



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Office of the Secretary
Press Service



Release - Immediate

May 11, 1923.

FOLLOWING THE FLIGHT OF BIRDS.

Sportsmen, ornithologists, and others interested in bird migration and the protection of game birds will find information of value in a new United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin, 1145, Migration Records from Wild Ducks and Other Birds Banded in the Salt Lake Valley, Utah, by Alexander Wetmore, assistant biologist, Bureau of Biological Survey.

Bands were placed on 1,241 individuals of 23 species of birds, the majority on wild ducks of 9 species. Returns were received from 12 species. Of these, 185 birds were retaken out of 1,195 banded.

Many mallards apparently remain in ponds and channels kept open by the inflow of spring water after the more extensive bodies of water are closed by ice. Such birds pass north in suitable localities as far as the Snake River in Idaho. The majority of green-winged teals, cinnamon teals, and spoonbills seem to leave Utah to winter in California. Part of the pintails, after leaving Utah, go to California to winter in the interior valleys, while others cross to the Great Plains and go southward to the Gulf Coast in Texas. The spring migration carries the latter birds northward through the plains again, and eastward as far as western Missouri and north at least into southern Canada.

Details concerning the returns on gadwalls, redheads, white-faced glossy ibises, great blue herons, snowy herons, American coots, and a double crested cormorant are included in the record in tabulated form. As an example of how some of these returns come in may be cited the case of a Mexican peon at Mexcaltitan, Territory of Tepic, Mexico, who brought a bit of aluminum to a Japanese labor contractor, saying he had found it on the leg of a heron that he had killed and eaten. The band was returned to the Biological Survey, at Washington, D.C.

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