chorus. I did my Honours B.Sc. at Saint Mary's University and my M.Sc. at Dalhousie University with Colleen Barber, both of which were spent studying singing behaviours in eastern Song Sparrows. I am now at Queen's University doing a Ph.D. under the supervision of Laurene Ratcliffe.

Summary of Research
My doctoral research examines how birds use song to communicate during the dawn chorus. To do so, I am using a 16-microphone acoustic locations system to simultaneously record song neighbourhoods of 5-10 male Black-capped Chickadees. This novel technology allows me to examine the content, timing and physical location of songs from multiple individuals in real-time. First, my study addresses how male chickadees use their song to communicate during the dawn chorus by looking at how neighbouring males use song frequency matching and overlapping/alternating at dawn. I am investigating how the intensity of interactions between males relates to their social dynamics (winter dominance hierarchies, territory boundary disputes, breeding stage disparities). Second, my study addresses how chorusing occurs within a communication network. I am investigating how males countersing with multiple neighbours at dawn, whether sequentially, simultaneously or using a combination of both strategies.

Sarah Jamieson (Simon Fraser University), Ph.D.
Variation in parental care strategies of female western sandpipers and dunlin: A test of the predation danger hypothesis.
Percy A. Taverner Award ($500.00)

Mini-Biography

My research experience and interests lie in the behaviour and physiology of waterbirds. During my undergraduate degree at Memorial University of Newfoundland I worked on various projects studying the breeding and foraging behaviours of seabirds, primarily Common Murres, Atlantic Puffins, and Black-legged Kittiwakes. My M.Sc. research at University of New Brunswick opened my eyes to eco-physiology. I examined carcass composition and organ dynamics of eiders wintering in Greenland and the Canadian Arctic. For my doctoral studies at Simon Fraser University, I have combined my interests in behaviour and eco-physiology by investigating reproductive investment in female shorebirds.

Sarah Jamieson holding a handful of Dunlin chicks. Photo supplied by Sarah Jamieson.

Summary of Research

Western Sandpipers breed throughout much of western Alaska. As with most sandpipers, brood care in Western Sandpipers is given primarily by males. Females usually truncate care shortly after hatch and leave the breeding grounds. There are also sex differences in migratory strategies with females leaving first for southward migration. It has been suggested that these phenological differences are linked by migration danger. Specifically, females invest less in parental care so they can migrate earlier and thus limit their exposure to their primary predators, the Peregrine Falcons, which migrate later. Dunlin are an ideal species to test this predation danger hypothesis because they breed in the same regions as Western Sandpipers; however, after breeding, both sexes remain in Alaska to moult which results in their migrating after the falcons. If the hypothesis is supported, female Dunlin need not truncate their parental care in order to migrate under safer conditions and consequently invest more in parental care than sympatric female Western Sandpipers.

Neil Goodenough (University of Western Ontario), M.Sc.
Does raising a Cowbird nestling exhaust a song sparrow parent?
James L. Baillie Award ($1,000.00)

Neil Goodenough and a Song Sparrow following sampling, Gulf Islands, B.C. Photo by Mike Clinchy

Mini-Biography
I first became interested in birds and behaviour while pursuing a BSc in biology from the University of Guelph. During which I was fortunate enough to find positions as a field researcher every summer season including a study on the genetic distribution of Acadian Flycatchers in the Northeastern US. In my final year I completed an Honours thesis on diet variation of Great Gray and Northern Hawk Owls of Northern Ontario. Upon completion of my degree, I volunteered to monitor a recently reintroduced Scarlet Macaw population in Costa Rica. I am nearly completed a MSc in biology, specializing in ecology and evolution at the University of Western Ontario where I have been studying stress physiology and host parasite interaction in a Song Sparrow--Brown-headed Cowbird system.

Summary of Research
The presence of brood parasitic Brown-headed Cowbirds in a Song Sparrow system has been shown to reduce sparrow reproductive success by half in a single breeding season. Cowbird parents are responsible for direct mortality on their hosts' offspring and Cowbird nestlings are implicated in indirect mortality of their foster siblings. Cowbird nestlings not only out compete their nest mates for food, but their presence is also correlated to an increase in total brood mass. This suggests that the presence of a Cowbird nestling requires increased provisioning by foster parents. We hypothesized that this added workload could manifest in reduced condition and elevated stress in Song Sparrows fostering cowbirds, which may in turn contribute to reduced reproductive success. To do this we experimentally parasitized Song Sparrow clutches with Cowbird eggs on sites with extremely low parasitism rates and very few Cowbirds.

Stephanie Topp (Univ. Windsor), M.Sc.
Patterns and social contexts of duet song and repertoire use in rufous-and-white wrens
Fred Cooke Award ($500.00)

Mini-Biography
Stephanie Topp, a native of Toronto, is currently completing the final year of her M.Sc. (Biology) at the University of Windsor under the supervision of Dan Mennill. She arrived at Windsor with two undergraduate degrees – a B.Sc. in Kinesiology ('96) from Dalhousie, and a B.Sc. in Natural Resources Conservation ('04) from UBC. She flourished at UBC, graduating top of her class with three USRA under her belt and a thirst for gaining further research experience in the field of avian behavioural ecology. She loves adventure, the outdoors, birds, conservation, cycle touring (it's the only way to travel), and her family for all their support.

Jason Mouland and Steph Topp measure a nestling. Photo by Dan Mennill.

Summary of Research
Vocal duetting - *the synchronization of male and female songs in a highly coordinated acoustic event* - is an understudied signal in bird song research. To explore the function of duetting and test the following three hypotheses: territory defence hypothesis, mate guarding hypothesis, and reproductive synchrony hypothesis, we investigated the seasonal variation and context of duet song in the Rufous-and-white Wren (*Thryophilus rufalbus*). Rufous-and-white Wrens are a model study species because they are non-migratory, year-round territory holders, and both the male and female have distinct repertoires.

Field research was conducted between March and July of 2005 and 2006 in Santa Rosa National Park, Costa Rica. Data collection involved 1) collecting behavioural observations on a colour-banded population of mated pairs of birds (n=20), 2) collecting dawn chorus recordings (5-7 am) for each mated pair during each breeding stage, and 3) reviewing recordings to document number of duet and solo songs/recording/stage.

Does duetting vary with season? Yes, preliminary analyses suggest that for this species, duets are multifunctional signals whose function varies depending on the season and context of use, with special importance early in the breeding season and following nest predation events.

26th SCO/SOC Annual Meeting
Lake Opinicon, Ontario
27-29 September 2007

The 26th SCO/SOC annual meeting will be hosted by Queen's University at their Biological Station on Lake Opinicon, Ontario from 27-29 September 2007. Meeting activities will be held at the Biological Station and the nearby Opinicon Resort Hotel. The conference will consist of two special sessions, discussion groups, contributed oral presentations, and poster sessions. More information about the conference, e.g., fees, abstract submission, field trips, will be posted to the SCO-SOC website (http://www.sco-soc.ca/) and sent to members in late March.

SCIENTIFIC SESSIONS

Plenary – The conference will begin the morning of 28 September with a plenary address from *Raleigh Robertson*. Raleigh has made outstanding contributions to Canadian ornithology in his 30+-year career, and he has devoted enormous effort as long-time director of the Queen's University Biological Station. His research has focused on reproductive behaviour, population dynamics and conservation biology of birds – which has spawned successful careers for a multitude of graduate students and station alumni.

Special Sessions – Two special sessions will be held, which will constitute a mixture of contributed and invited talks.

1) *Challenges and Conservation of Cavity Nesters*
2) *Monitoring and Management of Boreal Birds*

The Boreal Bird session is a memorial to Neal P.P. Simon. Dr. Simon, at the age of 32, passed away in September 2006 in a tragic boating accident. His friends and colleagues would like to honour his contributions to, and exceptional interest in, boreal forest management.

Oral and Poster Sessions – Concurrent paper sessions will be held at the Opinicon Resort and the Biological Station. There will be a single poster session on the evening of 28 September at the main dining hall of the Biological Station.

CALL FOR PAPERS

The Scientific Committee invites all interested attendees to contribute to the scientific sessions. Deadline for receipt of abstracts is **15 August 2007**. To accommodate those with summer field seasons, we will begin accepting abstracts in April. Details on abstract submission will be posted on the SCO/SOC website in late March, and circulated to all SCO/SOC members via email. Please consider contributing to one of the special sessions. The Scientific Committee will organize papers by themes after the deadline.

CONFERENCE LOCATION

The Queen's University Biological Station is located on the shores of Lake Opinicon, one of the lakes along the historic Rideau Canal. The Station is near the communities of Chaffey's Locks and Elgin,

Ontario, approximately 50 km north of Kingston and 120 km southwest of Ottawa. Further information on the conference venues can be obtained from http://biology.queensu.ca/~qubs/ and http://www.theopiniconresorthotel.com/.

TRAVEL

Close proximity to Ottawa and Kingston will facilitate travel. The largest regional airports are in Ottawa (the closest), Toronto and Montreal. There are smaller airports in Kingston and Smith's Falls, which will require additional expense and a connecting flight. Via Rail operates a busy train station in Kingston, with easy access to and from Montreal and Toronto. Accommodations at the conference do not require individual reservation (see below), however, we encourage attendees to think about their preferred mode of travel and to make those arrangements early.

A shuttle service will be provided for conference attendees from the Ottawa airport and the Kingston train station to the conference locale. Details on this service will be provided in the next issue of *Picoides*.

REGISTRATION AND ACCOMODATION

Registration information will soon be posted to the SCO/SOC website. Except for those who arrange otherwise, all attendees will stay at either the Biological Station or the Opinicon Resort. We have reserved all rooms and cabins at both locations (so there is no need to make individual reservations at either). Three meals per day, plus several coffee breaks, will be served at the dining facilities at each venue. On the registration form, to be made available in March, attendees will be asked: 1) at which venue they would like to stay, 2) if they will be staying elsewhere, 3) if they prefer a single/double room or cabin, and 4) any roommate preferences for double rooms/cabins. Registration costs will include all rooms, meals, and conference fees. We anticipate registration costs to be between $110-150 per person, per day attending (individuals not staying at the conference venues will not be charged room rates). Although this makes for higher registration fees than usual, ~$360 for an all-inclusive 3-day stay represents a substantial savings over the costs typically associated with conference registration and independently acquired room and board. We hope this savings will translate into greater opportunities for student attendance.

HOST, COMMITTEES, AND CONTACTS

Local Host – Joe Nocera (nocerajj@biology.queensu.ca)

SCO-SOC Meetings Committee – Sue Hannon (sue.hannon@ualberta.ca)
Charles Francis (charles.francis@ec.gc.ca)

Scientific Committee - Joe Nocera
Andrea Pomeroy (apomeroy@sfu.ca)
Greg Robertson (greg.robertson@ec.gc.ca)

Local Organizing Committee - Susie Crowe, Roz Dakin, Ryan Germain, Jamie Morris-Pocock, Hannah Munro, Joe Nocera, Matt Reudink, and Scott Taylor.

SCO MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL CAMPAIGN
SOC CAMPAGNE DE RENOUVELLEMENT

The 2007 membership renewal campaign is going well. Of our 393 SCO members, 100 had paid their 2007 membership in advance. Reminders and renewal forms were sent by e-mail to 265 members and by regular post to the 25 members who do not have e-mail facility or who prefer to receive information by regular mail. So far 98 members renewed for 2007, and envelopes, forms and cheques keep coming. Most renewals come from members who had paid for 2006. Of the 59 members who had not paid for 2005 and 2006, only 15 have renewed so far. A final notice will be sent to the 44 non-renewers (15 students, 28 regular and 1 sustaining members) and their names will be archived if they do not renew.

New members, mainly students, seem to be harder to hold on than those who have been around for a while. The students typically move and do not send new addresses. However, a number of regular members are not renewing, because they are retiring, changing career, or no longer interested.

To those of you who have not renewed yet, please do so as soon as possible to keep the SCO a strong and representative society.

La campagne de renouvellement 2007 se déroule rondement. Sur les 393 membres de la SOC, 100 ont payé leur adhésion d'avance. Des rappels et des formulaires de renouvellement ont été envoyés par courriel à 265 membres, et par la poste aux 25 membres qui n'ont pas de courriel ou qui préfèrent recevoir l'information par la poste. Jusqu'à maintenant, 98 membres ont renouvelé leur adhésion pour 2007, et les enveloppes, formulaires et chèques continuent d'arriver. La plupart des renouvellements proviennent de membres qui avaient payé pour 2006. Sur les 59 membres qui n'avaient payé ni pour 2005 ni pour 2006, seulement 15 ont renouvelé jusqu'à maintenant. Un dernier avis sera envoyé aux 44 qui n'ont pas renouvelé (15 membres étudiants, 28 réguliers et 1 membre de soutien) et leur nom sera archivé s'ils ne renouvellent pas.

Les nouveaux membres, surtout des étudiant(e)s, semblent plus difficiles à garder que ceux et celles qui sont membres depuis un bon moment. De façon typique, les étudiant(e)s déménagent sans nous en informer. Un certain nombre de membres réguliers ne renouvellent cependant pas, suite à leur retraite, à une réorientation de carrière ou par manque d'intérêt.

À ceux et celles qui n'ont pas encore renouvelé, s'il vous plaît faites le le plus rapidement possible pour contribuer à maintenir la SOC forte et représentative.

Thérèse Beaudet
Secrétaire aux membres de la SOC
SCO Membership Secretary
128, Chemin des Lièges
St-Jean de l'Île d'Orléans (QC)
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FUTURE DIRECTION FOR LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE RESEARCH
ON THEIR NORTH AMERICAN BREEDING AND WINTERING GROUNDS

G.E. Pérez. Department of Biology, University of Saskatchewan, 112 Science Place, Saskatoon, SK, S7N 5E2, Canada. Guillermo.Perez@shaw.ca
K A. Hobson. Environment Canada, 11 Innovation Blvd, Saskatoon, SK, S7N 3H5, Canada. Keith.Hobson@ec.gc.ca

The Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*) is a declining grassland species in North America but reasons for this decline are largely unknown (Yosef 1996). Previous attention has been centered on factors operating primarily on the breeding grounds. However, our knowledge of where Loggerhead Shrikes that breed in prairie Canada winter and of the habitats used by migrant and resident Loggerhead Shrikes on the wintering grounds is poor (Pérez 2006). As a result, it has been difficult to adequately evaluate the relative contribution of any changes in wintering areas to the decline of Loggerhead Shrike populations.

Photograph 1: Loggerhead Shrike captured in the State of Tamaulipas, northeastern Mexico. Resident or migrant? Photo by G.E. Pérez

Recently we completed a multi-year study where we; 1) linked North American breeding and Mexican wintering grounds of Loggerhead Shrikes using stable-hydrogen isotope (deuterium) and genetic (microsatellite DNA) assays, 2) evaluated moulting strategies of northern breeding populations, and 3) evaluated wintering habitat use by Loggerhead Shrikes in Mexico (for details see Pérez 2006). Here, we highlight major findings of this study and recommend future directions for Loggerhead Shrike research.

This research was part of G.E.P.
Master of Science thesis in the Department of Biology, University of Saskatchewan. It was supervised by K.A.H. in Environment Canada (Canadian Wildlife Service), and initiated in response to issues raised by the Western Loggerhead Shrike Recovery Team in prairie Canada. The fieldwork took place during 2002 and 2004 on the breeding grounds of prairie Canada and on the wintering grounds of north and central Mexico. As a result of this project, we developed successful collaborations with Drs. Alberto Lafón Terrazas, Universidad Autónoma de Chihuahua, and Jorge Vega Rivera, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Mexico, which led to two years of successful funding for two undergraduate Mexican students to work in Canada for the Canadian Wildlife Service, Prairie and Northern Region (Pedro Calderon and Alejandro Donatti).

MAJOR FINDINGS

The major findings of G.E.P. master's thesis titled "Migratory Connectivity and wintering habitat structure of Loggerhead Shrikes: Inferences from stable hydrogen isotope and microsatellite DNA analyses" were the following:

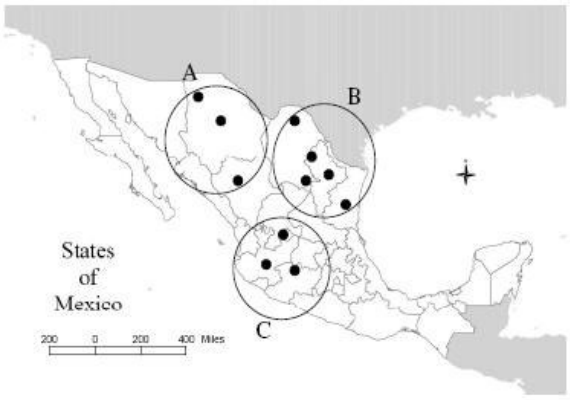

Figure 1. Sampling locations of Loggerhead Shrikes in Mexico. Region A represents north-central Mexico; Region B, represents northeastern Mexico; and Region C, represents south-central Mexico. Black dots in each sampling region are specific sampling locations.

1. - Deuterium analyses of feathers, indicated that migratory Loggerhead Shrikes wintering in Mexico occurred in the northeastern (13.2%) and south-central (87.9%) region of Mexico (see Fig. 1 and Pérez and Hobson 2007). The criteria used to separate "residents" from "migrants" using stable isotopes was based on, first, determining expected deuterium values for feathers grown in Mexico and then comparing them to observed deuterium values of all birds sampled in Mexico. We categorized birds as "residents" if their observed deuterium values were within the expected values for Mexico. All birds with feathers more depleted in deuterium than values expected for Mexico were categorized as "migrants" (see Pérez and Hobson 2007).

2. - Microsatellite DNA of feathers and assignment tests, suggested that wintering migrant shrikes occupied north central (18.6%) and northeastern (20.3%) Mexico. As for the criteria used to separate "residents" from "migrants using genetics, we first collected DNA from birds sampled in prairie Canada to create a "genetic template of prairie Canada shrikes". We then used that template, and the help of a statistical package, to probabilistically assign individuals of unknown provenance (all those sampled in Mexico) to the genetic template made from individuals of known provenance (prairie Canada) (See Pérez 2006).

3. - Deuterium analyses of feathers, indicated that northern breeding populations of Loggerhead Shrike have a suspended moulting strategy whereby their first primary is moulted on the breeding grounds but subsequent flight feathers show increasing probability of being moulted on the wintering grounds (see Pérez and Hobson 2006).

4. - Differential habitat occupancy analyses between resident vs. migrant shrikes in northeastern Mexico, suggested that resident shrikes occupied structurally different habitats than those sites occupied by migrants. To separate residents and migrants in this area we used the stable isotope approach.

Photograph 2: Loggerhead Shrike surveying the Coahuila State landscape for its next prey. Photo by G.E. Pérez.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

After completing a multi-year study on linking breeding and wintering grounds of the Loggerhead Shrike and evaluating their winter habitat use in northeastern Mexico, we encourage the following recommendations for future research:

1. *An investigation of clinal moulting strategy using stable hydrogen isotope analyses.*

This would require collecting Loggerhead Shrike feathers along a north-south transect within the species range. It is possible that physiological demands of long-distance migration may promote differences among shrike populations at different latitudes, and result in several ecological and morphological effects, such as suspended moulting strategy in northern populations of Loggerhead Shrikes to perhaps compensate for shorter breeding seasons (Pérez and Hobson 2006). Moreover, migratory shrikes may need to get to the wintering grounds early if competition for suitable wintering territories is high. When using deuterium analysis to create migratory connectivity, we recommend the innermost primary (P1) feather as a good indicator of breeding location and the innermost tertial (S9) feather as an indicator of winter location (Pérez and Hobson 2006).

2. *An investigation of clinal variation in genetic structure of all breeding populations across the species range.*

This would also require collecting tissue samples for DNA analyses (i.e. blood, feathers) from birds across the species range. We believe that a more complete understanding of breeding affiliation of populations would potentially reduce uncertainty when using assignment test to train individuals to breeding populations (See Pérez 2006). Currently, Amy Chabot and Steve Lougheed of Queen's University are conducting a broad-scale genetics analysis of Loggerhead Shrikes across their range.

Photograph 3: Common observed shrike habitat in the State of Coahuila in northeastern Mexico. Photo by G.E. Pérez.

3. *Better refinement of winter habitat use and further tests of habitat segregation among resident and migrant shrikes in Mexico.*

This would require measuring prey availability and foraging success at the various sites and the use of stable isotope approach for separating resident and migrants. It is possible that the differences in habitat occupancy we have measured between residents and migrants are driven by intraspecific competition.

4. *Test whether shrikes (residents and migrants alike) are being limited by the availability of suitable winter habitat, as a possible mechanism contributing to continental declines in shrike populations in North America.*

We have established that Mexico is an important wintering area for Loggerhead Shrikes. The question now is whether or not current and projected land-use in Mexico is influencing the demographics of Loggerhead Shrike populations in North America. This would require quantification of available suitable wintering habitat throughout the winter range in Mexico. We surmise that habitat availability may be a limiting factor for both resident and migratory shrike populations in northeastern Mexico. However, there appears to be more wintering habitat available in Mexico than in heavily agriculturalized areas of the United States like Texas and the Gulf Coast. An analysis of landcover change and population trends of shrikes throughout their wintering grounds would assist in identifying potential factors causing declines of this species.

FINAL THOUGHTS

We now know a great deal more about the genetic structure and migratory movements of Loggerhead Shrikes (e.g., Vallianatos 2001, Hobson and Wassennar 2001, Pérez and Hobson 2007) than we did 7 years ago, but the information is still only fragmentary. For this reason, we highly recommend broad-level studies to explore evolutionary trade-offs (i.e. migration timing), adaptation and habitat use by Loggerhead Shrike across its range. We also encourage working closely with our American and Mexican colleagues to identify factors affecting the decline of the Loggerhead Shrike on the breeding, stopover and wintering grounds.

We were not surprised that the stable isotope and genetic results did not agree on the proportion of resident and migrants in each sampling region in Mexico. Inherent differences in the bases of these techniques resulted in different estimates. Fundamentally, the genetic technique does not have the resolving power of the stable isotope approach but will be useful in revealing potential east-west differences among source populations. In addition, the stable hydrogen isotope approach can track the latitudinal movements of individuals in contemporary times (i.e. from one moulting event to the next), whereas, genetics tracks the movements of genes in evolutionary times (based on expected mutation rates).

If characteristics on the stopover sites of the U.S. or the wintering grounds in Mexico are indeed affecting breeding ground productivity and survival, then protecting those stopover or wintering habitats may represent the greatest conservation benefit in terms of maintaining stable breeding populations, while ramifications of conserving those stopover or wintering habitats may contribute to maintaining overall population's genetic diversity.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks to Alberto Lafón Terrazas and Jorge Vega Rivera for all their help with Mexican logistics. We are grateful to the Canadian Wildlife Service, Prairie Northern Region though their Endangered Species Recovery Program, Saskatchewan Environment Resource Award, Orville Erickson Memorial Scholarship Fund, Kathleen S. Anderson Award and Dr. Malcolm Ramsay Memorial Student Award for their monetary support. Many thanks to Stephen Lougheed and his "Angels", especially Amy Chabot for all their assistance with genetic analyses and to Len Wassennar for conducting the isotopic analyses. And

thanks to all the individuals who assisted collecting samples across prairie Canada and Mexico (too many to name all), especially Lea Craig-Moore, Manuel Ochoa and Fernando Alvarado.

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New SCO/SOC Representative on North American Bird Banding Council

After 11 years of exemplary service as the SCO representative on North American Banding Council, Brenda Dale (Canadian Wildlife Service, Edmonton) is stepping down. She will be replaced by Wendy Easton (Canadian Wildlife Service, Delta, BC). Many thanks are given to Brenda for her excellent service on our behalf.

Susan Hannon

Juvenile Loggerhead Shrike in Saskatchewan. Photo by Randy McCulloch. Photo reprinted from Nature Saskatchewan's Nature Views newspaper. Issue 149. Spring 2007.

A simple device to track the breeding events of altricial nestlings

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"This little homemade device really makes an easier job of calculating hatch/fledge dates and nestling ages of large purple martin (PM) colonies". Although it is made specifically for use with purple martins, it can easily be adapted to any other species of bird. The "calendar" (Figure 1) shows the months that span the PM breeding time for the Point Pelee National Park area in Leamington, southwest Ontario. The "scale" shows the number of eggs, followed by average incubation time, followed by average nestling phase (Figure 2). Both are printed out from a simple Excel worksheet.

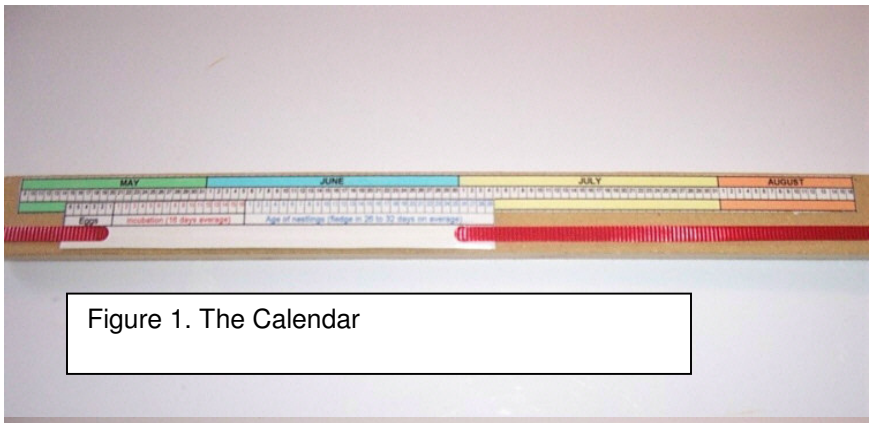

Figure 1. The Calendar

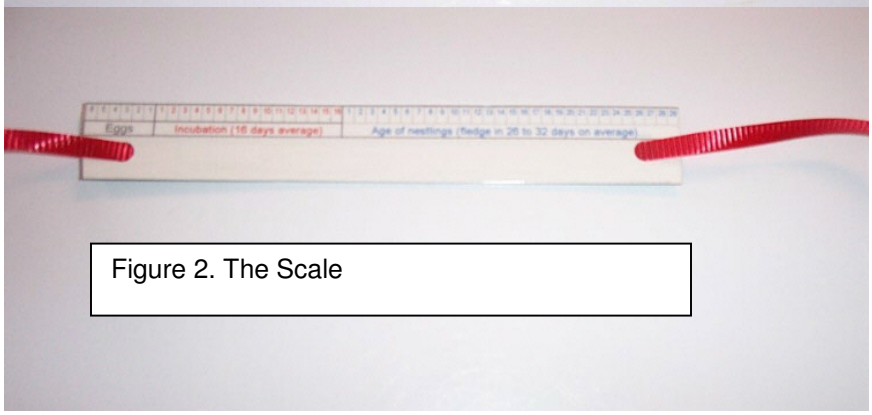

Figure 2. The Scale

It is made as a “slide rule” device, and sealed with paper to protect it. This isn’t necessary, but it is good when it is taken out into the field. It makes the device sturdy and protected from dirt/damage. Gluing a printed out “calendar” and “scale”, to a firm paper or poster board to keep it sturdy, makes the device. The date checking is done by just positioning the scale against the calendar.

As long as the field workers make sure to check nests *at least* every 5 days during the egg-laying stage, then it is easy to pinpoint the date that the first egg is laid. (Unless clutch-size is less than 5, then a 5-day checking schedule will result in variance of one or more days). Once the field worker knows these two things: date of the first egg, and the total clutch size, then he can position the total "Eggs" number under the calendar date of the first egg laid, and then read along the scale to see hatching and fledging dates. (For example: A nest was checked on May 22nd and had 3 eggs. Next check on May 27th showed 5 eggs. Then the field worker knows that the clutch is completed, since no new eggs were laid on May 25,26, or 27. So he can position the "Egg" counter with "5" under May 20th, to get hatch/fledge dates.)

The device is used by almost all members of the Essex County Purple Martin Association. If you use the middle point of the published ranges for purple martins’ incubation and nestling phase, then you could make predications very accurately about the fledging dates. This device helped the members of the association to watch many broods take their first flight. It has really added a great dimension to their “hobby!” This device is helpful to researchers who manipulate numerous avian nests and nestlings and also when there are many volunteers involved in a project. We are ready to provide any information on the device and also to give sample models for anybody to copy

Purple Martins. Photo by Frode Jacobsen

Wild Turkeys in Kootenay National Park

These Wild Turkeys in Kootenay National Park were photographed by Andy Dibb, Kootenay National Park Wildlife Specialist, on January 18, 2007 at the mile hill just south of Radium Hot Springs, BC**.**

Kootenay is the only national park where you could get a photo like this. St. Lawrence Islands and Point Pelée National Parks have Wild Turkeys but of course they don't have bighorn sheep.

Wild Turkeys are not native to Kootenay National Park. They were introduced 17 years ago into areas adjacent to the park and their numbers have been increasing ever since. There have been as many as 157 recorded on the local Christmas Bird Count. (I remember one lady phoning in her results and said she counted 8 Wild Turkeys, then paused and said that were 9 before Thanksgiving!). Other than man there are only a few mammals like bobcats, coyotes and wolves that can catch and kill an adult Wild Turkey (the turkeys hate it when this happens) so to avoid be eaten they'll roost at night in trees.

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Theses in Canadian Ornithology

Davies, William Eric. 2007. Reproductive foraging ecology of five sympatrically breeding alcid seabirds. MSc thesis, Centre for Wildlife Ecology, Department of Biological Sciences, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC.

I used stable isotope methods to track the diets and habitat use of five sympatrically breeding Alcid seabirds throughout three stages of reproduction. Eggs, and nestling tissues were also collected in order to examine differences between items selected for provisioning offspring and those selected for self-feeding. This sampling protocol permitted an experimental field-based validation of isotopic discrimination for whole blood, which revealed that conventional lab-based estimates of this central parameter (~3.4%) are >200% higher than the field-based estimates calculated here (~1.2%). Using these field-based estimates, I show that the diets and habitat use of these five sympatric Alcids can differ between stages, as well as between adults and offspring. These results have implications for designing marine protected areas, and predicting the effects of climate-change, as well as for considering the evolutionary relationships between foraging and reproduction.

Kirk, Molly. 2006. Movement and foraging behaviours of Surf Scoters wintering in habitats modified by shellfish aquaculture. MSc thesis, Centre for Wildlife Ecology, Department of Biological Sciences, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC.

Surf Scoter. Photo by Tim Bowman

I investigated movement patterns and foraging effort of Surf Scoters wintering in two sites with shellfish aquaculture, one with clam and the other with mussel prey. Scoters at the clam site exhibited very little movement and high site fidelity, whereas scoters in the mussel habitats exhibited much larger movements. These habitat-specific movement patterns were likely related to temporal patterns of prey availability; clams remained relatively stable while mussels declined dramatically, depleted by scoters. Mussels occurring on aquaculture structures were novel prey favoured by foraging sea ducks because they occurred in higher densities with less defensive morphology than intertidal mussels. Surf Scoters did not respond to depletion of these mussels by intensifying effort but rather moved to alternate feeding areas. Though shellfish aquaculture has modified habitats in coastal British Columbia, these changes have not compromised scoter foraging opportunities and, in some cases, have improved the availability and quality of prey.

Middleton, Holly Alyse. 2006. Post-fledging behaviour and dispersal in American dippers. MSc thesis, Centre for Wildlife Ecology, Department of Biological Sciences, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC.

The post-fledging period is a critical stage in the avian life cycle since foraging skill development and dispersal decisions are known to influence survival and reproductive success. I studied parental care, begging patterns and natal dispersal decisions in fledgling American Dippers (*Cinclus mexicanus*). In contrast to nestling studies, begging varied with interannual variation in food abundance and not hunger

levels. Parents allocated food preferentially to the fledgling begging at the highest intensity and the closest proximity but decreased their response to variation in begging intensity as fledglings approached independence age. Dispersal varied with females, on average, leaving before males. Males that delayed dispersal beyond 12 days increased their likelihood of surviving to recruitment age and gaining a local breeding vacancy.

Pomeroy, Andrea C. 2006. Feeding and predation danger trade-offs in stopover site usage by Western Sandpipers (*Calidris mauri*). PhD thesis. Centre for Wildlife Ecology, Department of Biological Sciences, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC.

Western Sandpiper. Photo by George Jacobson

Migrant birds face a tradeoff at stopover sites between acquiring resources to fuel migration and avoiding predators. This tradeoff is crucial because the rapid acquisition of high-energy fuel for long-distance flight requires feeding in high-resource habitats, feeding intensely and carrying heavy loads of fat, all of which elevate predation danger. I investigated how migrant western sandpipers (*Calidris mauri*) trade off food and safety at both the site (within stopover) and landscape (among stopover) scales.

I studied within-site usage by sandpipers at Boundary Bay, located in the Strait of Georgia, in southwestern British Columbia. The mudflat is characterized by a strong feeding-danger gradient, with both food and danger decreasing with distance from the shoreline. I measured dropping densities on transects to evaluate how sandpipers distributed their usage across the mudflat. Dropping densities peaked at intermediate distances from shore, showing that sandpipers maximized neither energy gain (highest close to shore), nor safety (greatest far from shore). The observed pattern is that expected if these factors are traded off against each other. To test this hypothesis experimentally, I manipulated danger by adding obstructive cover to the open mudflat. As predicted, usage was lower on obstruction transects than controls; the difference in usage between control and obstruction transects was greatest near the obstruction; declined with distance from the obstruction; declined with distance from the obstruction; and was greater where food abundance was lower. Western sandpipers were also captured on noose carpets spread across these transects, which revealed that usage was mass-dependent: heavy individuals fed far from shore. A dynamic state variable model incorporating trade off assumptions predicted all of these patterns.

I investigated whether similar considerations applied at the landscape scale. Of 17 potential stopover sites for sandpipers in the Strait of Georgia and Puget Sound, only 8 were used on migration. Consideration of both food and safety better predicted stopover usage than either factor alone. Furthermore, heavy sandpipers predominated at safe stopover sites, while leaner birds used more dangerous sites. This thesis highlights the importance of the interaction between food abundance and danger from predators in studies of stopover site behaviour, usage, and site selection by migrant birds.

Wiens, Trevor, S. 2006. Habitat selection models for grassland birds at Canadian Forces Base Suffield. M.Sc. University of Alberta, Department of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences, Edmonton.

A method to robustly evaluate and select models was enhanced. This method was used to evaluate which remotely-sensed and GIS-based predictor variables were effective for modelling habitat selection of eleven grassland bird species.

Five years of point count (use / available) data were used. Resource selection functions using logistic regression were constructed. Models were evaluated using a method employing k-fold cross-validation and suitability classes to measure model predictive ability.

Methods to partially ameliorate threshold dependency were developed. This was applied to random, temporal, and spatial partitions of the data to evaluate general, temporal, and spatial model stability. This approach was proven to be superior to standard methods of single dimension model testing.

Evaluation of predictor variables revealed that models using an average year image to create vegetation indices and precipitation data were effective. The addition of topographic and soil information enhanced model performance for some species.

POETRY CORNER

COLD EASTER SUNDAY MARVEL
By Bob Nero

A swift shadow on the pavement
stopped me in my tracks ...
startled, I turned, looked up
and almost gasped at the
serene exactitude of its form
white gull descending beside me
the keenest image imaginable ...
Ring-billed Gull in a city parking lot
so close, my dog in the car barked;
hovering, a little wary of me
intent upon remnants of fries,
when I stepped backwards, away
it silently dropped, stepped and fed
mincing steps, wings up, balancing
then it lifted up with easy grace
scimitar wings against the blue sky
then down upon the ground again
stepping daintily and snatching
another morsel, quick, so alert
then crisp black wing tips flicking
up and away, so clean, so white
gull of my dreams aloft at last.

Ring-billed Gull. Photo by Frode Jacobsen.

The IV International Symposium on Breeding Birds in Captivity

The IV International Symposium on Breeding Birds in Captivity is a five-day event in honor of Dr. Jean Delacour, will be held in the Double Tree International Plaza in Toronto, Ontario, Canada from September 12th-16th, 2007. The symposium theme is *'Conservation Through Aviculture'* and will host some 40 international speakers ranging from ornithologists, zoologists, conservationists and aviculturists. For more information, please visit www.isbbc.org or write to ISBBC 637316 St. Vincent-Sydenham Townline, Meaford, Ontario, Canada, N4L 1W5 (416-910-AVES or 604-866-AVES).

2008 Sea Duck Conference

3RD NORTH AMERICAN
SEA DUCK CONFERENCE
NOVEMBER 10-14 2008 • QUÉBEC CITY

We are pleased to announce that the **Third North American Sea Duck Conference** will be held in Québec City, Canada, on 10-14 November 2008. This international conference is open to all researchers, managers and others interested in sea ducks. It will be hosted by the Canadian Wildlife Service (Québec Region), in partnership with the non-profit organization Regroupement Québec Oiseaux. Additional information on the conference is available on the following web site: http://www.seaduckconference2008.org

All relevant information regarding the conference should normally be available at the proper time through the above web site. For additional information, please use the following contacts:

Michel Robert (Chair of the Organizing committee)
michel.robert@ec.gc.ca
Phone: 418-649-8071

Jean-Pierre L. Savard (Chair of the Scientific committee)
jean-pierre.savard@ec.gc.ca
Phone: 418-648-3500

World Owl Conference 2007

31 October - 4 November
Groningen, The Netherlands

Birdlife International in The Netherlands, the Global Owl Project and the World Owl Trust are pleased to invite you to attend the World Owl Conference, which will be held in Groningen, The Netherlands from 31 October through 4 November 2007. A special workshop on Owl Survey and Monitoring Techniques will be held on October 31st.

www.worldowlconference.com

Help banding birds with Bruce Peninsula Bird Observatory!

Are you interested in observing and banding migrating birds for science? Then, you can volunteer at Cabot Head Research Station on Bruce Peninsula in Ontario. The Bruce Peninsula Bird Observatory (www.bpbo.ca) is looking for experienced, or not, volunteers to assist the bander-in-charge, Stéphan Menu, in spring (April 15 - June 12) and in fall (August 15 - October 31).

Housed on site in a well-furnished cottage (internet available), volunteers help in all aspects of the observatory activities. Every day, banding starts half an hour before sunrise. During 6 hours, the 15 mist nets are checked every half hour and captured birds are retreived and brought back to the banding lab where they are banded. Observations also take place at the same time. Immediately after, data for the day are compiled.

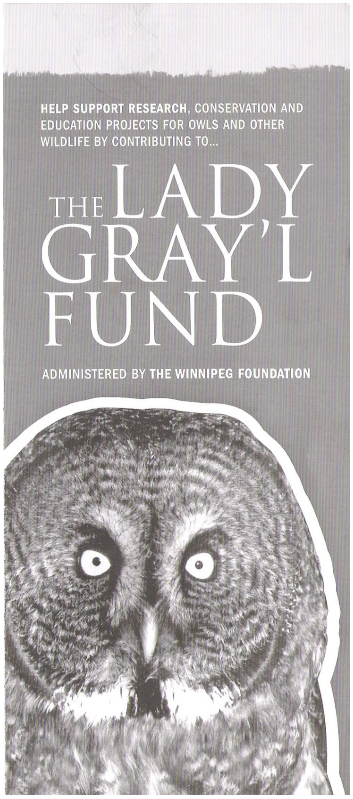
Afternoons are free, which give time to explore the wonderful Bruce Peninsula (National Park, Georgian Bay…). Volunteers who stay at least 3 weeks get $8/day for their food. Housing is offered for every one, in shared bedrooms.

Aerial view of the banding site

Adult male Sharp-shinned Hawk banded at Cabot Head. Photo courtesy of Stéphan Menu.

To get more information, visit our website at www.bpbo.ca and register as volunteer or contact me at stefmenu@hotmail.com.

Stéphan Menu
Field Ornithologist/Bander in Charge



LADY GRAY'L, a Great Gray Owl that served to educate and entertain many people, died of natural causes on October 13, 2005. This famous owl, taken from a nest as an injured chick in May 1984, was *21 1/2* years old when she died. For her full story, see the book *Lady Grail, Owl With A Mission* by R. Nero. Along with her handler, Dr. Bob Nero, Lady Gray'l was a frequent visitor to schools, shopping malls, nursing homes and at various conservation programs. Together they educated thousands about conservation. She was the most travelled owl in Manitoba, the most photographed individual bird in North America, and her name is well known beyond our own provincial borders.

It should be noted that Lady Gray'l and Dr. Nero played a major role in having the Great Gray Owl selected as Manitoba's official bird emblem in 1987. And in her memory, a fund has been established at The Winnipeg Foundation.

PURPOSE OF THE FUND

The LADY GRAY'L FUND will be used to fund research, conservation and education projects directly relating to owls and other wildlife. Priority will be given to owls and Manitoba-based projects. Only projects sponsored by charitable organizations within Canada are eligible for funding.

A decision group, along with The Winnipeg Foundation, will be responsible for selecting recipients.

name _____ _
address _____ _
city _____province _____ _ postal code -_____
telephone _____e-mail _____ ____

Enclosed* is my *donation of:

0$50 0 $100 0 $250 0 $500 0 $1,000 other: $ __ I wish to pay with: 0 VISA 0 MasterCard 0 cheque
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expiry date _____signature _____
I will make* a *regular donation* of _____to *be paid 0 annually 0 semi-annually 0 quarterly 0 monthly

I authorize The Winnipeg Foundation to receive this regular donation
for a period _____of year(s) or until notified by me, by
0 credit card 0 post-dated cheque 0 automatic debit from account *(If debit, please include* a *voided cheque for the account from which you wish* to *make your pre-authorized donation.)*
signature _____

Please make cheques payable to **The Winnipeg Foundation,** with a memo on the cheque stating: **"Lady Gray'! Fund". *Thank you!***
Mail to: The Winnipeg Foundation 1350 - One Lombard Place Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B OX3
For more information, contact The Winnipeg Foundation at (204) 944-9474.

The Winnipeg Foundation registered charity no.: 119300960 RR0001

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RENOUVELLEMENT / ADHÉSION

Ce formulaire peut être utilisé lors d'un renouvellement ou pour adhérer à la SOC. N'hésitez pas à le transmettre à d'autres ou à l'afficher pour assurer une plus grande diffusion et de nouvelles adhésions. Les dons sont acceptés (la SOC a le statut d'organisation à but non lucratif et peut émettre des reçus pour fins d'impôt). Les renouvellements pour plus d'une année sont privilégiés; cela réduit les frais d'administration et l'envoi de rappels annuels. Pour en savoir plus sur la SOC, vous pouvez visiter le site http://www.sco-soc.ca/.

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Toutes les personnes qui font un don de 10$ et plus recevront un reçu pour fins d'impôt; les membres de soutien en recevront un de 25$ par année de participation. La SOC a le statut d'organisation à but non lucratif et émet des reçus pour fins d'impôt.

S.V.P. Faire les chèques au nom de la ***Société des Ornithologistes du Canada****.*

Faire parvenir à :

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Society of Canadian Ornithologists/
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Standing Committees and Work Groups

See Page 32 for contact information for those with # beside name.

Doris Huestis Speirs Award Committee (annual award for excellence in Canadian Ornithology): David Bird, chair, #

Research Awards Committee (mandate: annual selection of research candidates, fall call for applications, selection and announcement by April of following year, members appointed and rotated) Four awards: James L. Baillie IKS, Taverner (2 awards) 0.5K$. Fred Cooke Travel Award. Bob Clark, E-mail: bob.clark@ec.gc.ca

Meetings Committee: Charles Francis #, Sue Hannon #

Picoides Committee: Rob Warnock (chair) #, Ken Otter #, Jean-Pierre Savard, E-mail: pierre.savard@ec.gc.ca Dorothy Diamond, 247 English Settlement Road, Stanley, NB E6B 2E9, Voice (506) 367-3181, E-mail: doroth@nbnet.nb.ca; Andrea Pomeroy, Centre for Wildlife Ecology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia, V5A 1S6, Voice: (604) 940-4724, E-mail: apomeroy@sfu.ca

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Finance and Investment Committee: Pierre Lamothe #

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Ornithological Council Representatives Lesley Evans Ogden, Email: *lesleyje@interchange.ubc.ca*, Liana Zanette Email: lzanette@uwo.ca

North American Banding Council Representative Wendy Easton, Voice: 604-940-4673; Fax: 604-946-7022; Email: *wendy.easton@ec.gc.ca*

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