



Wilson's Phalarope

Doug Gilroy

range and suggests the possibility of their having nested.

¹GODFREY, W. E. 1966. *The birds of Canada*. Bull. 203. Biol. Ser. 73. Nat. Mus. of Can. 428 p.

²NERO, R. W. 1963. *Birds of the Lake Athabasca region, Saskatchewan*. Sask. Nat. Hist. Soc. Regina, Sask. Spec. Pub. 5. 143 p.

³PREBLE, E. A. 1908. *A biological investigation of the Athabasca-Mackenzie region*. U.S. Dept. Agric. N. Am. Fauna Ser. 27. 574 p.

GREAT GRAY OWL IMPALED ON BARBED WIRE

by R. W. NERO*

The seriousness with which ornithologists view mortality factors and the scarcity of records of keen-sighted owls becoming caught on barbed wire is indicated by two separate accounts published in the December, 1973, *Wilson Bulletin*. In these two cases, adult Great Horned Owls were involved and both were alive when found. One was impaled on four barbs in its eye; though part of the fence wire

was cut out and the embedded portion was removed by a veterinarian, the bird died two days later. This was in Missouri. In the second incident, observed in Pennsylvania, an owl had become impaled by the skin at the base of one wing; the wing bone was broken and the wing was almost severed.

The following report of entrapment of a Great Gray Owl is likely the first of its kind. This species is known to suffer unusually high mortality when it occasionally ventures into settled regions. Great Gray Owls appeared in exceptionally high numbers over a large area of Manitoba in the winter of 1973/74 and both road kills and gunning kills have been reported.

In early March, 1974, Conservation Officer Robert J. Buck, Pine Falls (about 50 miles northeast of Winnipeg), reported that a local resident had released a live Great Gray Owl from a barbed wire fence. When contacted the following day he visited the site, tracked the wounded bird across the snow for a half mile, captured it and eventually sent it to Winnipeg. Though efforts were made by Chris Ridley, Birdwarren Sanctuary, to repair the superficial damage to its wing, the bird died. The owl, an adult female, according to Spencer G. Sealy is now a scientific study specimen in the collection of the Zoology Museum, University of Manitoba.

Because of the unusual nature of this incident, I wrote to Mrs. Elsie Carlson, who had found and rescued the owl, and she kindly supplied the following details of the event which happened on February 26, 1974.

"I was looking from my kitchen window in our mobile home which is nestled in a bluff of trembling aspen (poplar) and birch, just off P.T.H. No. 11 highway. I noticed a black object near a fence. The background was all deep snow and the black object aroused my curiosity. My husband and I then both observed the black object with a pair of binoculars. The object suddenly took the shape of a large bird and it seemed to be struggling. It was much too large to be a raven so I decided to investigate further.

*546 Coventry Road,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

LONGEVITY RECORD FOR BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON: 16-1/2 YEARS

by C. STUART HOUSTON*

On July 7, 1956, I banded 21 nestling Black-crowned Night Herons in a small colony located by nature columnist Doug Gilroy, along the banks of the Qu'Appelle River, 6 miles east of Craven, Saskatchewan (50°40'N - 104°30'W).

On February 15, 1973, one of these herons, bearing band No. 547-24244, was found sitting on a fence, apparently unable to fly, near the Cape Romain National Wildlife Refuge, Awendaw, South Carolina (32°40'N - 79°50'W). It was brought by a neighborhood youngster to Burkett S. Neely Jr., the refuge manager, but died during the night.

This bird reached an age of 16 years, 7 months and 8 days. The band itself was in excellent condition and remains on the heron, which has been mounted for public display at the refuge. The oldest heron of this species that I have located in the literature is one that reached 14 years, 10 months, listed by Rydzewski in *The Ring* 34: 178, 1963.

This was, however, a short-lived record. Less than 5 months later, on July 9, 1973, a Black-crowned Night Heron banded as a nestling in Ohio near the southwest corner of Lake Erie, was collected for pesticide analysis within 30 miles of its banding place. It had been banded on June 6, 1952, and was slightly more than 21 years old. I am indebted to Jay M. Sheppard of the U.S. Bird Banding Laboratory for forwarding this record and to Laurel F. Van Camp, naturalist at the Crane Creek Wildlife Experiment Station for permission to publish this record.

*863 University Drive.
Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0J8.

"I strapped on my snowshoes and with a rabbit snare and stick to hold this big bird away I went to help him. When I got to him I was afraid that he might decide to bite me. I snared his head but while I was busy doing this he got me by the hand with the claws from both feet. My woolen gloves were no protection I can assure you. My next thought was, what do I do now in this predicament? With my free hand I took the stick and put it next to his feet. He removed his claws from my hand (which really hurt and was bleeding) and sank his claws into the stick instead. Then, with my hand that was not wounded I grabbed both his feet above the claws, and held him upside down while I attempted to free his wing from the barbed wire.

("The barbed wire strand was about three feet from the ground but was hanging loose about 18 inches above the snow. The owl may have tried to land on the wire and caught his wing in the process. I first noticed the owl about noon hour on a calm day with temperature about 30 above).

"At this stage of the game it would be safe to say that my heart was beating about as fast as it could. I didn't want to injure the owl anymore than he was, but it was necessary to pull his wing free of the wire. Finally, I did free him and then turned him away from me, and he fluttered away about 10 feet. He then turned around and looked at me. I turned around and walked home to nurse my hand.

"I got in touch with the local conservation officer who captured the owl the following day. I learned from the officer that the owl had followed me most of the way home. Neighbors tell me that the owl had been in this area for the past two weeks and had no fear of buildings, houses, etc. Knowing of his owl's fate now, I wish I had been of more assistance to him.

"I would appreciate your writing a note for publication in your local natural history bulletin. You may wish to note that my rescue of the Great Gray Owl was an ordeal for both of us, or I am 70 years of age."