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LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE BANDING ON THE PRAIRIES

C. STUART HOUSTON, 863 University Drive, Saskatoon, SK S7N 0J8, KEN D. DE SMET, Wildlife and Ecosystem Protection Branch, 200 Saulteaux Crescent, Winnipeg, MB R3J 3W3, and DOUGLAS M. COLLISTER, Ursus Ecosystem Management Ltd., 3426 Lane Crescent SW, Calgary, AB T3E 5X2

The Loggerhead Shrike was labelled by COSEWIC as threatened throughout Canada in 1986 and this designation remains in place for western Canada. In eastern Canada the status was raised to endangered in 2000 (COSEWIC 2001).² Since this was one of the species of special interest to the late Wayne C. Harris, and since knowledge of migration routes and winter quarters can be important for any threatened species, we reviewed the banding records through 2001 for the three prairie provinces.

Wayne banded his first 134 shrikes as a subpermittee, and the next 1666 under his full permit. In 1990 alone, he located 241 Loggerhead Shrike nests, which contained a total of 879 young, about half of which were old enough to band.³ Although he quit banding shrikes after the 1991 season, he was by far the most important bander of Loggerhead Shrikes in Saskatchewan and remains in second place for shrikes banded on the prairies (Table 1).

We have figures for almost all the Loggerhead Shrikes (285) banded by early Saskatchewan banders through to the end of 1954, but we do not have exact numbers of Loggerhead Shrikes banded in Alberta and Manitoba before the banding records were computerized in 1955. Another 8115 Loggerhead Shrikes were banded on the prairies between 1955 and 2000, most by Wayne Harris and the second and third authors of this paper.

From the early banding of 285 Loggerhead Shrikes in Saskatchewan and an unknown number in the two adjoining provinces, there were five recoveries of Saskatchewan birds and two of Alberta birds (Table 1). Since 1955 there have been 11 recoveries of dead birds and one trapping and release of a live bird (in Texas on 5 March!) from the 8115 individuals banded. This is an encounter rate of only 0.15%, less than one-tenth of the Saskatchewan reporting rate prior to 1954. This is part of a general trend observed for

most species banded in Saskatchewan, whereby the novelty/curiosity factor on the part of band finders resulted in a higher reporting rate in earlier years. In addition, before 1955, when the encounter rate for Saskatchewan shrikes was 1.75%, it was more common for people to shoot shrikes, in part because the shrike is disliked for its habit of killing small birds and then impaling them on thorns and barbed wire fences.

To learn the migration pathways and wintering grounds of prairie shrikes, we have combined the recoveries of all birds banded both before and after 1955. The geographic distribution of wintering birds is evident from the list of states: Texas, 8, all in late fall, winter and early spring; Oklahoma, 2 (in mid-winter); and Kansas, 1 (January). Two reported from Missouri in September and June, were evidently in migration. In addition, one flightless young banded in extreme southwestern Manitoba hit an object in extreme southeastern Saskatchewan, only about 10 km west of where it was banded, but sufficient to place the recovery in a different province. Three were found in the same province where banded, in August of the same year, within less than two months after banding. One has less confidence in the other two from the same province, one because of an inexact date, and one because it was reported as "band only."

Finally, the Alberta and Manitoba Loggerhead Shrike projects involved checking into the rates at which surviving adults and juveniles, many with a colour band as well as an aluminum band, were detected in subsequent years within the region where they were first banded. Collister and De Smet (1997), based on results from 1987 to 1994, found that rates of return in the year following banding were 3 of 249 (1.2%) for juveniles and 31 of 96 (32%) of adults in southeastern Alberta and 27 of 3716 (0.85%) juveniles and 22 of 140 (16%) for adults in southwestern

Manitoba.¹ Ninety-five per cent of adults returned within 4.7 km of their previous nest site, with movements up to 29 km. Surprisingly, Loggerhead Shrike territories were more often re-occupied by new adults than by the previous year's occupants.

Note: Early Saskatchewan Loggerhead Shrike banders, who banded 123 shrikes, but had no recoveries, were: Atkinson, 1; Bard, 5; Baynton, 2; Blakeley, 5; Briggs, 7; JR Carter, 1; Gold, 4; Hammond, 6; Harper, 13; Lang, 20; Lloyd, 11; Myers, 10; Street, 18; Wotherspoon, 20. Twenty additional early banders banded no Loggerhead Shrikes.

Post-1955 banders, who banded 355 shrikes, without any recoveries, were: in Alberta, G. Booth, 3; G.R. Ebel, 33; R.E. Gehlert, 5; C.G. Hampson, 9; Edgar T. Jones, 64; JK Lowther, 2; AF Oeming, 2; E.Pletz, 9; D. Prescott, 39; J.D. Rising, 1; J.K. Schmutz, 69: H.E. Smith, 6; D.W.A. Whitfield, 1; in Saskatchewan, R.E. Gehlert, 9; B. Johns, 17; M.R. Lein, 5; B Matthews, 3; J.B. Millar, 5; S.G. Sealy, 10; A.R. Smith, 40; D.W.A. Whitfield, 19; in Manitoba: D.R.M. Hatch, 1.

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		Long	972	1012	973	972	975	1050	931				07.4	9/6	981	920	970	1012	942	920	941	972	985	1051	1061			
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		Year State	1938 Oklahoma	1939 Sask	1933 Texas	1934 Texas	1942 Texas	1955 Sask	1931 Missouri						1991 Texas	1991 Kansas	1992 Manitoba	1995 Sask	1972 Texas	1988 Texas	1993 Missouri	1989 Oklahoma	1992 Texas	1991 Sask	1968 Sask			
		Day	20	9	22	9	ω	24	23				ч	ဂ	27	7	13	က	22	ω	9	30		ω	21			
		Month	Dec	May	Dec	Oct	Apr	Mar	Sep				N O	Mar	Ang	Jan	Aug	Jan	Nov	Jan	Jun	Jan	Apr	Aug	Aug			
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	Z	Through 1954 ba	Fredeen	Hedlin	Horning	Horning	Loewen	Matthews	Siemens	14 other banders	Total pre-1955	After 1955	20000	Collister	De Smet	De Smet	De Smet	De Smet	Harrissub	Harris	Harris	Harris	Harris	Harris	Houston	20 other banders	Total post-1955	* denotes adult banded; all others were flightless young

42

Number of Loggerhead Shrikes banded by that bander is given with first recovery