WETMORE, A. 1939. Observations on the birds of northern Venezuela. Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 3037.

TALLER EXPERIMENTAL DE ESTUDIOS DE AVES MIGRATORIAS EN CUBA

Hiram Gonzalez Alonso
Laboratorio de Aves Migratorias, Carretera de Varona km. 3.5, Capdevilla, Boyeros, La Habana, Cuba

Algunos resultados obtenidos en Cuba en cuanto a diseños experimentales sobre técnicas de captura de aves con redes ornitológicas, anillamientos, métodos de conteos, medición de vegetación y detección de rutas migratorias a través de radares fueron analizados y discutidos entre ornitólogos cubanos, canadienses y estadounidenses. Estos intercambios se vienen realizando desde 1988 en localidades de la Ciénaga de Zapata. Los especialistas cubanos han desarrollados estes trabajos en Peninsula de Hicacos, Gibara, Guanahacabibes y Cayo Paredón Grande. Como continuación de estos intercambios, especialistas de estos tres paises aplicaron estas técnicas y llevaron a cabo investigaciones sobre las comunidades de aves entre el 4 y el 15 de febrero de 1991 en areas boscosas de la Ciénaga de Zapata, obeniéndose resultdos experimentales de gran valor ornitológico y conservacionista para la región del Caribe. Este Taller fue auspiciado por el Laboratorio Cubano de Aves Migratorias (Instituto de Ecologia y Sistemática, A.C.C.), la Facultad de Biologia (Universidad de la Habana) y el Ministerio de Agricultura, Cuba; el Servicio Canadiense de la Vida Silvestre (Environment Canada) y el Observatorio de Aves de Long Point (Ontario).

Para informacion adicional, pregunta Hiram Gonzalez Alonso, o George Wallace, Long Point Bird Observatory, P.O. Box 160, Port Rowan, Ontario NOE 1MO, Canada.

FIELD STUDIES OF MIGRATORY BIRDS IN CUBA

Hiram Gonzalez Alonso

Since 1988, Cuban, Canadian, and United States ornithologists have collaborated in capture and banding techniques, counting methods, vegetation sampling, and monitoring bird migration in winter at several study sites in the Zapata Swamp, Matanzas Province, Cuba, since 1988. Cuban participants have developed additional studies in Hicacos Peninsula, Gibara, Guanahacabibes Peninsula, and Grand Paredon Cay. Biologists from the three countries continued their joint investigations of bird communities from 4-15 February 1991 in 2 additional forested sites in the Zapata Swamp.

Results obtained in 1991 will be both interesting ornithologically and useful for the conservation of birds in the Caribbean region. The joint work in 1991 was made possible by the Cuban Laboratory of Migratory Birds of the Institute of Ecology and Systematics of the Cuban Academy of Sciences, the Faculty of Biology of the University of Havana, the Cuban Ministry of Agriculture, the Canadian Wildlife Service of Environment Canada, and the Long Point Bird Observatory of Ontario, Canada. For further information, contact: Hiram Gonzalez Alonso, or George Wallace, Long Point Bird Observatory, P.O. Box 160, Port Rowan, Ontario NOE 1MO, Canada.

REPORT FROM THE COLUMBID WORKING GROUP

Ann M. Haynes-Sutton
Marshall's Pen, P.O. Box 58, Mandeville, Jamaica

The objective of the Columbid Working Group is to promote an integrated Caribbean approach to columbid research, conservation, and management in the region, and to facilitate the exchange of information between those concerned with columbids in the Caribbean. The group has met twice so far, in Santo Domingo in 1989, and in Jamaica in 1990. People who have expressed interest in working with the group include Ann M. Haynes-Sutton (Chairperson), Alexander Cruz, Wayne Hoffman, Carlos Ruiz, Peter Vogel, Davide Ramos, Oscar Díaz, Frank Rivera Milan, Joanna Burger, and Audrey Downer.

The immediate task which the group set for itself was to collect information on the following topics:

1. Species distribution, biogeography, population status, and trends of Caribbean columbids.
2. Laws affecting management of columbids, especially concerning game species, seasons, dates, bag limits, data collection by hunters, issuance of licenses (including hunter proficiency tests), and systems of enforcement and their effectiveness.
3. Sources of published and unpublished information concerning columbids in the Caribbean.
4. Sources of local and international funding and technical support for research (including the possibility of intra-regional transfer of skills and standarization of programs).
5. People working on columbids in the Caribbean (including researchers, resource managers, and representatives from hunter's organizations, etc,) and their projects.

An international banding program may be necessary to enable researchers to attempt to determine patterns of migration among the islands of the