92Z/00019 **Differential harvest of male and female mallards under conventional and point system regulations**
J. K. Ringelman, *Wildlife Society Bulletin*, 19(3), 1991, pp 258-267.

Harvest estimates for immature *Anas platyrhynchos* during 1980-1989 wre used to evaluate whether conventional bag and point system regulations affected the sex ratio (males per female) in the US Central Flyway mallard harvest. Although the point system is effective at directing harvest between male and female mallards, it may be a practical management alternative only if incentives are offered to encourage its use. -from Author

92Z/00020 **Survival and movements of released rehabilitated bald eagles**
M. Martell, P. Redig, J. Nibe, G. Buhl & D. Frenzel, *Journal of Raptor Research*, 25(3), 1991, pp 72-76.

Nineteen *Haliaeetus leucocephalus* which had been injured and successfully rehabitated were released and radiotracked. The birds were released during the winter months of 1987-1990 along the Mississippi River in Minnesota. Survival of 13 eagles (68.4%) for >6 wk after release was documented, as was mortality for three. One released female nested for three years following her release and produced one chick in each of two of those years. -from Authors

92Z/00021 **Effects of forestry on grouse populations: case studies from the Thuringian and Bohemian forests, Central Europe**
S. Klaus, *Ornis Scandinavica*, 22(3), 1991, pp 218-223.

In the past, clearing activities causing openings in the closed forest canopy, combined with primitive forms of agriculture and removal of litter resulted in poor soils favouring pine and Ericaceae. These activities created new habitats for capercaillie *Tetrao urogallus*, black grouse *Tetrao tetrix* and sometimes for hazel grouse *Bonasa bonasia*. Modern forestry (large-scale clearcutting, reduced rotation time, use of biocides and fertilizers) are detrimental to capercaillie, hazel grouse, and (in combination with modern forms of agriculture and tourism) black grouse. The best forest management for forest grouse is natural regeneration of trees and small-scale felling resulting in a high level of vegetation heterogeneity. New problems have arisen from the effects of acid rain and/or the input of atmospheric nitrogen into forest ecosystems. These can change ground vegegation, reproductive success of grouse, and forest health. -from Author

92Z/00022 **Rooting for the underdogs**
J. Scott, *BBCF Wildlife*, 9(1), 1991, pp 38-45.

In recent years, the African wild dog *Lycaon pictus* has declined dramatically in numbers because of habitat loss, dwindling supplies of prey, disease and extermination campaigns. Because wild dogs are highly sociable, once a number of the pack has a disease or is poisoned the rest of the pack are likely to suffer the same fate. It is not necessary to try to protect wild dogs, but a big problem will be enlisting support because of their (un)popular image.
-G.M.Sheail

92Z/00023 **Factors related to grizzly bear-human interactions in Denali National Park**
D. M. Albert & R. T. Bowyer, *Wildlife Society Bulletin*, 19(3), 1991, pp 339-349.

Although improved management has reduced the number of more serious incidents between *Ursus arctos horribilis* and people in Denali, the rate of interactions has increased from 80 per million visitors in 1987 to 197 per million visitors in 1989. Most interactions in frontcountry areas occurred in early June and late August, and probably involved bears habituated to humans. Backcountry interactions were strongly correlated with the number of people riding shuttle buses and may have been caused by less-habituated bears moving from frontcountry to backcountry areas, or from seasonal changes in habitat selection by bears. -from Authors

92Z/00024 **Geographic information sytems for assessing habitat and estimating population of red pandas in Langtang National Park, Nepal**
P. Yonzon, R. Jones & J. Fox, *Ambio*, 20(7), 1991, pp 285-288.

Results of the study suggest a population of 24 *Ailurus fulgens* isolated into four or five groups by physical barriers such as rivers and high ridges. Unless these patches of core habitat are protected from cattle grazing and other human disturbances, red pandas are destined for extinction in Langtang National Park. -from Authors

92Z/00025 **Applications of genetics to management and conservation of cetaceans**
R. Lande, *Report - International Whaling Commission, Special Issue*, 13, 1991, pp 301-311.

Molecular genetic analysis can help to distinguish populations that are reproductively isolated and therefore demographically distinct. Genetic analysis of cetacean populations at and below the species level may lead to substantial reevaluation of IWC stock divisions. Demographic factors are likely more important than genetic ones in determining the minimum viable population size (necessary to reduce extinction probability to a low level in the near future).
-from Author

92Z/00026 **Geographic variation in external morphology of the spinner dolphin *Stenella longirostris* in the eastern Pacific and implications for conservation**
W. F. Perrin, P. A. Akin & J. V. Kashiwada, *Fishery Bulletin*, 89(3), 1991, pp 411-428.

Variation in colour pattern, dorsal fin shape, and body length exhibit sharp north/south gradients centered at about 5-10°N and east/west gradients at 120-125°W longitude. A conservation zone with boundaries in these regions would provide protection for the morphologically unique eastern spinner dolphin *Stenella longirostris orientalis*. A radial pattern of geographic variation in the E Pacific and a complex pattern of discordant variation outside the core range of *S. l. orientalis* suggest that the present separate managament of 'whitebelly' spinner dolphins north and south of the Equator may not be justified on the grounds of conservation of distinct populations. -from Authors

92Z/00027 **Corky come home**
P. Spong, *BBC Wildlife*, 9(3), 1991, pp 164-171.

Killer whales *Orcinus orca* have an intricate web of nuclear and extended families. An orca pod was captured in Pender Harbour, British Columbia in 1969, One animal (Corky) was kept at Sea World in San Diego and had six pregnancies in her 21 yr of captivity, all resulting in stillbirths of calves that soon died. If she could be returned to her pod off Vancouver Island where there are whales that speak her language, they would probably welcome her back. -G.M.Sheail

92Z/00028 **Large-scale planing for assessment and recovery of humpback whale populations**
S. K. Katona, *Memoirs - Queensland Museum*, 30(2), 1991, pp 297-305.

Planning to help *Megaptera novaeangliae* populations recover from past commercial hunting must acknowledge their seasonal diversity of habitats, frequently governed by different nations, where they are affected by human activities such as shipping, fishing, dredging, waste disposal, etc. Some populations may require many decades to reach desired population size, owing to the whales' tendency to return to traditional locations and their slow rate of reproduction. Monitoring programs must be long term. The US Humpback Whale Recovery Plan is an example of a large scale plan covering three stocks of humpback whales in two oceans. A research proposal (Years of the North Atlantic Humpback) to assess population sizes and movements by an intensive international synoptic study throughout the summer and winter range of the species, is summarized.
-from Author

92Z/00029 **New developments in feral horse contraception and their potential application to wildlife**
J. W. Turner Jr & J. F. Kirkpatrick, *Wildlife Society Bulletin*, 19(3), 19(3), pp 350-359.