

B105 Some factors affecting the growth of Black-tailed Gull(*Larus crassirostris*) chicks.

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The chicks of Black-tailed Gulls grow rapidly until they are about 20 or 22 days olds. Thereafter growth shows down and reaches a peak weight. After peak weight a slight drop is seen, probably due to reduced feeding rate for them and the chicks undertaking flying exercise to leaving the nest. The age at which peak weight is reached after the first hatching, varies between nests, ranging from 20 to 28 days, and the mean age at peak weight is 24.6 days. None of the variables, growth rate, peak weight, or age at peak weight is related to egg weight or brood size. Peak weight is closely related with hatching asynchrony($r=0.588$, $p<0.05$). Therefore the asynchronous hatching may be an adaptation to increase breeding success.

B106 A comparative study of the breeding ecology of the Crow Tit *Paradoxornis webbiana* in different habitats.

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This study was conducted at two sites in Puyong-ri, Yangpyung-gun (area A) and Sa-dong, Ansan city(area B), Kyounggi-do during 1998. The vegetation in area A consisted of tall scrubs and mixed forests, but in Sa-dong grassy scrubs and reedbeds. Two egg color types, blue and white, were found in both study area. The ratio of blue to white clutches differed between the two area, being sinificantly biased towards blue both study area A and B. The earliest eggs were laid about 15 days earlier in area A than in area B. The clutch size in area A(5.27 ± 0.63 , $n=22$) was larger than in area B(4.89 ± 0.63 , $n=45$). Crow tits use more various nest tree in area A(14 species) than in area B(9 species). Crow Tits used low tree scrubs(71.4%) in area A, but reed in area B(61.8%).