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RENESTING AND PROBABLE DOUBLE-BROODING BY NORTHERN SAW-WHET OWLS: A RESPONSE TO PREY ABUNDANCE?

DOUGLAS VAUGHAN, 890 Keeler Avenue, Berkeley, California 94708; vaughan4@mindspring.com

The Northern Saw-whet Owl (*Aegolius acadicus*) nests widely in North America and is regularly reported during the breeding season (roughly February–May) in Alameda and Contra Costa counties in the San Francisco Bay area. Documented instances of breeding are scarce, however: breeding bird atlases for these counties report breeding of Northern Saw-whet Owls on only a few occasions, all in the Oakland–Berkeley hills (Glover 2009, Richmond et al. 2011). Nonetheless, from 2004 to 2015, several colleagues and I observed 19 Northern Saw-whet Owls nesting in tree-mounted boxes designed for Wood Ducks (*Aix sponsa*) on property managed by the East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD) in Contra Costa County. The boxes are distributed over a distance of about 1500 m along San Pablo Creek and the adjacent shorelines of San Pablo Reservoir, in a riparian woodland of Monterey pine (*Pinus radiata*), coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), California bay laurel (*Umbellularia californica*), and arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*), at elevations of about 100 m. The study site is part of an extensive area of managed watersheds and regional parks immediately east of the urban corridor on the east shore of San Francisco Bay.

During the 12 years of our observations, we banded 11 nesting adult females, as well as 42 nestlings. We did not have resources to capture or band adult males. During 2010 alone, we observed five Northern Saw-whet Owl nests among the 28 Wood Duck nest boxes we monitored regularly. Two of these nests represent a likely instance of double-brooding. I am not aware of previous reports of double-brooding by wild Northern Saw-whet Owls (see, for example, Marks et al. 2015).

Rasmussen et al. (2008) reported dates of clutch initiation by the Northern Saw-whet Owl ranging from late February to July and speculated that June and July dates likely reflect second clutches or replacement clutches. In our study area, between 2004 and 2009, and again in 2011 and 2015, egg-laying in the nests we observed typically began in March, usually early March, and only once as late as April. In 2010 three nests were established by early March, but two (the “late” nests) were initiated in May. In 2012 two unsuccessful nests were established in early March and a third, successful nest was established in mid-April.

The first of the late 2010 nests (nest 10-4, the fourth nest of 2010) was established on or about 4 May and was the second nest of a female banded on 13 April in a nest box (nest 10-1) about 180 m distant. Only eight days elapsed between the last observation of three well-developed nestlings, estimated to be about three weeks old, in nest 10-1 (26 April) and observation of the first egg in nest 10-4 (4 May). We found one nestling dead in nest 10-1 on 4 May; I presume the other two fledged. Therefore I believe this pair of nests represents an instance of successful double-brooding (four nestlings apparently fledged from nest 10-4, on or about 4 July). Owing in part to restrictions on nighttime access to the watershed, we have never observed dependent young outside their nests, nor have we recaptured birds that were banded as nestlings; nonetheless, I inferred successful fledging when I found a nest vacant after following the nestlings to an age of three to four weeks (see Marks et al. 2015). Predation just prior to fledging is unlikely, as we saw evidence of possible mammalian predation only once (of Wood Duck eggs in a nest box with an unsecured lid) in more than 175 Northern Saw-whet Owl and Wood Duck nests.

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The behavior of captive Northern Saw-whet Owls further supports the likelihood of double-brooding in this case. Krahe (2001, cited in Rasmussen et al. 2008) reported that captive birds established second nests even before the fledging of a first brood; post-fledging responsibilities for the first brood were left to the male. In addition, polygyny has been observed in wild Northern Saw-whet Owls in Idaho (Marks et al. 1989) and Oregon (Marks et al. 2005), demonstrating a male's ability to provision two or more broods simultaneously. Accordingly, I conclude that a single male, given sufficient resources, is capable of providing for both an incubating female and two recent fledglings. On the other hand, Cannings (1993) suggested the possibility of sequential polyandry in the Northern Saw-whet Owl, though in our case the proximity of the two nests would seem to make this scenario less likely. Notably, in Europe Solheim (1983, cited in Hayward and Hayward 1993) documented both bigyny and biandry in the closely related Boreal Owl (*A. funereus*) when vole populations were high.

The second late nest that we observed in 2010 (nest 10-5), established in late May, was located about 70 m from an early-season nest (nest 10-3) where three nestlings failed to survive to two weeks. We were unable to band the female observed on this first, unsuccessful nest, hence I cannot judge whether the same female was the successful nester in nest 10-5. Roughly one month elapsed between the failure of nest 10-3 and the commencement of egg-laying in nest 10-5. The last two of four apparent fledglings left nest 10-5 between 29 July and 6 August.

In 2012 the late nest was established in mid-April one to two weeks after the abandonment of a clutch about 50 m away. Again we were unable to band the female on the first nest and thus cannot confirm that she was the successful nester on the later nest.

The heightened nesting activity in 2010, especially the two late nests, suggested the possibility of an unusual abundance of prey. Accordingly, I removed the debris from the two late 2010 nests and identified the prey remains, which, in the Northern Saw-whet Owl, accumulate after the adult female leaves the nest for day roosts elsewhere, typically when the nestlings are two to three weeks old (Rasmussen et al. 2008). The results are shown in Table 1, together with results from 2011 (two nests), 2012 (one nest), and 2015 (one nest). The relative abundance of potential prey species varied widely from year to year. The variation in abundance of the California vole (*Microtus californicus*), in particular, is most easily explained by an irruption of voles in 2010 and a less dramatic spike in the vole population in 2012—though I do not know of any local multiyear rodent-abundance surveys to quantify this variation. In nearby areas that have been intensively studied in the past, however, population densities of voles can vary by more than tenfold in cycles lasting two to five years (Cockburn and Lidicker 1983, Salvioni and Lidicker 1995). Such an irruption should provide the owls not only more prey but also heavier prey: the mass of adult California voles is 35–72 g, that of the two most common local species of deer mice (*Peromyscus maniculatus* and *P. truei*) is 14–29 g (Jameson and Peeters 2004).

The apparent difference in vole abundance we observed cannot be attributed to the different times the prey remains accumulated—June and July in 2010 and 2012, April and May in 2011 and 2015. Substantial numbers of voles in late June and July point to an irruption that would have carried over from the spring, whereas low numbers in April and May indicate that vole numbers were never high that year (Cockburn and Lidicker 1983).

In Idaho and British Columbia breeding Northern Saw-whet Owls have been found to respond nomadically to variations in small-rodent numbers (Marks and Doremus 2000, Bowman et al. 2010). We have too little data to judge the likelihood of nomadism in our area: the number of early-season nests we found between 2004 and 2015 varied from zero (in 2005 and 2013) to three (in 2010); in nine of the twelve years, the number was one or two. The observations of renesting and probable double-brooding, however, suggest an alternative response to increases in prey abundance.

Table 1 Prey Remains Recovered from Northern Saw-whet Owl Nests in Contra Costa County, 2010–2015

	2010 ^a			2011 ^b			2012 ^c			2015 ^d		
	Mandibles	Min # ^e	%	Mandibles	Min # ^e	%	Mandibles	Min # ^e	%	Mandibles	Min # ^e	%
<i>Sorex</i> spp.	N/A	4	6	N/A	7	6	N/A	21	27	N/A	0	0
<i>Microtus californicus</i>	35L 26R	35	49	4L 4R	5	5	23L 22R	23	30	1L 1R	1	1
<i>Peromyscus</i> spp. ^f	16L 19R	20	28	88L 92R	95	87	23L 23R	23	30	77L 80R	80	96
<i>Reithrodontomys megalotis</i>	7L 11R	12	17	2R	2	2	10L 8R	10	13	1L 2R	2	2
<i>Chaetodipus californicus</i> ?	1L	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		72		109			77			83		

^aFrom two late nests combined (three earlier nests for 2010 were not included in the study) in which first eggs were laid 4 and ~28 May. Thus the minimum number of individuals of each genus or species cannot be directly inferred from the numbers of mandibles (L = left, R = right) recovered.

^bFrom two nests combined in which first eggs were laid ~10 March. Thus the minimum number of individuals of each genus or species cannot be directly inferred from the numbers of mandibles.

^cFrom one nest in which the first egg was laid ~17 April. Two earlier, unsuccessful nests contained no prey debris.

^dFrom one nest in which the first egg was laid ~28 February.

^eMinimum number of individuals in sample on the basis of crania (shrews) or halves of mandibles (other species).

^fSpecies identified were *Peromyscus californicus*, *P. maniculatus*, and *P. truei*.

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By continued monitoring, I hope to clarify the relationship between renesting and vole irruptions in the San Francisco Bay area.

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