

The Raptor Literature

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INTRODUCTION

We are currently experiencing a dramatic change in scholarly disciplines, as we shift from traditional print publications to electronic forms of communication. During this transition, many venerable journals are producing parallel electronic versions and others are completely discontinuing their print versions. Many libraries are discarding large quantities of paper copies of infrequently consulted publications and turning instead to electronic text, data storage, and information transfer. Simply put, the world of information storage and transfer is a moving target.

That said, this chapter provides a brief overview of important recent global raptor literature, lists the major technical journals with useful raptor content, and highlights the most important databases containing raptor literature. Emphasis is on identifying entry points into

relevant raptor literature, rather than providing a thorough historical review. We focus on regions most familiar to us, and have touched lightly on the raptor literature of some parts of the world.

Raptor researchers suffer from two chronic problems: too little information and too much information. Traditionally, most researchers, regardless of their discipline, have suffered from a lack of access to the whole spectrum of global literature. Few libraries offer comprehensive coverage of all types of raptor literature, and even now, the major online abstracting services, although extremely valuable, do not yet provide access to the full text of most articles. Language differences also have posed perennial barriers to communication, and few, if any, abstracting services adequately cover the literature in all of the world's major languages.

Now, with a flood of information on its way onto the worldwide web, we run the risk of descending from the Information Age into a state of information chaos. As a result, raptor literature is becoming increasingly vast and amorphous. In his chapter on this topic in the first edition of this manual, LeFranc (1987) stated that approximately 370 and 1,030 raptor-related publications were listed in the 1970 and 1980 issues of *Wildlife Review*, respectively. By now, we suspect that at least three times as many useful raptor-related articles are being published annually. It is impossible for any but the world's largest research libraries to keep pace with this torrent of information, yet staying abreast of current studies is a prerequisite for effective research on raptors or any other topic.

Although the Internet makes it possible to gain access to an enormous amount of information, users may find it difficult to deal with the overwhelming mass of detail that has accumulated on the web, much of it

trivial, redundant, or unrelated. For example, a recent (July 2006) search on the term “falcon” using Google yielded a total of 53,200,000 hits! Refining the search to “Peregrine Falcon” resulted in 2,860,000 matches. Narrowing the search to “Peregrine Falcon eggshells” still yielded 33,900 matches.

Clearly, plowing through this sea of information is unworkable for the average raptor researcher. Efficiency of information transfer depends upon its organization; thus, focused databases and indexes are worth their weight in gold. Such schemes are now appearing on many fronts, but someone must pay for the work. Thus, the most comprehensive literature-abstracting services require subscription fees, which can be prohibitively high for most individual users and smaller institutions. Some even require a fee to publish on the web. The Entomological Society of America, for example, recently began charging authors, who are willing to pay for the privilege, immediate web access for their papers. If this results in the cancellation of many print subscriptions, the price of this service will increase (Walker 2006).

Ultimately, this approach may lead to the demise of paper publications and traditional subscriptions. At the very least, a market-driven transition to open access (albeit for a fee) to all articles, at least those in major scientific journals, is likely. But as Worlock (2006) warns, “*Outside the consortia, and in the less-developed world, a genuine poverty of access is emerging as never before, with the scholarly rich and poor divided sharply on access and on the ability to stay abreast of the fast-moving research base.*” We hope that solutions are found to such inequities. And indeed, some of the developing systems described in this chapter hold that promise.

OVERVIEW OF THE RAPTOR LITERATURE

Types of Literature

In general, scholarly literature falls into two broad categories, “primary literature,” which presents original findings and ideas and is intended for a scientific audience, and “secondary literature,” which consists of general works such as compilations, reviews, or other syntheses of information, derived from primary sources. The former includes books, journals, symposia volumes, dissertations, theses, and abstracts, as well as unpublished reports, which often are referred to as the “gray literature.” Secondary literature publications are

intended for both scientific and lay audiences, and include reference works on families and species, handbooks, encyclopedias, review articles, bibliographies, and most popular magazine articles. Appendix 1 lists journals that regularly publish papers about raptors.

For researchers, the secondary literature serves as an invaluable gateway to the primary literature. However, because of the inevitable errors in transcription, omissions, and misguided nuances of interpretation that find their way into handbooks and review volumes, researchers and reviewers always should consult the original sources of data cited in their papers whenever possible.

The Raptor Literature by Topic

General treatments. There are now scores of books on raptors on the market intended for a general audience, but probably the best introduction to the natural history and conservation of birds of prey is the one edited by Newton and Olsen (1990), which manages to be popular and authoritative. The two-volume set on hawks, eagles and falcons of the world by Brown and Amadon (1968) is a classic and, although a bit dated, remains an essential part of any raptor library. The *Handbook of Birds of the World* volumes treating diurnal birds of prey and owls (del Hoyo et al. 1994, 1999) provide good overviews of each raptor family, concise species accounts, and nice illustrations of all species.

It would be difficult to overestimate the importance of the body of work published by the World Working Group on Birds of Prey and Owls (WWGBPO). Now 30 years old, this group was originally part of the International Council for Bird Preservation (ICBP), which supported world conferences on raptors in 1975 and 1982 (Chancellor 1975, Newton and Chancellor 1985). Subsequently, the WWGBPO became independent of ICBP, and under the guidance of Bernd Meyburg, has met in different countries at intervals of a few years, with the proceedings of each meeting usually being edited by Meyburg and Robin Chancellor and published in ever-thickening volumes (Meyburg and Chancellor 1989, 1994; Chancellor et al. 1998, Chancellor and Meyburg 2000, 2004; Yosef et al. 2002). The WWGBPO, which now claims over 3,000 members worldwide, also published four volumes of *Bird of Prey Bulletin*, presenting the results of regional conferences, and a volume specifically devoted to eagles (Meyburg and Chancellor 1996). In aggregate, these publications provide the best available overview of global raptor conservation and

research directions over the past three decades, and the meetings themselves have created a world community of raptor researchers.

Families and groups of raptors. Presently, the best general overviews of the diurnal birds of prey are the books by Ferguson-Lees and Christie (2001, 2005), which contain an enormous amount of useful information and attractive color plates, illustrating multiple plumages of each species. The odd disconnect between the in-text citations and the bibliographies of these books is disconcerting, but these two volumes remain useful as quick references. A similar volume on owls by König et al. (1999) is the best overview of those families, including detailed information on owl systematics based on recent molecular genetics studies.

Among the many general treatments of owls, those by Mikkola (1983), Voous (1988), and Duncan (2003) are particularly outstanding. World conferences on owls similar to those of the WWGBP for all raptors have led to the publication of several information-rich proceedings volumes (Nero et al. 1987, Duncan et al. 1997, Newton et al. 2002).

There are a number of works on both Old and New World vultures, but the most prominent, by far, is the lavish book on African vultures by Mundy et al. (1992), which combines much original information and superb production values. The First International Symposium on Vultures (both Old and New World) resulted in a still useful book (Wilbur and Jackson 1983). A new book on the vultures of Georgia and the Caucasus (Gavashelishvili 2005) deserves mention, as does the one on European vultures by Baumgart (2001).

Genera. Aside from numerous popular books, there are relatively few published works on particular genera of raptors. Two excellent examples, however, are the overview by Simmons (2000) of the behavior and ecology of harriers (*Circus*), which also has important taxonomic implications, and Cade's comprehensive treatment of the genus *Falco* (Cade 1982), which is both attractive and informative. Among monographs of its type, Wattel's (1973) work on the systematics of the genus *Accipiter* was unusually thorough and still relevant.

Single species. There are many excellent books on single raptor species, some reporting on the results of studies extending for many years, and such monographs represent one of the strongest components of scientific raptor literature. Among several important (and ongoing) series of species monographs, two stand out from the rest, including those published by T. and A.D.

Poyser (now under the imprint of A&C Black), presently with nine monographs on diurnal raptors and two on owl species, and the *Neue Brehm-Bücherei* series, which was started in 1948 by Ziemsen Verlag in what was then East Germany and continued since 1992 by Westarp Wissenschaften after the reunion of both Germanies. This scholarly series includes monographs on at least 17 diurnal raptor and eight owl species, some of which are rather outdated, while others have been updated or entirely rewritten. Among titles in the former series, those by Newton (1986) on the Eurasian Sparrowhawk (*Accipiter nisus*) and Ratcliffe (1993) on the Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) are especially important. Arlequin Press also has produced a smaller, but important, series of monographs on several British raptor species (e.g., Carter 2001).

The complete list of important raptor species monographs is obviously too long to enumerate here, but a few worth special mention (and to illustrate their variety) include those on the California Condor (*Gymnogyps californianus*) (Koford 1953), Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) (Poole 1989), African Fish Eagle (*Haliaeetus vocifer*) (Brown 1980), Bald Eagle (*H. leucocephalus*) (Hunt et al. 1992), Bearded Vulture (*Gypaetus barbatus*) (Terrasse 2001), Spanish Imperial Eagle (*Aquila adalberti*) (Ferrer 2001), Verreaux's Eagle (*A. verreauxii*) (Gargett 1990), Eleonora's Falcon (*F. eleonora*) (Walter 1979), Peregrine Falcon (Hickey 1969, Monneret 2000, Rockenbach 1998, 2002), Black Shaheen Falcon (*F. p. peregrinator*) (Döttlinger 2002), Gyrfalcon (*F. rusticolus*) (Ford 1999, Potapov and Sale 2005), Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*) (Taylor 1994), and Eastern Screech-Owl (*Megascops asio*) (Gehlbach 1994).

Systematics. Until recently, the principal world authority on diurnal raptor taxonomy was the late Dean Amadon of the American Museum of Natural History. Somewhat by default, the 1968 Brown and Amadon volumes served as the best single source for diurnal raptor taxonomy until the publication of the revised edition of the falconiforms volume of Peters' *Checklist of Birds of the World*. The treatment there (Stresemann and Amadon 1979) was based on an early 1960s manuscript by Erwin Stresemann with subsequent modifications by Amadon. Later, Amadon and Bull (1988) suggested additional changes in diurnal raptor taxonomy and provided a global list of *Otus* species in the same volume. At the outset of the molecular age in systematics, Sibley and Monroe (1990) published a new world avian taxonomy, based largely on their findings using DNA hybridization techniques, and they recommended major

changes in the phylogenetic arrangement of avian families. In a companion volume (Sibley and Ahlquist 1990), there is an extremely useful history of the classification of all avian groups, including raptors, based on traditional morphological characters.

The nomenclature, sequence, and limits of species in the respective volumes of *Handbook of Birds of the World* (del Hoyo et al. 1994, 1999) for falconiforms and strigiforms have been generally followed since their publication, but there are conspicuous departures in the books by Ferguson-Lees and Christie (2001, 2005), some of which, but not all, reflect advances in taxonomic knowledge. Even if the new family sequence suggested by Sibley has not enjoyed universal acceptance, he correctly predicted that molecular studies would soon rule the day in systematics. Among recent printed volumes, the world bird list *du jour* is the one edited by Dickinson (2003) with input from a respected committee of regional specialists. Their treatment is a transitional mixture based on traditional integration of morphological and behavioral characters and some newer findings from molecular genetics, primarily from studies of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA. For diurnal raptors, this list already has been rendered partially obsolete by major changes in generic- and species-level raptor taxonomy suggested by studies from several molecular labs (e.g., those of Helbig et al. [2005] and Lerner and Mindell [2005]). This is an extremely fast-moving field and perhaps the best strategy to keep up with new findings until a new authoritative list appears is to consult web-based databases, e.g., the Global Raptor Information Network (www.globalraptors.org).

For North American species, successive editions of the AOU Check-list (AOU 1998) have long been the undisputed authority for nomenclature and range descriptions since the first one was published in 1886. Periodic supplements to the latest edition of the check-list are posted on the AOU's website (<http://www.aou.org>), and an equivalent list of South American bird species is in preparation by an international committee headed by Van Remsen (www.aou.org/check-list/south.php3).

Bibliographies. Olendorff and Olendorff (1968-70) prepared one of the first comprehensive bibliographies on birds of prey in the modern era. It contained 7,492 citations, but covered only English-language titles. The senior author later collaborated with Dean Amadon and Saul Frank to produce an annotated bibliography of raptor books in English and western European languages (Olendorff et al. 1995) that includes informative annota-

tions. The National Wildlife Federation published useful but now dated bibliographies on owls of the world (Clark et al. 1978), Bald Eagle (Lincer et al. 1979), Golden Eagle (*A. chrysaetos*) (LeFranc and Clark 1983), and Peregrine Falcon (Porter et al. 1987). The bibliography of German literature on raptors and owls for 1945-95 produced by Mammen et al. (1997) contained 6,940 entries, and updates and corrections are published at <http://www.greifvogelmonitoring.de>. By now, the best bibliographic resources on raptors are various online databases described in the last section, and the era of massive printed bibliographies is probably over.

Disease and medicine. Over the past two decades, the topic of raptor biomedicine has virtually become a sub-discipline of veterinary medicine, thanks to heightened interest in birds of prey by rehabilitators, conservationists, and falconers. Two of the leaders in this field have been Patrick Redig at The Raptor Center at the University of Minnesota (see Redig 1993) and John Cooper, a British pathologist with various appointments in Europe, South America and Africa, who has authored or edited several important volumes on raptor medicine (e.g., Cooper 2002, 2003). Other recent volumes on this topic worth mention are the work by Lumeij (2000), which contains an extensive bibliography, and the color atlas by Wernery et al. (2004). In addition, several researchers working in facilities on the Arabian Peninsula continue to publish many important studies in this field, particularly in the journal *Falco*.

Migration. The migration of raptors is one of the most interesting and observable aspects of their biology, and an increasing amount of attention has been paid to this topic in recent decades, especially with the emergence of numerous raptor observatories along the major migratory pathways in the world. Among the most important publications on raptor migration are reviews of the behavior and ecology of migrating raptors by Kerlinger (1989) and Bildstein (2006), and the broad global overviews by Zalles and Bildstein (2000) and Bildstein and Zalles (2005). In Israel, the study by Spaar (1996) and the comprehensive summary of 30 years of field research on migrating raptors by Shirihai et al. (2000) are especially useful.

Bernd and Chris Meyburg and their colleagues pioneered the use of satellite telemetry to study raptor migration in several Old World eagle species (e.g., Meyburg and Meyburg 1999, Meyburg et al. 2005), and other outstanding ongoing programs in Europe are mentioned in the section on the Palearctic Region below. In North America, the satellite telemetry studies by Mark

Martell and his colleagues on the Osprey (Martell et al. 2001) and those on Golden Eagles and Peregrine Falcons by Bill Seegar (e.g., Seegar et al. 1996) are especially noteworthy.

Some conservation topics. For endangered and threatened raptors globally, the most important summaries are those produced under the direction of BirdLife International biologists, Nigel Collar and Allison Stattersfield (Collar and Stuart 1985, Collar et al. 1992, 1994, 2001; Stattersfield and Cooper 2000). These works have set a high standard for their accuracy, thoroughness, and recommended conservation actions. More up-to-date information on threatened raptors can be found on the BirdLife International Globally Threatened Bird Species Database website (www.birdlife.org/datazone) and on the Global Raptor Information Network website.

The chronic problem of birds striking powerlines, or being electrocuted by them, was addressed by a still-current manual published by the Raptor Research Foundation (Avian Power Line Interaction Committee 1996) and an excellent symposium volume on this topic produced in Spain (Ferrer and Janss 1999). The problem of bird hazards to aircraft is one of relevance to raptor species, particularly along migration routes, and the proceedings of an international seminar on this topic in the Middle East were reported by Leshem et al. (1999). An earlier work by Leshem and Bahat (1994) provides a fascinating account of some solutions to this problem in Israel.

The reviews by Risebrough (1986) and Cooke et al. (1982) give excellent summaries of the effects of organochlorine contaminants, especially the eggshell-thinning metabolite, DDE, on raptors and other birds and should be required reading for anyone uninformed about the extent of these threats to bird populations. A particularly outstanding case history of how these contaminants have affected a raptor is that of Helander et al. (2002) on the White-tailed Eagle (*H. albicilla*) in Sweden, and the numerous papers by Ian Newton and his colleagues on Eurasian Sparrowhawks and other British raptors are also essential reading on this topic.

As summarized by Cade (2000), captive breeding and reintroduction projects have been an essential tool in the recovery of many formerly endangered raptor populations. Several techniques manuals on managing captive and released falcons have been published by The Peregrine Fund, including Sherrod et al. (1982), Cade et al. (1988), and Weaver and Cade (1991), as well as a similar manual on enhancing wild raptor populations, including owls, by Marti (2002).

Techniques. Standardization of field methods through the publication of manuals upgraded the quality and scope of raptor studies, enabled reliable between-study comparisons, and boosted atlas work and long-term censuses. Some of the most useful texts on techniques are those of Berthold et al. (1974), Ralph and Scott (1981), Hustings et al. (1985), Koskimies and Väisänen (1991), Gilbert et al. (1998), Bibby et al. (2000), and Südbeck et al. (2005). Manuals specifically targeted at raptors further contributed to standardization and quantification of field methods, including März (1987) and Bijlsma (1997). An earlier version of this manual (Giron Pendleton et al. 1987) published by the National Wildlife Federation quickly sold out, but lived on through numerous photocopies of its chapters by biologists and graduate students working on raptors.

The Raptor Literature by Region

Afrotropical. For raptor researchers, the most important journals for the whole African continent are *Bulletin of the African Bird Club*, *Gabar*, and *Ostrich*. The former journal, which is published in the United Kingdom, is the best source for new distributional and natural history information on African raptors. *Gabar* (known for a few years as *Journal of African Raptor Biology*) contains many papers of high quality, and *Ostrich* is one of the leading scholarly ornithological journals in the world. Studies of more global interest often are published in prominent European and American journals, including *Alauda*, *The Auk*, *Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club*, *Ibis*, *Journal of Avian Biology*, and *Journal of Ornithology*. Important regional journals include *The Babbler* (Botswana), *Journal of East Africa Natural History*, *Kenya Birds*, and *Scopus* (East Africa), *Mirafra* and *Promerops* (South Africa), *Malimbus* (West Africa), *Zambia Bird Report* (Zambia), and *Honeyguide* (Zimbabwe). The popular magazine, *Africa – Birds & Birding*, often contains raptor articles with original information and superb photographs. *Vulture News*, which is published in South Africa by the Vulture Study Group, has a global scope, but the majority of articles and news snippets are on African species.

The raptor volume of the monumental *Birds of Africa* series (Brown et al. 1982) still represents an excellent source on raptors of the entire continent, and the earlier atlas edited by Snow (1978) continues to be useful, albeit a bit dated by now. The two-volume atlas of southern African birds (Harrison et al. 1997) includes extensive species accounts by leading authorities on

each raptor species, and it is one of the best examples of this genre anywhere.

Per capita, South Africa has one of the most productive communities of raptor researchers in the world, and it enjoys a wealth of excellent books on diurnal birds of prey and owls. One edition of the standard reference, Austin Roberts's *Birds of South Africa*, originally published in 1940, has been in print for the past 65 years. The latest (7th) edition (Hockey et al. 2005) is by far the most elaborate to date, having more detailed species accounts by specialists on each species, which provide thorough, up-to-date overviews on southern African raptors.

Alan Kemp produced an attractive overview of the owls of southern Africa (Kemp 1987) and with his wife, Meg, a concise guide to the diurnal birds of prey of the entire continent and the adjacent islands (Kemp and Kemp 1998). Another useful field guide dealing specifically with southern African raptors is Allan (1996). The general treatment of African raptors (including owls) by Brown (1970) still makes interesting reading, and the classic books by Peter Steyn on southern African raptor species (Steyn 1974, 1982, 1984) contain a wealth of information, coupled with many pleasing photographs. One of the most thorough analyses of the status of the raptors of a particular district in Africa was reported by Tarboton and Allan (1984), and the former author also produced nice volumes on southern African owls (Tarboton and Erasmus 1998) and on African diurnal prey in general (Tarboton 1990). An overview of ring recoveries of 38 diurnal and 3 nocturnal raptor species, based on 50 years of banding by SAFRING, is available for southern Africa (Oatley et al. 1998).

Elsewhere in Africa, the recent field guide by Borrow and Demey (2001) organized much new information on raptors and other birds of this sparsely studied region, and among several recent books on East African birds, those on Ugandan birds by Carswell et al. (2005) and the field guide to East African birds by Stevenson and Fanshawe (2002) are among the most useful. Beginning in the 1970s, Jean-Marc Thiollay has intensively studied diurnal raptors in West Africa, mainly in the palm savanna and gallery forests of the Lamto Reserve in central Ivory Coast (Thiollay 1976), but also including much of the Sahelian zone from Mali through Burkina Faso and Niger eastwards to Chad and Cameroon (Thiollay 1977). Thiollay's baseline information led to his recent startling discovery of recent severe population declines in nearly all raptor species in this large region (Thiollay 2001, 2006).

Since 1991, The Peregrine Fund has conducted research on Madagascar raptors, with particular emphasis on the endangered Madagascar Fish Eagle (*Haliaeetus vociferoides*) and on training local researchers. To date, 16 Master's degrees and three Ph.Ds have been earned by participants in this project, and 59 peer-reviewed papers have been produced. Particularly notable dissertations include those of Berkelman (1997), René de Roland (2000), and Tingay (2005).

Several recent workshops have been held in South Africa to create conservation plans for southern African vultures (Boshoff et al. 1998) and other raptors (Anderson and Kruger 2004), and a similar meeting on vulture conservation in East Africa occurred in 2004 (Virani and Muchai 2004).

Australasia. This region enjoys a rich selection of technical journals of interest to raptor researchers including the internationally important publications, *Emu* (published by Birds -Australia) and *Notornis* (published by the Ornithological Society of New Zealand). The Australasian Raptor Association produces a journal, *Boobook*, and a newsletter, *Circus*, which are devoted solely to raptor topics. Important regional journals include *Australian Field Ornithology* and *Corella*, both with articles drawn from all parts of the country, and *South Australian Birds* (South Australia), *Sunbird* (Queensland), and *VORG Notes* (Victoria) focusing on the avifauna of particular states.

Olsen's (1995) comprehensive book on Australian raptors is one of the finest examples of a country treatment of raptors, or for that matter, any group of birds, and is the logical starting point for anyone interested in Australian diurnal birds of prey. Several editions of the modest field guides to Australian birds of prey by Condon (1970) and another with nice color plates by Morris (1976) were published prior to the more recent and extensive guide by Debus (1998). The latter book provides a concise and useful introduction to Australian diurnal birds of prey, and the text (and some plates) was distilled from the exhaustive species accounts in the *Handbook of Australian, New Zealand, and Antarctic Birds* (Marchant and Higgins 1993). The more recent handbook volume on Western Australian birds (Johnstone and Storr 1998) also contains highly detailed information on the birds of prey in that state. Australia has enjoyed the riches of several decades of comprehensive avian atlas projects, resulting in large volumes (Blakers et al. 1984, Barrett et al. 2003) containing valuable information on the distribution and seasonal movements of raptors.

Non-technical books on Australian raptors include those by Cupper and Cupper (1981) on hawks and *Holands* (1991, 2003) on owls (and other nocturnal birds) and eagles, hawks and falcons, respectively. The latter now is in its second edition and includes excellent photographs and concise species accounts, as well as entertaining anecdotal accounts of the author's pursuit of Australian raptors.

The Australasian Raptor Association has held conferences leading to two proceedings volumes (Olsen 1989, Czechura and Debus 1997) and, with BirdLife Australia, supported an important study on the relative abundance and seasonal movements of Australian *Falconiformes* from 1986-90 (Baker-Gabb and Steele 1999).

Comprehensive information on the relatively few raptors in New Zealand is found in the Marchant and Higgins (1993) handbook. Brief general accounts on the raptors of New Guinea, including several poorly studied and intriguing endemic species, are found in Coates (1985) and Beehler et al. (1986), and those of nearby "Wallacea" (Sulawesi, Moluccas, and Lesser Sundas) in Coates and Bishop (1997), but no substantive work dealing specifically with the raptors of these areas has been produced yet.

Indomalaysia. Important journals with raptor content for this region include *BirdingASIA* (formerly *Bulletin of the Oriental Bird Club*) and *Forktail*, both published by the Oriental Bird Club, based in the United Kingdom. Regional journals include *Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society*, *Journal of Indian Bird Records*, and *Pavo* (India), *Kukila* (Indonesia), and *Malayan Nature Journal* (Malaysia).

The monumental 10-volume handbook series produced by Salim Ali and S. Dillon Ripley during the 1970s and 1980s still serves as the best starting point for information on birds of the Indian subcontinent. The text of the second edition is presented succinctly in a compact edition (Ali and Ripley 1987). The recent books on birds of the Indian subcontinent by Grimmett et al. (1999) and southern Asia by Rasmussen and Anderton (2005) provide more up-to-date information on the status and natural history of Indomalayan raptors. Useful raptor information also can be found in several other recent avifaunal treatments, including those for the Malaysian Peninsula (Wells 1999), Philippines (Kennedy et al. 2000), and Sabah (Sheldon et al. 2001).

Although there is less published information on the raptors of Southeast Asia than for other tropical regions of the world, the recent creation of the Asian Raptor

Research and Conservation Network (ARRCN) in 1998 through the efforts of Toru Yamazaki and his colleagues in Japan recently has created a thriving community of raptor researchers in this part of the world. ARRCN has held four raptor symposia in different countries, with more planned, and the proceedings and abstracts from these meetings (e.g., Ichinose et al. 2000) contain much valuable information. The ARRCN also published three issues of a journal, *Asian Raptors*, reporting original studies.

The finding that the pharmaceutical drug, diclofenac (a painkiller administered to aging livestock), is responsible for the drastic decline of three formerly abundant *Gyps* vultures in India, Pakistan, and Nepal (Oaks et al. 2004) led to a surge in research on these species and a whole new subset of raptor literature in the region. A recent paper by Cuthbert et al. (2006) appears to indicate similar problems for other vulture species, so this is a topic that may well see an increasing amount of research interest in the future.

Collar et al. (1999) compiled a Red Data Book on threatened birds of the Philippines, including raptors. The plight of one of these, the endangered Philippine Eagle (*Pithecophaga jeffreyi*), has generated much international interest and led to extensive literature on that species; a good recent overview can be found in Bueser et al. (2003). There also are numerous papers on various aspects of the status and biology of another globally endangered species, the Javan Hawk-Eagle (*Spizaetus bartelsi*) (van Balen et al. 1999, 2001).

Middle East and Northern Africa. The journal *Sandgrouse* covers the Middle East and parts of contiguous Central Asia, including important updates on the distribution and natural history of the region's raptors. The *Bulletin of the African Bird Club* fulfills a similar role for northern Africa, including the Arabian Peninsula. There have been regular updates on the status of the birds of Oman (Eriksen et al. 2003). Other important regional journals are *Podoces* (Iran), *Torgos* (Israel), *Oman Bird News* (Oman), *Yelkovan* (Turkey), and *Emirates Bird Report* (United Arab Emirates).

The most important contributions to the knowledge of raptors in the Middle East have come from Israel. The massive book on the birds of Israel by Shirihi (1996) is unusually thorough and contains excellent species accounts of raptors. The contributions of the International Birding & Research Center in Eilat, Israel to the knowledge of raptor migration through the Middle East also have been important. For North Africa, recent books on the birds of Algeria (Isenmann and

Maoli 2000), Morocco (Thévenot et al. 2003), and Tunisia (Isenmann et al. 2005) contain a wealth of information on raptors of the region, much of it previously unreported.

Nearctic. The most important sources of primary literature on North American raptors are the Ornithological Societies of North America (OSNA) journals, including *The Auk*, *The Condor*, *Journal of Field Ornithology*, *Journal of Raptor Research*, and *Wilson Journal of Ornithology* (formerly *The Wilson Bulletin*). Many state and provincial bird society journals (e.g., *Blue Jay*, *Chat*, *Florida Field Naturalist*, *Kingbird*, *Loon*, *Ontario Birds*, *Oriole*, and *Passenger Pigeon*) traditionally have been important outlets for natural history and distributional notes. Regional “naturalist” journals include *Canadian Field-Naturalist*, *Northwestern Naturalist*, and *Southwestern Naturalist*. North American raptor studies with broader significance also are frequently published in generalized biological journals, especially *Conservation Biology*, *Ecology*, *Journal of Wildlife Management*, and *Wildlife Society Bulletin*, and in ornithological journals published in other countries, including *Ibis*, *Journal of Avian Biology*, and *Journal of Ecology*. The Hawk Migration Association of North America’s *Hawk Migration Studies* and the periodic reports of specific raptor observatories (e.g., Hawk Mountain Sanctuary, Hawk-Watch International, and the Golden Gate Raptor Observatory) provide excellent coverage of raptor migration trends across the continent.

For several decades after their publication, the two Arthur Cleveland Bent volumes on the life histories of North American birds of prey (Bent 1937, 1938) provided the best overview of North American raptor biology, despite their anecdotal tone. They were superseded by the still valuable two volumes on raptors in the *Handbook of North American Birds*, edited by Palmer (1988) on the diurnal birds of prey. The species accounts in the Bird of North America series, now available online and being updated regularly, are the best overviews on the biology of individual North American raptor species, and are effective gateways into the pertinent primary literature. Over the past century, there have been a number of useful pamphlets and small books on the raptors of particular states and provinces, but two that rise above the rest are the ones by Glinski (1998) on Arizona raptors and the recent volume on California raptors by Peeters and Peeters (2005). Excellent field guides on North American diurnal raptors have been produced by Clark and Wheeler (2001) and Wheeler (2003a, 2003b). There is much valuable raptor

information in state and provincial bird books, and, by now, there are excellent atlases of breeding bird distribution for most states and provinces, and even some counties. Among the many compilations on North American birds of prey intended for a general audience, those by Johnsgard (1990, 2002) on hawks, eagles, and falcons, and on owls, respectively, are the best.

Since the “endangered species” concept seized the public imagination in the late 1960s and early 1970s, it has been interesting to observe the trend toward an inverse relationship between the size of species populations and the amount of research conducted on them. Thus, the Spotted Owl (*Strix occidentalis*) is by now the best-studied strigid in North America, and there are more publications on Peregrine Falcons and Bald Eagles than on any other diurnal raptor species on the continent.

Biologists with Canadian and United States federal, provincial, and state government agencies have produced a myriad of valuable reports on raptors over the past three or four decades. These include long-term management studies of individual raptor species (e.g., the monographs on Peregrine Falcon ecology and management by Hayes and Buchanan [2002] and Craig and Anderson [2004], on Spotted Owls by Gutiérrez and Carey [1985] and Verner et al. [1992]), and a detailed conservation assessment of three other owl species by Hayward and Verner (1994). From 1975–1994, biologists on the staff of the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area produced a valuable, albeit somewhat overlooked, series of annual reports (e.g., Steenhof 1994) and related publications on the birds of prey of Idaho reporting the results of many original and long-term studies. Recovery plans for endangered species often contain valuable information, especially bibliographies, and the periodic Species Status Reports by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) are especially thorough.

Non-profit organizations also have made many significant contributions to the North American raptor literature. As mentioned above, the National Wildlife Federation published an earlier version of this manual (Giron Pendleton et al. 1987) as well as useful species bibliographies, and also held five regional workshops from 1987–1989 (e.g., Pendleton 1989), which contained much valuable information on the status and conservation of North American raptors. Another non-governmental organization (NGO), The Peregrine Fund, published a landmark volume on the Peregrine Falcon, based on papers given at a symposium on that species in

1985 (Cade et al. 1987). Several individuals have contributed to the North American raptor literature in an enduring way, including John and Frank Craighead, whose book *Hawks, Owls, and Wildlife* (Craighead and Craighead 1956) stimulated an interest in raptors by many young people who later became professional raptor biologists, and Frances Hamerstrom, whose writings (e.g., Hamerstrom 1986) and many personal contacts with young biologists with her husband, Fred, also were strong influences on multiple generations of American raptor enthusiasts (Corneli 2002).

In addition to publishing *Journal of Raptor Research* and *Raptor Research Reports*, the Raptor Research Foundation has produced several important symposium proceedings on North American raptors, including those on the Bald Eagle and Osprey (Bird et al. 1983), American Kestrel (*F. sparverius*) (Bird and Bowman 1987), raptors in urban habitats (Bird et al. 1996), and the Burrowing Owl (*Athene cunicularia*) (Lincer and Steenhof 1997). North American ornithological societies also have published important symposia proceedings on raptors of special conservation interest. Two by the Cooper Ornithological Society were edited by Block et al. (1994) on the Northern Goshawk (*A. gentilis*) and Forsman et al. (1996) on the Spotted Owl. A similar volume on California Spotted Owl population dynamics was published as an *Ornithological Monograph* by the American Ornithologists' Union (Franklin et al. 2004). An influential contribution to the topic of reversed sexual size dimorphism in raptors (Snyder and Wiley 1976) was published earlier in the same series.

Neotropical. The most important ornithological journals covering the Neotropical Region include *Bulletin of the British Ornithologists Club*, *Cotinga*, *Journal of Raptor Research*, and *Ornitologia Neotropical*. Excellent journals with raptor content, focusing mostly on the birds of particular countries include *El Hornero* and *Nuestras Aves* (Argentina), *Atualidades Ornitológicas*, *Boletim CEO* and *Revista Brasileira de Ornitologia* (Brazil), *Boletín Chileno de Ornitología* (Chile), *Boletín SAO* and *Ornitologia Colombiana* (Colombia), *Zeledonia* (Costa Rica), *Acta Zoologica Mexicana* (Mexico), and *Journal of Caribbean Ornithology* (West Indies).

Much important information on Neotropical raptors can be found in the species accounts of country and regional avifaunal treatments. The books on Brazilian birds by Sick (1993), Argentine birds by Di Giacomo and Krapovickas (2005), Chilean birds by Housse

(1945), and the Suriname avifauna by Haverschmidt and Mees (1994) contain particularly detailed information on birds of prey.

The most recent comprehensive summaries of the conservation status of raptors in Mexico and South America are those by Bierregaard (1995 and 1998, respectively). There are few country-specific books on Neotropical raptors, except for those for Mexico by Urbina Torres (1996) and the more ambitious work by Márquez et al. (2005) for Colombia. Although it is now dated, the volume on Neotropical Falconiformes in the monumental *Catalogue of Birds of the Americas* (Hellmayr and Conover 1949) is still a rich source for the history of species-level taxonomy and earlier bibliographic sources.

The Peregrine Fund conducted the most ambitious single research project on Neotropical raptors to the present time at Tikal National Park, El Petén, Guatemala from 1988-96. During this period, detailed studies were made of 19 species of falconiforms and two species of owls, resulting in 36 peer-reviewed papers and the completion of seven Master's degrees. The theses by Gerhardt (1991) and Thorstrom (1993) made particularly important additions to our knowledge of two widely distributed, but poorly studied, Neotropical raptor genera. A bibliography of publications of The Peregrine Fund and its associates is posted on its website (www.peregrinefund.org), and PDF versions of all Maya Project summaries, including over 100 unpublished reports, are available upon request at library@peregrinefund.org.

The Peregrine Fund also created the listserver-based Neotropical Raptor Network, which has organized two conferences on Neotropical raptors, one in Panama in 2002 and another at Iguazú Falls, Argentina in June 2006. The abstracts from those meetings (available as PDFs from The Peregrine Fund) contain much exciting new information, especially on poorly studied species. Raptor aficionados held a similar symposium on Argentine raptor species in October 2004, and the abstracts can be obtained from Sergio Seipke (seipke@yahoo.com.ar).

The most active centers of raptor research in South America have been in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Ecuador, and numerous interesting dissertations and theses on raptors have been produced in these countries. Details on these studies, some of which remain unpublished, can often be found in bibliographies of the ornithological publications of these countries, including Oniki and Willis (2002), Friele et al. (2004), and Silva-

Aranguiz (2006). There also has been much research interest in the endemic Galapagos Hawk (*B. galapagoensis*), beginning with the Ph.D. dissertation of de Vries (1973), and followed later by a steady stream of North American researchers (e.g., Faaborg 1986).

Western Palearctic. The journals of the leading European ornithological societies contain a wealth of peer-reviewed papers on raptors and owls, including *Ardea*, *Bird Study*, *Ibis*, *Journal of Avian Biology* (formerly *Ornis Scandinavica*), *Journal of Ornithology* (formerly *Journal für Ornithologie*) and *Ornis Fennica*. An increasing number of scientific papers on raptors and owls is now being published in high-impact ecological, rather than ornithological, journals, such as *Behavioural Ecology and Sociobiology*, *Biological Conservation*, *Journal of Animal Ecology*, *Journal of Applied Ecology*, *Oecologia* and *Oikos*.

All European countries have one or more ornithological journals published in their native language, usually with English summaries (or English throughout), covering a specific nation, but sometimes casting a wider geographic net. Some examples include *Acrocephalus*, *Acta Ornithologica*, *Alauda*, *Ardeola*, *British Birds*, *Dansk Ornithologisk Forening Tidsskrift*, *Egretta*, *Fauna Norvegica*, *Limosa*, *Nos Oiseaux*, *Ornis Svecica*, *Ornithologische Anzeiger*, *Ornithologische Beobachter*, *Ornithologische Mitteilungen*, *Vogelwarte*, and *Vogelwelt*. In addition, high-quality papers on distribution, trends, reproduction, food and behavior of raptors and owls can be found in the many hundreds of regional and local journals. This major outlet of information is underused, partly because of poor accessibility and the linguistic diversity involved. However, many of these publications are covered by major abstracting services, including *Zoological Records*, *OWL*, and *Ornithologische Schriftensschau*. To give some idea of the magnitude of these sources, Hölzinger (1991) collated 851 ornithological periodicals for Central Europe alone! The above-mentioned journals contained tens of thousands of papers on raptors and owls during the past few decades. In addition, several specialized raptor journals began in the 1980s, including *Biuletyn* (Polish, first published early 1980s), *Buteo* (Czech-Slovak, 1986), *Jahresbericht zum Monitoring Greifvögel und Eulen* (German, 1989), *De Takkeling* (Dutch, 1993), *Eulen-Rundblick* (German, 1993), *Rapaces de France* (annual supplement of *L'Oiseau*) and *Scottish Raptor Monitoring Report* (Scottish, 2003; preceded by the annual Raptor Round Up).

The quality of raptor work in Europe has steadily increased over the past century. Identification skills

have improved with the publication of specialized raptor field guides, including those of Géroutet (1978), Porter et al. (1981), Clark (1999), Forsman (1999), and Génsbøl (2005) (the latest edition of a standard work first published in 1984 and now translated into several languages). The last attempts at condensing this information were made in 1971 and 1980, when volumes 4 (raptors) and 9 (owls) of the monumental *Handbuch der Vögel Mitteleuropas* (Glutz von Blotzheim et al. 1971, Glutz von Blotzheim and Bauer 1980) were published. Volumes 2 (raptors) and 4 (owls) of the *Birds of the Western Palearctic* (Cramp 1980, 1985), published in 1980 and 1985, already showed a less thorough coverage of the available literature, and despite heroic attempts to update this handbook series with *BWP Updates* (e.g., Sergio et al. 2001, Arroyo et al. 2004) in the 1990s (collated with all nine volumes of the Handbook and the Concise Edition on *BWPi DVD-ROM* in 2004), the exponential growth of raptor literature appears to have surpassed the feasibility of complete coverage in printed volumes.

Satellite-tracking became popular by the early 1990s, with, for example, 116 individuals of 14 raptor species being fitted with platform transmitter terminals (PTTs) within the framework of the Argos Program in 1992-2004 (overview in Meyburg and Meyburg 2006), and other important satellite-tracking studies include those that tracked the migrations of European Honey Buzzards (*Pernis apivorus*) (Hake et al. 2003), Western Marsh Harriers (*Circus aeruginosus*), Ospreys (www.roydennis.org), and Montagu's Harriers (*C. pygargus*) (www.grauwekiekendief.nl). This will improve and calibrate the information gathered in long-running ringing schemes, the latter summarized for raptors ringed in Sweden, Norway and Britain by Fransson and Pettersson (2001), Wernham et al. (2002), and Bakken et al. (2003), respectively.

Long-term trends and annual, age- and sex-specific variations in timing of migrating raptors are being monitored during broad front migration in The Netherlands (LWVT 2002) and at migratory bottlenecks in southern Sweden (Kjellén and Roos 2000), Randecker Maar in the Pre-Alps in southern Germany (Gatter 2000), Col d'Organbidexka in the French Pyrenees (<http://www.organbidexka.org>), the central Mediterranean (Agostini 2002), and the Strait of Gibraltar in southern Spain (Bernis 1980, with more recent information at www.seo.org).

The most pivotal and heavily cited overview of raptor ecology published in the second half of the 20th cen-

ture is *Population Ecology of Raptors* by Ian Newton (1979). Having first-hand experience with several species, particularly the Eurasian Sparrowhawk, and gifted with a flowing style of writing, Newton synthesized the available information into an ecological framework, putting separate findings into perspective and pointing out new avenues of exploration. This book has been the source of inspiration for many, much like the works of Heinroth and Heinroth (1926), Uttendörfer (1939), and the Tinbergen brothers (Schuyt et al. 1936, Tinbergen 1946) were to researchers earlier.

Since the 1970s, distribution, abundance, trends and reproduction of raptors have been systematically sampled by tens of thousands of volunteers in every country in western and northern Europe. Nation-based overviews are available for Norway (Hagen 1952), Britain (Brown 1976), Denmark (Jørgensen 1989), Austria (Gamauf 1991), The Netherlands (Bijlsma 1993), Germany (Kostrzewa and Speer 2001), Serbia (Puzovic 2000), and France (Thiollay and Bretagnolle 2004). All these works show the great strides made by European "raptorophiles" during the past decades and an increasing concern about environmental problems.

In 1974, under the innocent title, *Birds of Prey in Europe*, M. Bijleveld published his overview of raptor destruction in Europe since the 18th century, with an emphasis on direct persecution (Bijleveld 1974). Since then, the threats to raptors have multiplied and diversified. The impact of persecution on raptor populations was a determinant of population size well into the early 20th century (and still is locally, e.g., in Malta, as documented by Fenech 1992), but it has been replaced by even greater threats like persistent chemicals and habitat destruction. Concurrently, raptor conservation has become a major topic. This also is apparent from the many proceedings of various raptor meetings, including those of the WWGBPO and the former International Council for Bird Preservation and the German series *Populationsökologie von Greifvögel- und Eulenarten* (Stubbe and Stubbe 1987, 1991, 1996, 2000, 2006), and such recent volumes as *Sea Eagle 2000* on the White-tailed Eagle (Helander et al. 2003), and *Birds of Prey in a Changing Environment* (Thompson et al. 2003).

At the same time, reintroduction programs were instigated in many countries to help threatened species regain a foothold, including the Red Kite (*Milvus milvus*), White-tailed Eagle, Bearded Vulture, Griffon Vulture (*Gyps fulvus*), Peregrine Falcon, and Eurasian Eagle-Owl (*Bubo bubo*) (Cade 2000). Large-scale conservation programs, including education, habitat and

nest protection, and research, are now operational for many species. For example, thousands of nests of Montagu's Harrier have been protected from destruction during harvest in farmland; nowadays their main breeding habitat is in The Netherlands (www.grauwekiekendief.nl), Germany (www.nabu.de), France (Leroux 2004), Hungary, Czech Republic and Poland (see Mischler 2002 for an overview of the state of the art).

Former USSR. About 2,000 articles on raptors have been published in the territory of the former USSR. Among the important regional ornithological journals are *Selevenia* (Kazakhstan), *Caucasian Ornithological Bulletin*, *Ornithologiya*, *Russian Journal of Ornithology*, and *Strepet* (Russia), and *Berkut* and *Branta* (Ukraine). Many articles on raptors, mainly large falcons, in the ex-USSR are published in English in the journal, *Falco*, the newsletter of the Middle East Falcon Research Group. All 27 numbers published so far are available at www.falcons.co.uk/default.asp?id=131.

Raptor Conservation is a bilingual (English-Russian), semi-annual newsletter on the raptors of eastern Europe and northern Asia. Five numbers are available at <http://ecoclub.nsu.ru/raptors>. Although its publication was discontinued, the bilingual (English-Russian) newsletter, *Raptor-Link*, published by Eugene Potapov from 1993-1996, contained useful information on birds of prey of the former USSR.

Among the most important monographs worth noting are the first volume in the series, *Birds of the Soviet Union*, first published in Russian in 1951 and later translated into English in Jerusalem (Dement'ev and Gladkov 1966), *Birds of Prey and Owls of Baraba and Northern Kulunda* (Danilov 1976), *Birds of Prey of the Forest* (Galushin 1980), *Eagles* (Bragin 1987), and *Eagles of Lake Baikal* (Ryabtsev 2000).

There have been a number of conferences on birds of prey in this region, including several on the ecology and conservation of birds of prey of northern Eurasia. Four of these conferences have been held by now, and the proceedings of three have been published (Galushin 1983, Flint 1983, Galushin and Khokhlov 1998, 1999; Belik 2003a, 2003b), and the latter included a special section on the Northern Goshawk. Each volume contains more than 100 abstracts on birds of prey. The table of contents in English for some of the conferences is available at <http://my.tele2.ee/birds>.

One volume in the series *Bird Migrations of Eastern Europe and Northern Asia* is devoted to Falconiformes and Gruiformes (Il'ichev 1982). This book is in Russian, but the footnotes for all tables, maps and dia-

grams are in English, and there is a 10-page bibliography. Other useful raptor books, also in Russian, are *Birds of Prey and Owls in Nature Reserves of the Russian Federation* (RSFSR) (Galushin and Krever, 1985) and *Methods of Study and Conservation of Birds of Prey (Methodological Recommendations)* (Priklonskiy et al. 1989). They also are available at www.raptors.ru/library/books/methods_1989/Index.htm.

The 14th issue of the *Proceedings of Teberda State Nature Reserve* is a thematic collection of papers entitled *Birds of Prey and Owls of Northern Caucasia* (Poliyanova and Khokhlov 1995). The articles are in Russian without English summaries. The proceedings of the workshop, *Rare Birds of Prey of the Northern Forest Zone of the European Part of Russia: Prospects on the Study and Means of Conservation*, held in Cherepovets from 11-14 September 2000, includes 18 abstracts (Galushin 2001). These articles also are in Russian without English summaries.

Other useful monographs include *Birds of Prey and Owls of Perm' Prikamie (Kama River Area)* (Shepel' 1992), which contains species accounts on all raptors of the Uralian area written in Russian. In 1999, the first issue in the series, *Threatened Bird Species of Russia and CIS*, was published by the Russian Bird Conservation Union (<http://www.rbcu.ru>) and includes about 30 articles on the Asian Imperial Eagle (*A. heliaca*) (Belik 1999).

The first volume in the series, *Life of our Birds and Mammals*, was devoted to owls, as a book entitled *Life of Owls* (Pukinskiy 1977). Later, the same author published the scientific-popular book on the Blakiston's Fish Owl (*B. blakistoni*), which was later translated into German and published in the former German Democratic Republic (Pukinskiy 1975). Full texts of a collection of papers on the Eurasian Eagle-Owl (Voronetskiy 1994) also are available at <http://raptors.ru/library/index.html>. The most complete species accounts on all owl species in the former USSR can be found in two volumes of the series, *Birds of Russia and Adjacent Countries*, (Pukinskiy 1992, Zubakin et al. 2005). The most up-to-date information on the numbers and distribution of owls was published in the collection of 69 papers, *Owls of Northern Eurasia* (Volkov et al. 2005). Although the papers are in Russian, each article contains an English summary. Interesting material on the diurnal birds of prey of Uzbekistan was published in the first volume of the book, *Birds of Uzbekistan* (Mitropolskiy et al. 1987). It too is in Russian and is available at http://ecoclub.nsu.ru/raptors/publicat/raptors/Uzbek_bitds_1987.pdf.

About 60 major articles and short communications on raptor migration from the territory of the former USSR were translated by Jevgeni Shergalin into English and are available from the library of the Acopian Center for Conservation Learning, Hawk Mountain Sanctuary, Pennsylvania, or can be requested from the translator himself (zoolit@hotmail.co.uk). In addition, all of the major articles on the Cinereous Vulture (*Aegypius monachus*) were translated into English and are available at <http://aegypiusrus.itgo.com> and at <http://aegypius.itgo.com>. For Russian raptor articles in general, the best websites for downloading many raptor articles are <http://www.raptors.ru> and <http://ecoclub.nsu.ru/raptors/RC>. The former contains an electronic library with full-text versions of 298 articles.

Eastern Palearctic. Important journals with raptor content for this region are *BirdingASIA* and *Forktail*. The Chinese journal, *Acta Zoologica Sinica*, as well as *Ornithological Science*, which is published in Japan, are global in scope, although the majority of articles are on Asian topics. Important regional journals include *Hong Kong Bird Report* (Hong Kong), *Aquila chrysaetos*, *Bulletin of the Japanese Bird Banding Association*, *Japanese Journal of Ornithology*, *Journal of the Yamashina Institute of Ornithology*, *Strix* (Japan), and *Korean Journal of Ornithology* (South Korea).

The recent creation of the ARRCN has stimulated much more interest in raptors in this portion of the Palearctic, as a result of its well-attended symposia, active listserve community, and distribution of meeting abstracts.

Much of the raptor literature in eastern Asia concerns endangered species. A multinational symposium was held on the endangered Steller's Sea Eagle (*H. pelagicus*) and the White-tailed Eagle in Japan in 1999, leading to the publication of a useful proceedings volume (Ueta and McGrady 2000). As a result of the illegal falcon trade, there is much interest in Saker Falcons (*F. cherrug*) in Mongolia and nearby countries, and by now there are many papers on this topic (e.g., Gombobaatar et al. 2004). The Middle East Falcon Research Group organized the second international conference on the Saker Falcon and Houbara Bustard (*Chlamydotis undulata macqueenii*) at Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia in July 2000, and a proceedings volume containing 33 papers in Mongolian, Russian, and English was published (Anon. 2001). The full text of the proceedings is at www.falcons.co.uk/mefrg/conference.htm.

There is a very active raptor community in Taiwan, although *Raptor Research of Taiwan* is the only journal

focusing on raptors there. It is published biannually in Chinese by the Raptor Research Group of Taiwan (RRGT) and is not yet included in international abstracting services. *Zoological Studies*, an English quarterly journal published by Research Center for Biodiversity, Academia Sinica, occasionally contains scientific papers on raptor research, as does *Notes and Newsletter of Wildlifers* (NOW) published by National Pingtung University of Science and Technology.

The most important source of raptor sighting records in Taiwan is the membership of the Wild Bird Federation Taiwan (WBFT), which compiles and publishes all the raptor sighting records in Taiwan in its monthly bulletin, *Chinese Feathers*. Recent research results tend to be published in conference proceedings, such as *The Symposium on Ecology of Raptors in Taiwan*, *Proceedings of the Conference on Birds*, *Proceedings of the Taiwan and China Bi-coastal Bird Conference*, and *Proceedings of the International Symposium on Wildlife Conservation*. Some raptor papers occasionally can be found in *Bird Conservation Research Reports*, *Taiwanese Wild Birds*, *The Mikado Pheasant*, and *Wild Birds*, all serial or special publications of WBFT. The Changhua Wild Bird Society had a special interest in the spring migration of the Gray-faced Buzzard (*Butastur indicus*) and for several years reported their annual observations in *Bird Conservation Research Reports*. Diverse semi-popular magazines such as *Wildlife*, *Taipei Zoo Quarterly*, and *Taiwan Veterinary Journal* also contain a few reports on the raptors of Taiwan. Raptor researchers in Taiwan usually submit their study results to international journals, such as *Journal of Raptor Research*, *Ibis*, or *Wilson Journal of Ornithology*.

Various government agencies have been supporting raptor studies, and results of these studies are published in the *CAPD Forestry Series*, *Quarterly Journal of Chinese Forestry*, *Ecological Research Report*, *Council of Agriculture*, *Endemic Species Research*, *Natural Conservation Quarterly*, or the conservation research reports of different national parks.

Members of the RRG have published three field guides of diurnal raptors in Taiwan (Hsiao 1996, 2001; Lin 2006), four books on Black Kites (*Milvus migrans*) (Shen 1993, 1998, 1999, 2004), three booklets (Chen et al. 2003, Chen 2004, Wang 2006), and organized several raptor workshops from 1998 to 2005. Other books include *Raptors of Taiwan* by Chung-Wei Yen (1982) and an illustrated handbook of owls by Chin-wen Tsai (2003).

There is an increasing amount of literature on raptors on the mainland of China that we have not had the opportunity to examine. *Raptors of China* (Weishu 1995) is worth special mention.

ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING SERVICES

There are now hundreds of on-line databases and indexing systems containing records of interest to raptor researchers. The sites vary in their coverage, ease of use, and the amount of information that is freely accessible. The list of websites provided here is necessarily arbitrary, but we have found them to be useful in our own work. The numerical data are from August 2006. Naturally, such estimates are constantly revised upward, and weaker systems fall by the wayside, but the data are included here for comparative purposes.

Some of the best electronic databases offer free access. Others are available only by subscription, sometimes for high fees. Some provide opportunities for obtaining the full texts of virtually any major paper for researchers and institutions with liberal financial resources. Regrettably, most have a strong Euro-American bias, and few do an adequate job of covering literature in many other important languages, including Arabic, Chinese, Hebrew, Japanese, and Russian.

Valiela and Martinetto (2005) discussed the relative merits and weakness of several of the major online schemes, and they rightly emphasized that none of the databases, taken singly or in combination, are as yet sufficiently comprehensive to provide truly adequate coverage of most research topics. Perhaps such a situation will eventually emerge, but in the meantime, electronic databases and web sources are still primarily useful as powerful tools that supplement traditional literature search methods, especially poring through the Literature Cited sections of papers by earlier authors.

Free Access Databases

Bookfinder.com (www.bookfinder.com). A commercial search engine listing over 100 million books for sale, incorporating the catalogues and databases of virtually every bookseller of any importance in Europe, North America, Australia, and South Africa. It is useful for locating books on raptors and as a source for bibliographic details.

Global Raptor Information Network (GRIN)

(www.globalraptors.org). Features a species-level database on the status and distribution of diurnal raptors, handbook-style species accounts, home-pages of raptor researchers, and a bibliographic database containing 36,000 citations with keywords on diurnal birds of prey. Free PDF copies of most of the listed articles are available upon request from library@peregrinefund.org. The site is maintained by The Peregrine Fund in Boise, Idaho.

Google Print (or Google Book Search) (<http://print.google.com>). Still in the “beta” stage, this is a project of breath-taking audacity with a stated goal of scanning the contents of as many books as possible and making the full texts searchable on line. At the start, Google plans to scan all or a large portion of the book collections of the University of California, University of Michigan, Harvard University, Stanford University, New York Public Library, and Oxford University. Non-copyrighted books will be completely viewable, but only “snippets” from books potentially or actually still in copyright will be freely accessible. Since affirmative action must be taken by parties who do not wish their copyrighted materials scanned, this has created tension between the publishing community and Google, and it seems likely that the future of this ambitious project may eventually be determined by the courts. If it survives in the form anticipated, or even only partly so, it will be an invaluable resource to researchers.

Google Scholar (<http://scholar.google.com>). A huge database assembled from peer-reviewed papers, theses, books, preprints, abstracts, technical reports, and popular articles, many of which are linked to full-text versions, or options for ordering the publications. During its initial stages of development, there has been much criticism over Google’s unwillingness to disclose details on the parameters of the database, the sometimes puzzling gaps in coverage, and the inclusion of many non-scholarly references. Furthermore, the sheer vastness of the system often makes it difficult to focus narrowly on technical articles on a desired topic. For example, a search on “DDT and peregrine” yields 1,220 hits, but the results include many popular articles and press releases. Like other similar schemes, there are numerous typographical errors, apparent artifacts of the scanning process. Nevertheless, as this database continues to grow and becomes more refined, it will probably become the starting point for most scientific literature searches.

Ornithological Worldwide Literature (OWL) (<http://egizoosrv.zoo.ox.ac.uk/OWL>). An electronic

database of citations with brief annotations from the worldwide ornithological literature, containing about 80,000 citations back to 1983. Formerly known as “Recent Ornithological Literature,” OWL is a joint effort between the American Ornithologists’ Union, Birds Australia, and the British Ornithologists’ Union and is hosted by the Edward Grey Institute of Field Ornithology at Oxford University, U.K.

Ornithologische Schriftenschau (<http://www.dda-web.de/index.php>). This German-language service reviews the ornithological content of 340 national and international periodicals, especially those published in European countries, usually providing brief abstracts for most papers. A print version also can be obtained by subscription.

Raptor Information System (<http://ris.wr.usgs.gov>). A catalog of over 33,000 citations with keywords on birds of prey, including owls, with particular emphasis on raptor management, human impacts on raptors, the mitigation of impacts, and basic raptor biology. This database is particularly valuable for its coverage of the “gray literature,” including in-house government reports, dissertations, and unpublished manuscripts. Maintained by the Resources Division of the U.S. Geological Survey Snake River Field Station in Boise, Idaho. The librarian may be reached at fresc_library@usgs.gov.

Searchable Ornithological Research Archives (SORA) (<http://elibrary.unm.edu/sora>). An open-access electronic journal archive initiated and maintained by Blair Wolf of the Cooper Ornithological Society. The contents of the site now include full-text versions of *The Auk* (1884-1999), *The Condor* (1899-2000), *Journal of Field Ornithology* (1930-2000), *North American Bird Bander* (1976-2000), *Ornithological Monographs* (1964-2005), *Ornitologia Neotropical* (1990-2002), *Pacific Coast Avifauna* (1900-1974), *Studies in Avian Biology* (1978-1999), *Western Birds* (1970-2004), and *Wilson Bulletin* (1889-1999).

Fee-based Databases and Indexes

BioOne® (<http://www.bioone.org>). A collaboration among scientific societies, libraries, academe, and the commercial sector which provides access to linked full text versions of interrelated journals focused on the biological, ecological and environmental sciences. Participating journals include those published by the Ornithological Societies of North America, The Wildlife Soci-

ety and numerous other titles of interest to raptor researchers.

Blackwell Synergy (www.blackwell-synergy.com).

An online journal service including citations, abstracts and, in some cases, fully linked texts of about 900,000 articles from nearly 900 scholarly journals, including several leading ornithological titles (*Ibis*, *Journal of Avian Biology*, *Journal of Field Ornithology*, *Journal of Ornithology*). Although primarily a subscription service, free access is provided to many abstracts and full-text versions of articles, especially from older issues. Together with Google, Blackwell Synergy may soon be able to launch a typical Google search but filter the result set to the scholarly research content from participating publishers.

Current Contents/Life Sciences (<http://scientific.thomson.com/products/ccl>). Current Contents provides online access to complete bibliographic information from articles, editorials, meeting abstracts, and commentaries in current issues of 1,370 life sciences journals and books. The site is marketed by Thomson ISI, a company offering a wide array of other information products, including leading bibliographic software programs (ProCite®, EndNote®, Reference Manager®). Archived files are available back to 1990.

IngentaConnect (www.ingentaconnect.com).

Access to an online database of over 20 million citations from over 30,000 academic publications and online access to full-text versions of many articles through online purchase of individual articles or through subscriptions to publications. A well-designed system, but contains fewer journals of interest to raptor biologists than Blackwell Synergy.

JSTOR (www.jstor.org). A non-profit scheme designed to maintain an archive of scanned images of back issues of major journals, including many of interest to raptor biologists, namely, *American Midland Naturalist*, *American Naturalist*, *Avian Diseases*, *BioScience*, *Biotropica*, *Condor*, *Conservation Biology*, *Evolution*, and the journals published by the British Ecological Society and the Ecological Society of America. More journal titles will be added to the archives, including *The Auk*, *Journal of Field Ornithology*, *Journal of Wildlife Management*, *Wildlife Monographs*, and *Wildlife Society Bulletin*. Current issues are not covered, so there is typically a gap of two to five years between the most recent issues and their availability on JSTOR.

OCLC (www.oclc.org). The world's largest library cataloging service, now used by 55,000 libraries in 110 countries and territories. The "WorldCat" database is

maintained by more than 9,000 member institutions, and it contains over 67 million records of every form of human expression, ranging from stone tablets to electronic books, CDs, and DVDs. It remains the single best source for bibliographic information on books in virtually every language.

Scirus (www.scirus.com). This is purportedly the most comprehensive science-specific search engine on the Internet, covering over 250 million science-specific web pages, including many non-journal sources, from over 214 million websites. Unlike Google Scholar, it purportedly filters out non-scientific sites and finds peer-reviewed PDF and PostScript files overlooked by most other search engines. Scirus is maintained by the giant publishing house, Elsevier, and it includes Bio-Med Central, an independent online publishing house that publishes several journal titles with occasional raptor content.

UMI Dissertations Services (www.umi.com/products_umi/dissertations). This is the best source for dissertations and theses, with over two million entries covering over 1,000 North American graduate schools and European universities. The citations for Ph.D. dissertations from 1980 onward contain abstracts, as do Master's theses from 1988 forward. Full texts are offered digitally through ProQuest Digital Dissertations or in traditional paper versions through Dissertation Express.

Wildlife & Ecology Studies Worldwide (www.nisc.com).

Provides a large index to the literature on wild vertebrates, including 400,000 bibliographic records, many with abstracts, from 1935 to the present. Includes Wildlife Review Abstracts, Swiss Wildlife Information Service, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Reference Service's Wildlife Database (containing many unpublished reports and surveys), BIODOC (Neotropical literature), the World Conservation Union publications database, and the Afro-Tropical Bird Information Retrieval database. A product of National Information Services Corporation (NISC), which provides access through their Web search service, Biblioline.

Zoological Record (<http://scientific.thomson.com/products/zr>). This is the world's oldest continuing database of bibliographic records on animal biology. It has been published continuously since 1864 and now contains 1.7 million records in electronic format. Zoological Record screens 5,000 serials and many other literature sources to add 72,000 records to the database annually. The present online version covers the literature back to 1978, but will soon provide the original bibliographic and taxonomic indexing data from the

print volumes back to 1864. The *Aves* section is most pertinent to raptor research. Formerly maintained by a non-profit consortium, BIOSIS, Zoological Record and related products are now owned by Thomson ISI.

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Appendix 1. Journals of interest to raptor researchers.^a E = electronic, P = print

Title	Country	Publisher	Geographical Emphasis	Topical Emphasis	Issues Annually	Article Language	Medium ^a
Acrocephalus	Slovenia	BirdLife Slovenia	SE Europe & E Mediterranean	Ornithology	6	Slovenia	P
Acta Ornithoecologica	Germany	Schriftleitung Acta Ornithoecologica	Germany	Ornithology	2	German	P
Acta Ornithologica	Poland	Museum and Institute of Zoology (Warsaw)	Global	Ornithology	2	English	P
Acta Zoologica Mexicana (nueva serie)	Mexico	Instituto de Ecología A. C.	Mexico	Zoology	3	Spanish, English, French, Portuguese	P
Acta Zoologica Sinica	People's Republic of China	Science Press, Beijing	Global	Zoology	6	Chinese or English	P
Africa — Birds & Birding	Republic of South Africa	Africa Geographic	Southern Africa	Ornithology/Birding	6	English	P
Afring News	Republic of South Africa	Avian Demography Unit, Capetown	Africa	Banding	2	English	E/P
Airo	Portugal	Sociedade Portuguesa para o Estudo das Aves	Iberian Peninsula & Canary Islands	Ornithology	1	Portuguese or English	P
Alabama Birdlife	USA	Alabama Ornithological Society	Alabama	Ornithology	Occasional	English	P
Alauda	France	Société d'Études Ornithologiques de France	Global	Ornithology	4	French	P
Alula	Finland	Alula	Global	Ornithology/Birding	4	English or Finnish	P
American Midland Naturalist	USA	University of Notre Dame	North America	General natural history	4	English	P
Anales del Instituto de Biología, Serie Zoología	Mexico	Instituto de Biología, UNAM	Mexico	Zoology	2	Spanish	E/P
Animal Behaviour	United Kingdom	Elsevier	Global	Behavior	12	English	P
Anser	Sweden	Skånes Ornitologiska Förening	Sweden	Ornithology	4	Swedish	P
Anuari d'Ornitologia de Catalunya	Spain	Institut Català d'Ornitologia	Spain (Catalonia)	Ornithology	1	Catalan	P
Anuari Ornitològic de les Balears	Mallorca	Grup Balear d'Ornitologia i Defensa de la Naturalesa	Balearic Islands	Ornithology	1	Spanish	P
Anuário Ornitológico	Portugal	Sociedade Portuguesa para o Estudo das Aves	Portugal	Ornithology	1	Portuguese	P

Title	Country	Publisher	Geographical Emphasis	Topical Emphasis	Issues Annually	Article Language	Medium ^a
Anuario Ornitologico de Navarra	Spain	GOROSTI, Sociedad de Ciencias Naturales de Navarra	Northern Spain	Ornithology	1	Spanish	P
Anzeiger des Vereins Thüringer Ornithologen	Germany	Vereins Thüringer Ornithologen	Global	Ornithology	Occasional	German	P
Apus	Germany	Beiträge zur Avifauna Sachsen-Anhalts	Sachsen-Anhalts, Germany	Ornithology	6	German	P
Aquila	Hungary	Instituti Ornithologici Hungarici	Hungary	Ornithology	1	Hungarian or English	P
Aquila chrysaetos	Japan	Society for Research on the Golden Eagle	Japan	Raptors	1	Japanese	P
Ardea	Netherlands	Netherlands Ornithologists' Union	Global	Ornithology	2	English	E/P
Ardeola	Spain	Sociedad España de Ornitología	Global	Ornithology	2	Spanish or English	P
Asian Raptors	Malaysia	Asian Raptor Research and Conservation Network	Oriental Region	Raptors	Occasional	English	P
Atualidades Ornitológicas	Brazil	Atualidades Ornitológicas	Brazil	Ornithology	6	Portuguese	E/P
Auk, The	USA	American Ornithologists's Union	Global	Ornithology	4	English	E/P
Australian Field Ornithology	Australia	Bird Observers Club of Australia	Australia	Ornithology	4	English	P
Aves	Belgium	Société d'Études Ornithologiques	Global	Ornithology	4	French	P
Aves Ichnusae	Italy	Gruppo Ornitologico Sardo	Sardinia	Ornithology	Occasional	Italian	P
Avian Diseases	USA	American Association of Avian Pathologists	Global	Avian medicine	4	English	P
Avian Ecology and Behaviour	Russia	Biological Station "Rybacy" of the Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences	Global	Ornithology	2	English	P
Avian Ecology and Conservation	Canada	Society of Canadian Ornithologists/Bird Study Canada	Global	Ornithology	Occasional	English	E
Avian Pathology	United Kingdom	World Veterinary Poultry Association	Global	Avian medicine	6	English	E/P
Aviculture Magazine	United Kingdom	Avicultural Society	Global	Aviculture	4	English	P
Avifaunistik in Bayern	Germany	Ornithologische Gesellschaft in Bayern	Germany	Ornithology	2	German	P

Title	Country	Publisher	Geographical Emphasis	Topical Emphasis	Issues Annually	Article Language	Medium ^a
Avocetta	Italy	CISO Centro Italiano Studi Ornitologici	Global	Ornithology	2	Italian or English	P
Babbler, The	Botswana	BirdLife Botswana	Botswana	Ornithology	2	English	P
Behavioral Ecology	USA	International Society for Behavioral Ecology	Global	General ecology	6	English	E/P
Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology	Germany	Springer Berlin/Heidelberg	Global	General ecology	6	English	E/P
Berkut	Ukraine	Ukrainian Journal of Ornithology	Western Europe to Russian Far East	Ornithology	2	Ukrainian, Russian, English, German	E/P
Berliner Ornithologischer Bericht	Germany	Berliner Ornithologische Arbeitsgemeinschaft	Germany	Ornithology	2	German	P
Bièvre, Le	France	Le Centre Ornithologique Rhône Alpes	France	Ornithology	Occasional	France	P
Bird Behavior	USA	Cognizant Communication Corporation	Global	Ornithology	2	English	P
Bird Conservation International	United Kingdom	BirdLife International/ Cambridge University Press	Global	Conservation	4	English	E/P
Bird Observer	USA	Bird Observer of Eastern Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Ornithology	6	English	P
Bird Populations	USA	Institute for Bird Populations	Global	Avian populations	Occasional	English	P
Bird Study	United Kingdom	British Trust for Ornithology	Global	Ornithology	3	English	E/P
Bird Trends	Canada	Canadian Wildlife Service	North America	Avian populations	Occasional	English	E/P
Birding	USA	American Birding Association	North America	Distribution/ identification	4	English	P
BirdingASIA	United Kingdom	Oriental Bird Club	Asia	Ornithology	2	English	P
Birds of North America	USA	Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology and American Ornithologists' Union	North America & Hawaii	Ornithology	Continuous	English	E/P
Bliki	Iceland	Icelandic Institute of Natural History	Iceland	Ornithology	Occasional	Danish or English	P
Blue Jay	Canada	Nature Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan	Ornithology	4	English	P
Bluebird, The	USA	Audubon Society of Missouri	Missouri	Ornithology	4	English	P

Title	Country	Publisher	Geographical Emphasis	Topical Emphasis	Issues Annually	Article Language	Medium ^a
Boletim CEO	Brazil	Centro de Estudos Ornitológicos São Paulo - SP	Brazil	Ornithology	2	Portuguese	P
Boletín Chileno de Ornitología	Chile	Unión de Ornitólogos de Chile	Neotropical Region (mostly Chile)	Ornithology	Annual	Spanish	P
Boletín SAO	Colombia	Sociedad Antioqueña de Ornitología	Colombia	Ornithology	2	Spanish	P
Boletín Zeledonia	Costa Rica	Asociación Ornitológica de Costa Rica	Costa Rica	Ornithology	2	Spanish	E
Boobook	Australia	Australasian Raptor Association	Australia	Raptors	2	English	E/P
British Birds	United Kingdom	British Birds 2000 Ltd.	British Isles	Ornithology	12	English	P
British Columbia Birds	Canada	British Columbia Field Ornithologists	British Columbia	Ornithology	1	English	P
Bulletin of the African Bird Club	United Kingdom	African Bird Club	Africa	Ornithology	2	English	P
Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club	United Kingdom	British Ornithologists' Club	Global	Ornithology	4	English	P
Bulletin of the Japanese Bird Banding Society	Japan	Japanese Bird Banding Society	Japan	Banding	2	Japanese	P
Bulletin of the Oklahoma Ornithological Society	USA	Oklahoma Ornithological Society	Oklahoma	Ornithology	4	English	P
Bulletin of the Texas Ornithological Society	USA	Texas Ornithological Society	Texas	Ornithology	2	English	P
Buteo	Czech Republic/Slovakia	Czech Society for Ornithology	Czech Republic/Slovakia	Raptors	1	Czech, Slovak, or English	P
Butlletí del Grup Català d'Anellament	Spain	Grup Català d'Anellament (Catalan Ringing Group)	Spain	Banding	2	Catalan, Spanish, English	P
Caldasia	Colombia	Instituto de Ciencias, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Nacional de Colombia	Neotropical Region (mostly Colombia)	Ornithology	2	Spanish or English	E/P
Canadian Field-Naturalist	Canada	Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club	North America	Ornithology	4	English	P
Cassinia	USA	Delaware Valley Ornithological Club	New Jersey, Pennsylvania, & Delaware	Ornithology	Occasional	English	P
Charadrius	Germany	Zeitschrift für Vogelkunde, Vogelschutz und Naturschutz im Rheinland und in Westfalen	Germany	Ornithology	4	German	P
Chat, The	USA	Carolina Bird Club	North & South Carolina	Ornithology	4	English	E/P

Title	Country	Publisher	Geographical Emphasis	Topical Emphasis	Issues Annually	Article Language	Medium ^a
Ciconia	France	Ligue pour la Protection des Oiseaux, Delegation Alsace	France (Alsace)	Vertebrate natural history	3	French	P
Cimbebasia	Namibia	National Museum of Namibia	Namibia	General natural history	Occasional	English	P
Cinclus	Germany	Bund für Vogelschutz und Vogelkunde e.V.	Germany	Ornithology	2	German	P
Colorado Birds	USA	Colorado Field Ornithologists	Colorado	Ornithology	4	English	P
Condor, The	USA	Cooper Ornithological Society	Global	Ornithology	4	English	P
Connecticut Warbler	USA	Connecticut Ornithological Society	Connecticut	Ornithology	4	English	P
Conservation Biology	USA	Society for Conservation Biology	Global	Conservation biology	6	English	E/P
Corax	Germany	Ornithologischen Arbeitsgemeinschaft	Germany	Ornithology	2	German	P
Corella	Australia	Australian Bird Study Association, Inc.	Australia	Ornithology	4	English	P
Cotinga	United Kingdom	Neotropical Bird Club	Neotropical Region	Ornithology	2	English, Spanish, Portuguese	P
Dansk Ornithologisk Forenings Tidsskrift	Denmark	Dansk Ornithologisk Forening	Global (mostly Denmark)	Ornithology	4	Danish or English	P
Dutch Birding	Netherlands	Dutch Magazine Association	Western Palearctic	Ornithology	6	English or Dutch	P
Ecological Applications	USA	Ecological Society of America	Global	General ecology	6	English	E/P
Ecological Monographs	USA	Ecological Society of America	Global	General ecology	4	English	P
Ecology	USA	Ecological Society of America	Global	General ecology	12	English	P
Egretta	Austria	Vogelkundliche Nachrichten aus Oesterreich	Central Europe (mostly Austria)	Ornithology	2	German	P
Emirates Bird Report	United Kingdom	Ornithological Society of the Middle East	United Arab Emirates	Ornithology	1	English	P
Emu – Austral Ornithology	Australia	Birds Australia (Royal Australasian Ornithologists Union)	Global	Ornithology	4	English	E/P
Falco	United Kingdom	Middle East Falcon Research Group	Global	Raptors	2	English	P

Title	Country	Publisher	Geographical Emphasis	Topical Emphasis	Issues Annually	Article Language	Medium ^a
Falco	Slovenia	Association IXOBRYCHUS	Slovenia	Ornithology	Occasional	Slovene, English, Italian/Croat	P
Field Notes of Rhode Island Birds	USA	Audubon Society of Rhode Island	Rhode Island	Ornithology	6	English	P
Florida Field Naturalist	USA	Florida Ornithological Society	Florida	Ornithology	4	English	P
Folia Zoologica	Czech Republic	Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic	Global	Vertebrate zoology	4	English	E/P
Forktail	United Kingdom	Oriental Bird Club	Oriental Region	Ornithology	1	English	P
Foundation for the Conservation of the Bearded Vulture Annual Report	Netherlands	Foundation for the Conservation of the Bearded Vulture	Europe	Bearded Vulture	1	English	P
Gabar	Republic of South Africa	Endangered Wildlife Trust	Africa	Raptors	2	English	P
Garcilla, La	Spain	Sociedad Española de Ornitología	Spain	Ornithology	4	Spanish	P
Gibraltar Bird Report	Gibraltar	Gibraltar Ornithological and Natural History Society	Gibraltar	Ornithology	1	English	P
Great Basin Birds	USA	Great Basin Bird Observatory	Great Basin	Ornithology	1	English	P
Hamburger Avifaunistische Beiträge	Germany	Arbeitskreis an der Staatlichen Vogelschutzwarte Hamburg	Germany	Ornithology	2	German	P
Hawk Migration Studies	USA	Hawk Migration Association of North America	North America	Raptors	2	English	E/P
Héron, Le	France	Groupe Ornithologique et Naturaliste du Nord/Pas de Calais	France	General natural history	3	French	P
Hirundo	Estonia	Estonian Ornithological Society	Estonia	Ornithology	2	Estonian or English	P
Honeyguide, The	Zimbabwe	BirdLife Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe	Ornithology	2	English	P
Hong Kong Bird Report	Hong Kong	Hong Kong Bird Watching Society	Hong Kong	Ornithology	1	English	P
Hornero, El	Argentina	Asociación Ornitologica del Plata	Neotropical Region	Ornithology	2	Spanish or English	P
Huitzil - Journal of Mexican Ornithology	Mexico	Huitzil/CIPAMEX - BirdLife Mexico	Mexico	Ornithology	Continuous	Spanish	E
Iberis	Gibraltar	Gibraltar Ornithological and Natural History Society	Gibraltar	General natural history	1	English	P

Title	Country	Publisher	Geographical Emphasis	Topical Emphasis	Issues Annually	Article Language	Medium ^a
Ibis, The	United Kingdom	British Ornithologists' Union	Global	Ornithology	4	English	E/P
Iheringia, Série Zoologia	Brazil	Fundação Zoobotânica do Rio Grande do Sul	Brazil	Zoology	4	Portuguese or English	E/P
Indiana Audubon Quarterly	USA	Indiana Audubon Society	Indiana	Ornithology	4	English	P
International Hawkwatcher	USA	Donald Heintzelman	Global	Raptors	Occasional	English	P
Iowa Bird Life	USA	Iowa Ornithologists' Union	Iowa	Ornithology	4	English	P
Irish Birds	Ireland	BirdWatch Ireland	Ireland	Ornithology	1	English	P
Japanese Journal of Ornithology	Japan	Ornithological Society of Japan	Japan	Ornithology	4	Japanese	P
Journal of Animal Ecology	United Kingdom	British Ecological Society	Global	General ecology	6	English	E/P
Journal of Applied Ecology	United Kingdom	British Ecological Society	Global	General ecology	6	English	E/P
Journal of Avian Biology	Sweden	Scandinavian Ornithologists' Union	Global	Ornithology	6	English	E/P
Journal of Caribbean Ornithology	USA	Society for the Conservation and Study of Caribbean Birds	Caribbean region	Ornithology	1	English	P
Journal of East African Natural History	Kenya	National Museums of Kenya & Nature Kenya	East Africa	Natural history	2	English	P
Journal of Ecology	United Kingdom	British Ecological Society	Global	General ecology	6	English	E/P
Journal of Field Ornithology	USA	Association of Field Ornithologists	Global	Ornithology	4	English	P
Journal of Indian Bird Records and Conservation	India	Harini Nature Conservation Foundation	Indian subcontinent	Ornithology	1	English	E
Journal of Ornithology	Germany	Deutsch Ornithologen-Gesellschaft	Global	Ornithology	4	German or English	E/P
Journal of Raptor Research	USA	Raptor Research Foundation	Global	Raptors	4	English	P
Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society	India	Bombay Natural History Society	India	General natural history	3	English	P
Journal of Wildlife Management	USA	The Wildlife Society	Global	General wildlife biology	4	English	E/P

Title	Country	Publisher	Geographical Emphasis	Topical Emphasis	Issues Annually	Article Language	Medium ^a
Journal of the Yamashina Institute for Ornithology	Japan	Yamashina Institute for Ornithology	Japan	Ornithology	2	English or Japanese	P
Kansas Ornithological Society Bulletin	USA	Kansas Ornithological Society	Kansas	Ornithology	4	English	P
Kentucky Warbler, The	USA	Kentucky Ornithological Society	Kentucky	Ornithology	4	English	P
Kingbird, The	USA	Federation of New York State Bird Clubs	New York	Ornithology	4	English	P
Korean Journal of Ornithology	Korea	Ornithological Society of Korea	Korea	Ornithology	2	English	P
Kukila	Indonesia	Indonesian Ornithological Society	Indonesia	Ornithology	Occasional	English	P
Larus	Croatia	Hrvatska Akademija Znanosti I Umjetnosti	Global	Ornithology	1	Croatian or English	P
Limosa	Netherlands	Nederlandse Ornithologische Unie	Netherlands	Ornithology	4	Dutch	P
Loon, The	USA	Minnesota Ornithologists' Union	Minnesota	Ornithology	4	English	P
Malimbus	France	West African Ornithological Society	West Africa	Ornithology	2	English/French	P
Maryland Birdlife	USA	Maryland Ornithological Society	Maryland	Ornithology	Occasional	English	P
Meadowlark, The	USA	Illinois Ornithological Society	Illinois	Ornithology	4	English	P
Michigan Birds and Natural History	USA	Michigan Audubon Society	Michigan	Ornithology	4	English	P
Migrant, The	USA	Tennessee Ornithological Society	Tennessee	Ornithology	4	English	P
Mirafra	Republic of South Africa	Free State Bird Club	Central South Africa	Ornithology	4	English	P
Mississippi Kite, The	USA	Mississippi Ornithological Society	Mississippi	Ornithology	4	English	P
Populationsökologie von Greifvogel und Eulenarten	Germany	Monitoring Greifvögel Eulen Europas	Europe	Ornithology	Occasional	German	P
Museum Heineanum Ornithologische Jahresberichte	Germany	Museum Heineanum	Germany	Ornithology	1	German	P
N.B. Naturalist	Canada	New Brunswick Federation of Naturalists	New Brunswick	Ornithology	4	English or French	P

Title	Country	Publisher	Geographical Emphasis	Topical Emphasis	Issues Annually	Article Language	Medium ^a
Natura Croatica	Croatia	Croatian Natural History Museum	Global (mainly Croatia)	General natural history	4	English	P
Nature Alberta	Canada	Federation of Alberta Naturalists	Alberta	General natural history	4	English	P
Nebraska Bird Review, The	USA	Nebraska Ornithologists' Union	Nebraska	Ornithology	4	English	P
New Hampshire Bird Records	USA	Audubon Society of New Hampshire	New Hampshire	Ornithology	4	English	P
New Jersey Birds	USA	New Jersey Audubon Society	New Jersey	Ornithology	4	English	P
NMOS Bulletin	USA	New Mexico Audubon Society	New Mexico	Ornithology	4	English	P
North American Bird Bander	USA	Eastern, Inland, and Western Bird Banding Associations	North America	Banding	4	English	P
North American Birds	USA	American Birding Association	North America	Ornithology	4	English	P
Northeastern Naturalist	USA	Eagle Hill Foundation	Northeastern USA	General natural history	4	English	P
Northwestern Naturalist	USA	Society for Northwestern Vertebrate Biology	Pacific Northwest	Vertebrate natural history	3	English	P
Nos Oiseaux	Switzerland	Societe Romande pour l'Etude de la Protection des Oiseaux	Switzerland	Ornithology	4	French	P
Notatki Ornitologiczne	Poland	Kwartalnik Sekcji Ornitologicznej	Global	Ornithology	4	Polish or English	P
Notornis	New Zealand	Ornithological Society of New Zealand	New Zealand	Ornithology	4	English	E/P
Nova Scotia Birds	Canada	Nova Scotia Bird Society	Nova Scotia	Ornithology	4	English	P
Nuestras Aves	Argentina	Asociación Ornitológica del Plata	Argentina	Ornithology	2	Spanish	P
Ohio Cardinal	USA	Ohio Ornithological Society	Ohio	Ornithology	4	English	P
Oikos	Norway	Nordic Ecological Society	Global	General ecology	12	English	P
Oman Bird News	Oman	Oman Bird Records Committee	Oman	Ornithology	Occasional	English	P
Ontario Birds	Canada	Ontario Field Ornithologists	Ontario	Ornithology	3	English	P

Title	Country	Publisher	Geographical Emphasis	Topical Emphasis	Issues Annually	Article Language	Medium ^a
Oregon Birds	USA	Oregon Field Ornithologists	Oregon	Ornithology	4	English	P
Oriole, The	USA	Georgia Ornithological Society	Georgia	Ornithology	4	English	P
Ornis Fennica	Finland	Finnish Ornithological Society	Global	Ornithology	4	English	P
Ornis Hungarica	Hungary	BirdLife Hungary	Hungary & East-central Europe	Ornithology	2	Hungarian or English	P
Ornis Norvegica	Norway	Norsk Ornitologisk Forening	Norway	Ornithology	2	English	P
Ornis Svecica	Sweden	Sveriges Ornitologiska Förening	Sweden	Ornithology	4	Swedish	P
Ornithological Monographs	USA	American Ornithologists' Union	Global	Ornithology	Occasional	English	P
Ornithological Science	Japan	Ornithological Society of Japan	Global	Ornithology	2	English	P
Ornithologische Beobachter, Der	Switzerland	Schweizer Gesellschaft für Vogelkunde	Switzerland	Ornithology	4	German	P
Ornithologische Gesellschaft Basel Jahresbericht	Switzerland	Ornithologische Gesellschaft Basel	Switzerland	Ornithology	1	German	P
Ornithologische Mitteilungen	Germany	Ornithologische Mitteilungen	Global (mostly Europe)	Ornithology	12	German	P
Ornithologischer Anzieher	Germany	Ornithological Society in Bavaria	Germany	Ornithology	2-3	German or English	P
Ornithologischer Jahresbericht Helgoland	Germany	Ornithologischer Arbeitsgemeinschaft Helgoland	Helgoland (Germany)	Ornithology	1	German	P
Ornithos	France	Ligue pour la Protection des Oiseaux	France	Ornithology	6	French	P
Ornitologia Colombiana	Colombia	Asociación Colombiana de Ornitologia Colombia	Colombia	Ornithology	Occasional	Spanish or English	E
Ornitologia Neotropical	Canada	Neotropical Ornithological Society	Neotropical Region	Ornithology	4	English/Spanish/Portuguese	P
Oryx	United Kingdom	Fauna & Flora International	Global	Conservation biology	4	English	P
Osprey	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador Natural History Society	Newfoundland and Labrador	General natural history	4	English	P
Ostrich: Journal of African Ornithology	Republic of South Africa	National Inquiry Services Centre/BirdLife South Africa	Africa	Ornithology	4	English	P

Title	Country	Publisher	Geographical Emphasis	Topical Emphasis	Issues Annually	Article Language	Medium ^a
Passenger Pigeon, The	USA	Wisconsin Society for Ornithology	Wisconsin	Ornithology	4	English	P
Pavo	India	Society of Animal Morphologists & Physiologists	India	Ornithology	4	English	P
Pennsylvania Birds	USA	Pennsylvania Society for Ornithology	Pennsylvania	Ornithology	4	English	P
QuébecOiseaux	Canada	l'Association québécoise des groupes d'ornithologues	Quebec	Ornithology	4	French	P
Raptors Conservation	Russia	Siberian Environmental Center & Center for Field Studies	Eastern Europe and northern Asia	Raptors	2	Russian or English	E/P
Raven, The	USA	Virginia Ornithological Society	Virginia	Ornithology	4	English	P
Redstart, The	USA	Brooks Bird Club	West Virginia	Ornithology	4	English	P
Revista Brasileira de Ornitologia	Brazil	Sociedade Brasileira de Ornitologia	Neotropical Region (mostly Brazil)	Ornithology	2	Portuguese, Spanish, English	P
Revista Catalana d'Ornitologia	Spain	Institut Català d'Ornitologia	Spain (Catalonia)	Ornithology	Continuous	Catalan	E
Revista de Anillamiento	Spain	Sociedad Española de Ornitología	Spain	Banding	1	Spanish	P
Ring, The	Poland	Polish Zoological Society	Global	Banding	4	English	P
Ringling & Migration	United Kingdom	British Trust for Ornithology	United Kingdom	Banding & migration	2	English	P
Ringmerkaren	Norway	Norsk Ornitologisk Forening	Norway	Banding	1	Norwegian	P
Rivista Italiana di Ornitologia	Italy	Società Italiana di Scienze Naturali	Global	Ornithology	2	Italian or English	P
Sandgrouse	United Kingdom	Ornithological Society of the Middle East	Middle East	Ornithology	2	English	P
Scopus	Kenya	Bird Committee of the East African Natural History Society	East Africa	Ornithology	1-2	English	P
Scottish Bird Report	United Kingdom	Scottish Ornithologists' Club	Scotland	Ornithology	1	English	P
Scottish Birds	United Kingdom	Scottish Ornithologists' Club	Scotland	Ornithology	1	English	P
Scottish Raptor Monitoring Report	United Kingdom	Scottish Ornithologists' Club	Scotland	Raptors	1	English	P

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South Australian Ornithologist	Australia	Ornithological Association of South Australia	South Australia	Ornithology	2	English	P
South Dakota Bird Notes	USA	South Dakota Ornithologists' Union	South Dakota	Ornithology	4	English	P
Southeastern Naturalist	USA	Eagle Hill Foundation	Southeastern USA	General natural history	4	English	P
Southwestern Naturalist	USA	Southwestern Association of Naturalists	Southwestern USA, Mexico, & Central America	General natural history	4	English	P
Strix	Japan	Wild Bird Society of Japan	Japan	Ornithology	1	Japanese	P
Studies in Avian Biology	USA	Cooper Ornithological Society	Global	Ornithology	Occasional	English	P
Subbuteo: The Belarusian Ornithological Bulletin	Belarus	West Belarusian Society for Bird Preservation	Belarus	Ornithology	1	Russian	P
Sunbird, The	Australia	Birds Queensland	Queensland	Ornithology	Occasional	English	P
Sylvia	Czech Republic	Czech Society for Ornithology	Czech Republic/Slovakia	Ornithology	1	Czech, Slovak, or English	P
Systematic Biology	United Kingdom	Society of Systematic Biologists	Global	Systematics	6	English	E/P
Takkeling, De	Netherlands	Dutch Raptor Working Group	Netherlands	Raptors	3	Dutch	P
Túzok	Hungary	BirdLife Hungary	Hungary	Ornithology/Birding	4	Hungarian	P
Utah Birds	USA	Utah Ornithological Society	Utah	Ornithology	4	English	P
Virginia Birds	USA	Virginia Ornithological Society	Virginia	Ornithology	4	English	P
Vogelkundliche Berichte aus Niedersachsen	Germany	Niedersächsische Ornithologische Vereinigung	Lower Saxony (Germany)	Ornithology	2	German	P
Vogelwarte, Die	Germany	Vogelwarte Helgoland & Vogelwarte Radolfzell	Global	Ornithology	4	German or English	P
Vogelwelt, Die: Beiträge zur Vogelkunde	Germany	AULA-Verlag GmbH	Global	Ornithology	4	German	P
Vulture News	Republic of South Africa	Endangered Wildlife Trust	Global	Vultures	2	English	P
Washington Birds	USA	Washington Ornithological Society	Washington	Ornithology	2	English	P

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Western Birds	USA	Western Field Ornithologists	Western U.S. and Mexico	Ornithology	4	English	P
Western North American Naturalist	USA	Brigham Young University	Western North America	General natural history	4	English	P
Wildlife Monographs	USA	The Wildlife Society	Global	General wildlife biology	Occasional	English	E/P
Wildlife Research	Australia	CSIRO Publishing	Global	General wildlife biology	8	English	P
Wildlife Society Bulletin	USA	The Wildlife Society	Global	General wildlife biology	4	English	E/P
Wilson Journal of Ornithology, The	USA	Wilson Ornithological Society	Global	Ornithology	4	English	P
Yelkovan	Turkey	Ornithological Society of Turkey	Turkey	Ornithology	Continuous	English	E