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The dispersion and structure of a colour-ringed Black Tit population in a broadleaf deciduous woodland on Nylsvlei Nature Reserve is being monitored through two breeding seasons (1975/6 and 1976/7) and an intervening winter. A surplus of males in the population (1,75:1,00) has resulted in a group territory system. In 12 territories five were occupied by pairs, six by B+20's and one by 1+30's.

Territories are permanent and defended against conspecifics through the year. Observations on two groups in which the adults have been colour-ringed for more than a year confirms this.

Young of the year remain with their parental group for at least two months. Their subsequent dispersal is not yet clear: young males probably remain with the parental group indefinitely awaiting a breeding opportunity whereas young females disperse before the next breeding season. In two cases young females reared in the 1974/75 season left the parental group some time prior to the 1975/76 season, mated and attempted to breed in territories adjacent to their natal territories.

In the 1975/76 breeding season there was a tendency ($r=0,47$) for larger groups to fledge more young than smaller groups/pairs.

CAPE BIRD CLUB'S HARTLAUB'S GULL PROJECT

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Hartlaub's Gulls are ringed and colour-ringed on Robben Island during the breeding season (May/June) each year. Cape Bird Club members are organised to count flocks of gulls, noting the numbers of ringed birds of each colour, and the total number examined for rings. In the past two years 40 000 gulls have been counted. In the Cape Peninsula nearly 10% bear rings. The breakdown of the percentages of the various colours from year to year shows interesting trends: the future will show whether these patterns repeat themselves.
