

REVIEWS

Population of White Stork *Ciconia ciconia* in Poland, Part 1. Zbigniewa Jakubca. 1985. Polaska Akademia Nauk. Warsaw and Krakow, Poland, 262 pp. ISBN 83-01-05943-5.—This monograph documents the past and present status of the White Stork (*Ciconia ciconia*) in Poland. It not only is an interesting exposition in its own right but also illustrates the unique wealth of information available on this single species of stork.

After an introduction by the primary author, the book begins with a comprehensive review, by Piotr Profus, of the previous research on the White Stork in Poland. Although no complete census of the White Stork was undertaken prior to the 1974 study reported in this book, the first attempt to count storks over a wide area began a century earlier, in 1876. Understanding of the status of the stork in Poland benefited from the the First International Census of White Stork Nests in 1934 and subsequent efforts. More recent research has addressed aspects of its biology in the country.

The methods used in the present census are a model of collaborative effort. Over 40,000 questionnaires were sent to village officials, over 81% of whom responded. This effort was followed by detailed censuses carried out by volunteers using the field protocols that have been standardized for the species. The chapter also discusses the credibility of the inquiry data contrasted with the results of a direct census. Either methods detected about 75% of the nests.

The book ends with a discussion of the population size and density of the species in Poland during the study year, and the trends implied by those data. The author concludes that, since the 16th century, environmental changes generally have been favorable to the stork, enhanced by its ability to co-habit with humans.

The extensive information base on the populations of this species thus provides nearly incomparable insight into its dynamics. Such long-term collaborative efforts using both government officials and volunteers deserve to be emulated by co-

lonial waterbird conservationists and managers elsewhere.—**James A. Kushlan**, Department of Biological Sciences, East Texas State University, Commerce, Texas 75428 USA.

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