





Status and Harvests of Sandhill Cranes

Mid-continent, Rocky Mountain, Lower Colorado River Valley and Eastern Populations

2015



Acknowledgments

This report provides population status, recruitment indices, harvest trends, and other management information for the Mid-Continent (MCP), Rocky Mountain (RMP), Lower Colorado River Valley (LCRVP), and Eastern (EP) populations of sandhill cranes. Information was compiled with the assistance of a large number of biologists from across North America. We acknowledge the contributions of: D. Collins, P. Donnelly, J.L. Drahota, D.L. Fronczak, T.S. Liddick, and P.P. Thorpe for conducting annual aerial population surveys; W.M. Brown for coordinating the RMP productivity survey; K.A. Wilkins and M.H. Gendron for conducting the U.S. and Canadian Federal harvest surveys for the MCP; J. Knetter and D. Olson for compiling harvest information collected on sandhill cranes in the Pacific Flyway; A. Aoude for compiling information for the LCRVP; T. Cooper, S. Kelly and D.L. Fronczak for compiling population information for the EP; and D.S. Benning, R.C. Drewien and D.E. Sharp for their career-long commitment to sandhill crane management. We especially want to recognize the support of the state and provincial biologists in the Central and Pacific Flyways for the coordination of sandhill crane hunting programs and especially the distribution of crane hunting permits and assistance in conducting of annual cooperative surveys.

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STATUS AND HARVESTS OF SANDHILL CRANES

MID-CONTINENT, ROCKY MOUNTAIN, LOWER COLORADO RIVER VALLEY and EASTERN POPULATIONS 2015

Kammie L. Kruse, Wildlife Biologist, Division of Migratory Bird Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Lakewood, Colorado

James A. Dubovsky, Central Flyway Representative, Division of Migratory Bird Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Lakewood, Colorado.

Abstract: The annual indices to abundance of the Mid-Continent Population (MCP) of sandhill cranes has been relatively stable since 1982 but over the past few years the trend is slightly increasing. The preliminary spring 2015 index for sandhill cranes in the Central Platte River Valley (CPRV), Nebraska, uncorrected for visibility bias, was 325,956 birds. This estimate is 4% lower than the long-term average for the ocular estimate. The photo-corrected, 3-year average for 2012-14 was 620.841, which is above the established population-objective range of 349,000-472,000 cranes. All Central Flyway States, except Nebraska, allowed crane hunting in portions of their States during 2014-15. An estimated 7,825 Central Flyway hunters participated in these seasons, which was 24% lower than the number that participated in the previous season. Hunters harvested 15,776 MCP cranes in the U.S. portion of the Central Flyway during the 2014-15 seasons, which was 27% lower than the harvest for the previous year but 6% higher than the long-term average. The retrieved harvest of MCP cranes in hunt areas outside of the Central Flyway (Arizona, Pacific Flyway portion of New Mexico, Minnesota, Alaska, Canada, and Mexico combined) was 13,221 during 2014-15. The preliminary estimate for the North American MCP sport harvest, including crippling losses, was 32,666 birds, which was a 19% decrease from the previous year's estimate. The long-term (1982-2012) trends for the MCP indicate that harvest has been increasing at a higher rate than population growth. The fall 2014 pre-migration survey for the Rocky Mountain Population (RMP) resulted in a count of 19,668 cranes. The 3-year average was 18,482 sandhill cranes, which is within the established population objective of 17,000-21,000 for the RMP. Hunting seasons during 2014-15 in portions of Arizona, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming resulted in a harvest of 624 RMP cranes, a 8% decrease from the previous year's harvest. The Lower Colorado River Valley Population (LCRVP) survey results indicate an 24% decrease from 3,353 birds in 2014 to 2,536 birds in 2015. The 3-year average is 2,989 LCRVP cranes, which is above the population objective of 2,500. The Eastern Population (EP) sandhill crane fall survey index (83,479) increased by 30% in 2014 and a total of 401 cranes were harvested in Kentucky's fourth hunting season and Tennessee's second season.

Introduction

The MCP of sandhill cranes, numerically the most abundant of all North American crane populations, is comprised of lesser (Grus canadensis canadensis) and greater (G. c. tabida) subspecies of sandhill cranes. A third intermediate-sized subspecies, the Canadian sandhill crane (G. c. rowanii), was identified in the MCP (Walkinshaw 1965); however, genetic investigations question the differentiation of this third subspecies (Rhymer et al. 2001, Peterson et al. 2003, Jones et al. 2005). The MCP was believed to have >500,000 individuals in the spring during the 1990s (Tacha et al.1994). The breeding range extends from northwestern Minnesota and western Quebec, then northwest through Arctic Canada, Alaska, and into The MCP wintering range includes western Oklahoma, New Mexico, southeastern Arizona, Texas, and Mexico (Fig. 1). Extensive, spring aerial surveys on major concentration areas that are corrected for observer visibility bias provide annual indices of abundance used to measure population trends. These surveys are conducted in late March, at a time when birds that wintered in Mexico, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas usually have migrated northward to spring staging areas, but before spring "break-up" conditions allow cranes to move into Canada (Benning and Johnson 1987). The MCP Cooperative Flyway Management Plan (Central, Mississippi and Pacific Flyway Councils 2006) established regulatory thresholds for changing harvest regulations that are based on an objective of maintaining sandhill crane abundances at 1982-2005 levels (i.e., spring index of 349,000- $472,000 \ [\bar{x} = 411,000 \pm 15\%]$). Sandhill crane hunters are required to obtain either a Sandhill Crane hunting permit or register under the Harvest Information Program (HIP) to hunt MCP cranes in the U.S. portion of the Central Flyway. Minnesota in the Mississippi Flyway and Alaska. The permits or HIP registration records provide the sampling frame to conduct annual harvest surveys. In Canada, the harvest survey is based on the sales of Federal Migratory Bird Hunting Permits, which are required for all crane hunters.

The RMP is comprised exclusively of greater sandhill cranes that breed in isolated river valleys, marshes, and meadows of the U.S. portions of the Central and Pacific Flyways (Drewien and Bizeau 1974). The highest nesting concentrations are located in western Montana and Wyoming, eastern Idaho, northern Utah, and northwestern Colorado. The RMP migrates through the San Luis Valley (SLV) in Colorado and winters primarily in the Rio Grande Valley, New Mexico, with smaller numbers wintering in the southwestern part of New Mexico, in southeastern Arizona, and at several locations (~14) in the Northern Highlands of Mexico (Fig. 2). During 1984-96, the RMP was monitored at spring stopover areas in the SLV. However, cranes from the MCP also began to use this area, which confounded estimates of RMP abundance. In 1995, a fall pre-migration (September) survey replaced the spring count as the primary tool for monitoring population change. The RMP Cooperative Flyway Management Plan established a population objective (17,000-21,000 birds), and identifies surveys used to monitor recruitment and harvest levels that are designed to maintain a stable abundance (Pacific and Central Flyway Councils 2007). The plan contains a formula for calculating allowable annual harvests consistent with the goal of staying within the range of the population objective. All sandhill crane hunters in the range of the RMP must obtain a state permit to hunt cranes, which provides the sampling frame for independent harvest estimates and allows for assignment of harvest quotas by state. In many areas, harvest estimates are supplemented by periodic mandatory check-station reporting.

The LCRVP is numerically the least abundant of the six migratory populations of sandhill cranes recognized in the U.S. (Drewien et al. 1976, Drewien and Lewis 1987). The LCRVP is comprised exclusively of greater sandhill cranes that breed primarily in northeastern Nevada, with smaller numbers in adjacent parts of Idaho, Oregon, and Utah (Fig. 3), and winters in the

Colorado River Valley of Arizona and Imperial Valley of California. LCRVP cranes have the lowest reported recruitment rate (4.8%) of any sandhill crane population in North America (Drewien et al. 1995). In the fall, these cranes leave breeding areas during late Septemberearly October and congregate at staging areas in eastern Nevada. Wintering areas historically extended south along the Colorado River to near its delta with the Gulf of California. However, the current wintering distribution is concentrated at Cibola National Wildlife Refuge and on adjacent areas belonging to the Colorado River Indian Tribes in southwestern Arizona, with a few birds at the Sonny Bono Salton Sea NWR in southern California and the Gila River in Arizona. Collectively, these areas are believed to winter in excess of 90% of the total cranes in the LCRVP. Spring migration is generally initiated as early as the first week of February. Since 1998, an aerial cruise survey has been conducted that covers the four main winter concentration areas.

The EP, which consists of greater sandhill cranes, has rebounded from near extirpation in the late 1800's (Walkinshaw 1949, 1973; Leopold 1949). Management actions, such as regulating take and the protection and restoration of habitat, allowed this population to increase to a level that exceeded 30,000 cranes by 1996 (Meine and Archibald 1996). The majority of EP cranes breed across the Great Lakes region (Wisconsin, Michigan, Ontario, and Minnesota); however, the range of this population is currently expanding in all directions (Fig. 4). By early fall, EP cranes leave their breeding grounds and congregate in large flocks on traditional staging areas throughout the breeding range. During migration, EP cranes use traditional stopover areas which include Jasper-Pulaski Fish and Wildlife Area in northwest Indiana and Hiawassee State Wildlife Refuge in southeast Tennessee. Historically, EP cranes primarily wintered in southern Georgia and throughout Florida (Walkinshaw 1973, Lewis 1977, Tacha et al. 1992, Meine and Archibald 1996). Recent annual Midwinter Survey data, conducted by state and federal agencies, show an increasing number of cranes wintering farther north into Kentucky and Tennessee (2003-2012 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Reports, unpublished data).

Mid-Continent Population of Sandhill Cranes

No sport hunting seasons for MCP cranes were allowed in the U.S. between 1918-60. In the Central Flyway, areas open to hunting were gradually expanded during 1961-74, but since that time have remained relatively stable. Operational hunting seasons are now held annually in portions of Colorado, Kansas, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming. Nebraska is the only Central Flyway state that does not have a sandhill crane sport hunting season. Areas open to crane hunting in the Central Flyway during 2013-2014 are shown in Fig. 5. Beginning in 2010, Minnesota, a Mississippi Flyway state, opened a limited hunt in the northwest portion of the state.

During 1961-74, hunters gradually improved their knowledge of sandhill cranes and improved their hunting success. During 1975-85, a tradition of sandhill crane hunting became established. Together with improvements in equipment (decoys, calls, clothing, blinds, etc.) and a shift from pass-shooting and hunting on roosts to decoy-hunting in fields, crane hunter success increased (Sharp and Vogel 1992). Dubovsky and Araya (2008) found that in the late 1990s and early 2000s hunters were more successful in harvesting 2 or 3 cranes per day than they were during the early 1980s. Average seasonal bags have declined for the Central Flyway since the 1990s, but have remained relatively stable during the last decade (Fig. 13).

For most states, sandhill crane seasons began in relatively small areas, and expanded incrementally in subsequent years as experience with the seasons was gained. For example,

sandhill crane seasons in North Dakota resumed in 1968 after being closed following the signing of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act in 1918. During 1968-79, the number of counties open for crane hunting increased from 2 to 8, and increased to 30 during 1980-92 and were grouped into two zones that were west of HW 281. Beginning in 1993, the zones were eliminated and Federal frameworks were fully utilized for the designated hunting area (Sharp and Cornely 1997). In 2001, designated hunt areas in North Dakota and Texas were expanded, with the new areas having reduced frameworks of 37 days compared to 58 in other areas and also a reduced daily bag. In 2014, North Dakota increased the eastern zone to 58 days but kept the 2 bird daily bag limit; harvest data suggested there would be negligible effects on that segment of the population. Kansas was the most recent Central Flyway state to initiate a crane hunting season in 1993. Initially, crane hunting was open only in portions of 17 counties, but by 2003 the area was expanded to 62 counties, essentially the entire western portion of the state (Sharp et al. 2010). Also, during early years of these seasons, bag limits and shooting hours often were more restrictive than Federal frameworks allowed.

MCP harvest areas have remained relatively consistent from year to year; however, the levels of harvest vary with respect to many factors including changes in hunting pressure, land use, and environmental factors. Most shifts in annual harvests occur locally, but large-scale changes in harvest distributions also have occurred. Since the late 1990s, harvests have generally increased in Saskatchewan, while harvests have declined in North Dakota (Fig. 6). Causal factors for these changes have not been determined, but are likely different because birds staging in Saskatchewan are largely from the West-central Canada-Alaska breeding affiliation whereas those in North Dakota are from the East-central Canada-Minnesota breeding affiliation (Krapu et al. 2011). Increased hunting pressure in Saskatchewan, mainly by non-resident U.S. hunters (Araya et al. 2010), has likely contributed to increases in harvests whereas declines in harvests in North Dakota appear to be more complex and involve several interrelated factors, likely including changes in hunting pressure, land-use changes, and environmental conditions.

The MCP included at least 510,000 sandhill cranes in March 1982, the last extensive survey involving high-altitude vertical photography of major spring migration staging concentrations. Beginning in 1982, an intensive photo-corrected ocular-transect survey of Nebraska's CPRV and ocular assessments from other spring staging areas have been used to monitor the annual status and trends for this population (Table 1). Use of the CPRV count in the development of annual harvest recommendations relies on the premise that a high proportion (>90%) of the MCP are in the CPRV at the time of the annual survey. Recent research with radio-tracked birds suggests that the proportion of MCP cranes in the CPRV during the survey varies by year (Pearse et al. 2015). Annual variability in weather patterns can reduce the percentage below 90% in some years. However, conducting the survey a few days earlier or a few days later likely would not result in a 'better' count (i.e., a higher proportion of birds being in the CPRV), because birds migrate into and out of the area continuously (Pearse et al. 2015).

The preliminary March 2015 index for the CPRV, which has not yet been corrected for visibility bias, was 325,956 cranes (Table 1, Fig. 7). The 2014 photo-corrected ocular estimate was 655,820 cranes. The natural log-transformed annual photo-corrected estimates for the CPRV portion of the survey indicate a slightly increasing population trend (P = 0.05) likely due to the higher counts in the past 7 years (Fig. 8). The 3-year average index for photo-corrected counts during 2012-14 is 620,841 cranes, which is 10% higher than the previous 3-year average of 563,167 (Liddick 2014) and above the management objective level (349,000-472,000) for this population (Fig. 9).

Since 1975, special Sandhill Crane Hunting Permits, or more recently HIP certification, have been required for crane hunters participating in seasons in the Central Flyway. Additionally, a limited MCP sandhill crane hunt was offered in Minnesota starting in 2010, for which a stateissued permit was required for hunters to participate. A sample of these permittees are mailed questionnaires soon after the completion of each hunting season. The resulting responses enable estimation of hunting activities and success (Martin 2007). Estimated numbers of hunters registering as sandhill crane hunters in Texas had been increasing since 1997 when crane hunting was included in the combination licenses issued by the state, with a record high of 122,533 permits issued in 2008. In 2009, Texas revised their licensing system and crane hunters now must go to selected locations to obtain their permit, which resulted in a 91% decrease in the number of hunters identified as crane hunters from 2008. Thus, the number of crane hunters in Texas likely did not decrease as suggested by the data; rather, the number of hunters classified as crane hunters by the Texas registration process declined. During the 2014-15 season in the Central Flyway, 28,639 hunters were either HIP-certified or obtained crane hunting permits, which were not limited in number (Table 2), with 7,825 of these individuals hunting at least one time (Table 3, Fig. 10). The number of active hunters in the Central Flyway was 24% lower than the previous year (Fig. 10). In 2014, the number of hunters in Texas (66%) and North Dakota (22%) combined comprised 88% of all sandhill crane hunters in the Central Flyway. Minnesota sold 1,954 permits and had 964 active hunters in their first season but participation has declined over the subsequent 4 years and is perhaps leveling out. In 2014. Minnesota sold 1,216 permits and had 401 active hunters (12% increase and 17% decrease respectively from 2013).

Federal frameworks allowed daily bag/possession limits of 3/6, which most states selected (only portions of North Dakota, Texas and Minnesota had lower bag and possession limits). Specific dates selected by states in the Central Flyway for 2014-15 were similar to those of previous hunting seasons (Table 4).

An index to crippling-loss rates (number of cranes lost/[number of cranes lost + retrieved]) in the U.S. portion of the Central Flyway has declined ($R^2 = 0.88$, P < 0.01) from over 16% in 1975 to a preliminary estimate of about 6.1% during the most recent hunting season (Fig. 11). The number of days afield (2.9) decreased slightly from the previous year (Fig. 12) and is 6% lower than the long-term average of 3.09. The preliminary estimate of seasonal bag per hunter was 2.02 birds (Fig. 13), which is 6% lower the long-term average of 2.14. The preliminary estimate of retrieved and unretrieved mortality associated with the sport harvest in the Central Flyway (16,801) was 26% lower than the previous year's estimate (Fig. 14). The increasing trend ($R^2 = 0.47$, P < 0.01) in the Central Flyway's harvest of MCP cranes during 1975-2014 likely is related to the gradual increase in hunter opportunity combined with improved knowledge of crane behavior, hunting techniques, and hunter success (Sharp and Vogel 1992, Dubovsky and Araya 2008).

Cranes from the MCP are also in the RMP hunt areas in Arizona, New Mexico, Alaska (Table 5), Canada, and Mexico. The estimate for the 2014-15 sport harvest in Canada (Manitoba and Saskatchewan) was not available in time for this report so the 10 year average (8,941) was used for the 2014-15 season. (Table 6). For Alaska, sandhill crane harvest in harvest zones 1-6 is believed to be mostly MCP cranes and those harvested in zones 7-12 are from the Pacific Population of lesser sandhill cranes. There also is some intermingling of MCP cranes with RMP cranes in portions of New Mexico and Arizona; however, periodic bag checks allow estimates of harvests for each population. The estimated harvest for Alaska and the RMP hunt areas in Arizona and New Mexico combined was 1,397 cranes for 2014-15. In the 5th year of Minnesota's sandhill crane hunt the harvest (247 cranes) declined by 35% from the previous

year. No annual harvest surveys are conducted in Mexico, but annual MCP harvests probably are <10% of the retrieved harvest in the U.S. and Canada (R. Drewien and D. Nieman, personal communication). This assumed low level of harvest was supported by an independent assessment of harvest in Mexico (Kramer et al. 1995). The 2014-15 preliminary estimate of retrieved and unretrieved kill of MCP cranes by sport hunters was 32,666, which is a 19% decrease from the previous year and a 4% decrease from the average for 2000-09 (Table 7, Fig. 15).

To assess the relative rates of change between population size (abundance) and harvest, we periodically assess trends in these parameters. In the most recent analysis we used linear regression on the natural log-transformed values for these variables for the years 1982-2012. Because >10% of the MCP occurs outside the CPRV in the spring of some years, we combined the photo-corrected counts in the CPRV with the ocular cruise estimates from areas outside the CPRV for analyses of population abundance. For harvest, we used only the estimates of 'retrieved' harvest for the Central Flyway, Minnesota, RMP hunt areas in Arizona and New Mexico, Alaska, and Canada, because crippling-loss rates for the latter three areas are unknown and there are no empirical estimates of harvest from Mexico. Regression of the logtransformed values indicate a significant slope for the abundance values (P = 0.06: $R^2 = 0.11$: slope = + 0.8% per year change), suggesting a slightly increasing trend in the abundance of cranes over the time frame. The regression of the harvest values also indicates an increase in the rate of harvest over that same time period (P < 0.01; $R^2 = 0.55$; slope = + 1.8% per year) (Fig. 16). These results suggest that the increase in the rate of harvest is increasing faster than the rate of growth in crane abundance, and the divergent trends cannot continue indefinitely. Methods have been developed (e.g., Araya and Dubovsky 2008, Dubovsky and Araya 2008) that will assist managers in structuring changes in harvest regulations should such need arise in the future. Results suggest that a bag-limit reduction of 1 bird per day may reduce state-specific harvests by 4%-23%, whereas fairly large restrictions in season framework dates may be needed to realize a perceptible decrease in harvest.

Subsistence harvest levels of MCP sandhill cranes historically were poorly documented. However, the 1997 U.S./Canada Migratory Bird Treaty Amendment identified improvements that should be made to sandhill crane harvest-monitoring programs in both the U.S. and Canada. Intensive studies conducted on the Yukon-Kuskokwim (Y-K) Delta, Alaska, reported an MCP harvest of 4,501, 2,879, and 3,183 adults and fledged young and 345, 1,009, and 511 eggs in 2006 (Naves 2010), 2010 (Naves 2012), and 2013 (Naves 2015) respectively. These estimates are relatively similar to long-term averages (1985-2005) of 3,148 adults and fledged young and 528 eggs taken by subsistence hunters on the Y-K Delta (Wentworth 2007). Efforts are being made to gather additional information on subsistence harvests for the remainder of Alaska, Siberia, and Canada.

Rocky Mountain Population of Greater Sandhill Cranes

The RMP was not hunted in the U.S. from 1918-80. Arizona initiated the first modern-day season in 1981. Since that time hunting programs have been guided by a cooperative management plan, including a harvest strategy that has been periodically updated and endorsed by the Central and Pacific Flyways (Kruse et al. 2008). The harvest strategy for the RMP calculates an allowable harvest based on crane survey counts and recruitment relative to the population objective. Thus, allowable harvest changes annually based on the current status of the birds.

Counts conducted in the SLV during the spring migration suggested that the number of RMP cranes was relatively stable during 1984-96 (Table 9). However, survey biologists found that these estimates contained increasing numbers of the MCP (lesser subspecies). An adjustment, using ground-derived proportions, was made to correct for the lesser subspecies but was not a viable approach for the long-term (Benning et al. 1996). In 1996, the survey was discontinued (Fig. 18). In 1997, an attempt was made to survey these cranes during the fall (October) in the SLV, but MCP cranes also were present at that time. Biologists concluded that neither a spring nor a fall count in the SLV would result in a reliable index to the abundance of the RMP. As an alternative, a cooperative 5-state September pre-migration staging-area survey, experimentally tested in 1987 and 1992, has been ongoing operationally since 1995. Because no other crane population comingles with them during that time, the September pre-migration survey for the RMP appears to be a good alternative to either a spring or fall survey in the SLV and was designated as the official count for the RMP in 1997 (Table 10). Although operational in 1995 and 1996, the survey was variable in timing and survey effort. What appears to be a decrease in the population estimates (Fig. 18) in 1995 and 1996 is likely more an artifact of inconsistent survey effort (R. Drewien, personal communication).

The Cooperative Flyway Management Plan (Pacific Flyway Council and Central Flyway Council 2007) recommends using the most recent three-year running average of the September survey to determine status of the RMP. The 2014 September pre-migration survey resulted in 19,668 cranes counted, a 3% decrease from last year (Thorpe et al. 2014). The 3-year average is 18,482 which is within the established population objective (17,000-21,000) (Fig. 19).

During 1986-95, important breeding areas in the Intermountain West experienced extremely dry conditions and indices of recruitment (% juveniles) were low (generally between 4-6%) (Fig. 20). A return to more favorable breeding conditions during 1996-99 resulted in higher recruitment rates (8-12%), but drier conditions resulted in lower production during 2000-02. Since 2003 recruitment rates generally have been above-average due to improved wetland habitats and favorable spring and summer breeding conditions. Unlike the previous few years of drought conditions during the summer months on the breeding grounds, the recruitment rate of 10.1%, 7.86% above the long-term (1972-2014) average of 8.1, and a mean brood size of 1.15 (Brown 2014) indicates good nesting and brood rearing habitat in 2014.

Special limited hunting seasons during 2014-15 resulted in a harvest of 624 RMP sandhill cranes (Table 8), which was 8% lower than the previous year's harvest (Fig. 17) and consistent with a lower allowable harvest due to reduced abundance of the cranes. Based on improved population and recruitment indices for the 2012-14 period, management guidelines allow for a maximum allowable take of 938 birds during the 2015-16 hunting season, a 39% increase from that for the 2014-15 season.

Lower Colorado River Valley Population of Greater Sandhill Cranes

The LCRVP is the smallest of the migratory populations of sandhill cranes in North America. The range of this population is believed to overlap ranges with the Rocky Mountain and Central Valley populations. Historically, winter counts of the LCRVP were not well coordinated or conducted using a consistent methodology. However, in recent years efforts have been made to standardize areas surveyed and the timing of the survey to obtain more accurate counts and increased ability to determine trends in population abundance. Beginning in 1998, a coordinated winter aerial cruise survey with a fixed-wing aircraft has been conducted at the 4 major wintering areas: Cibola NWR, the Colorado River Indian Tribes wetland areas, Sonny

Bono Salton Sea NWR, and the Gila River. Collectively these counts are believed to contain in excess of 90% of the total number of cranes in this population. The counts are not corrected for cranes present but not seen by aerial crews, and therefore have unknown bias and precision. Survey results 2,536 birds in 2015, a 24% decrease from the previous years count (Table 11, Fig. 21). The current winter count 3-year average is 2,989 LCRVP cranes. The recruitment rate in 2014 was estimated to be 10.3% (Anis Aoude, Arizona Game and Fish Department, personal communication).

The LCRVP was not hunted after the signing of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act in 1918. In 2007, the Service completed an Environmental Assessment "Proposed hunting regulations for the Lower Colorado River Valley Population of Greater Sandhill Cranes in the Pacific Flyway" (U.S.D.I. 2007). In 2008, the Service determined that a small allowable harvest (about 30) could be allowed on this population in years when the 3-year average of winter counts exceeded 2,500. The hunting season is guided by a cooperative management plan (Pacific Flyway Council 1995) which includes methodology for determining allowable harvests and allocation of the harvest. Once a hunting season is initiated, this season will be experimental for 3 years. After the 3 years, the season will be reviewed and revised if necessary.

A limited youth hunting season for this population was conducted during 2010 in Arizona, the only state that has hunted these cranes. No LCRVP cranes were harvested.

Eastern Population of Greater Sandhill Cranes

In 1979, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service initiated a coordinated fall index survey of historic EP migratory staging areas in the Mississippi and Atlantic Flyways. This survey is conducted annually in late October by volunteers and agency personnel who count the number of cranes at staging areas throughout the EP range (Sean Kelly, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, personal communication). Overall, the survey has documented a long-term increasing trend in EP cranes with an average growth rate in the population of 3.9% per year (1979-2009) (Amundson and Johnson 2010). More recent analysis indicates the growth rate has increased to 4.4% per year (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, unpublished data). The most recent count from 2014 was 83,479 cranes and the 3-year average is 78,532 (Table 12, Figure 22). The 2014 index was 30% more than the 2013 index of 74,784. This index is not a statistically designed population estimate; however, the index does reasonably represent a minimum population estimate for EP cranes.

In 2010, the Mississippi and Atlantic Flyway Councils endorsed a management plan for EP cranes (Ad Hoc Eastern Population Sandhill Crane Committee 2010). Although the EP had not been hunted in recent times, one of the plan's provisions included guidelines for potential harvest of this population when the 3-year average of the fall survey is above 30,000 cranes. Beginning in 2011, Kentucky has held a hunting season running from December 15 to January 15. The hunt plan for Kentucky allows for the harvest of up to 400 cranes by hunters registered through a state permit system. Statistics from the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife indicated that 267 permitted hunters harvested 50 cranes during the inaugural season in 2011-12. In the 2014-15 season the numbers have increased to 381 permitted hunters that harvested 87 cranes (John Brunjes, Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife, personal communication). Tennessee held its inaugural crane hunting season during 2013-14. The season ran from November 28 to January 1 and the hunt plan for Tennessee allows for the harvest of up to 1,200 cranes by registered hunters. Statistics from the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency indicated that 400 permitted hunters harvested 350 cranes during the initial 2013-14 season.

During the 2014-15 season 400 permitted hunters harvested 305 cranes (Joe Benedict, Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency, personal communication) (Table 13).

Priority Research Efforts and Needs for Management of Sandhill Cranes

 On April 7-9, 2009, a workshop was conducted to discuss the status of North American sandhill cranes and to update research and management priorities. A published document providing outcomes of the workshop is available at: http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/NewReportsPublications/Research/WMGBMR/Priority_ Information_Needs_for_Sandhill_Cranes_10-09-09_FINAL.pdf. The following five priority information needs were identified (Case and Sanders, 2009).

Priority 1. Improving Sandhill Crane Harvest-Management Decision Structures- Current methods to manage harvest for RMP and MCP sandhill cranes use threshold approaches based on population objectives. Recent advances in modeling techniques and computer programs allow managers to better integrate empirical estimates of demographic parameters into models of population dynamics. Such techniques will be explored for the RMP and the MCP, which have the greatest amount of monitoring information of the 6 migratory crane populations. A graduate student was hired by Colorado State University and the Colorado Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit and is conducting this work.

Priority 2. <u>Improving the Eastern Population Sandhill Crane Survey</u>- An assessment of the USFWS long-term coordinated fall index survey was completed in 2010 (Amundson and Johnson 2010). The conclusion clarified that the current survey is adequate to track the population trends, but is unable to estimate abundance or the geographic distribution of the population. Recommendations to improve the survey were also included. In addition, a satellite telemetry project to assess distribution and timing of movements for EP cranes throughout the migration cycle was initiated in 2010. This project was completed in 2013 and a final report will be forthcoming in 2014.

Priority 3. Information Needs for Sandhill Crane Populations in the West-Pacific Coast, Central Valley and LCRV populations are monitored relatively poorly, with no standardized surveys to estimate abundance or other demographic parameters. Potential survey methodologies will be explored to provide better information to managers. Understanding use of wintering and breeding areas by these populations will assist in developing monitoring strategies and provide a better biological rationale for harvest and habitat management decisions. Over the last two years, an Unmanned Aerial System (UAS) has been used by a team of researchers and managers from the Service and the U.S. Geological Survey. A Raven RQ-11A was flown over roosting cranes at the Monte Vista National Wildlife Refuge in the San Luis Valley of Colorado, and thermal videography taken of the cranes. Estimates were derived from the imagery and compared to counts of roosting cranes taken by biologists on the ground. Initial results proved promising, and additional work was completed in Fall 2011 and Spring 2012. Summaries of this work and popular articles are available at http://rmgsc.cr.usgs.gov/uas/sandhillcraneproj.shtml.

Priority 4. <u>Assessing Effects of Habitat Changes on the Rocky Mountain Population of Sandhill Cranes</u>- The wintering habitat for RMP sandhill cranes has been identified as the limiting factor for this population. A coordinator would be hired and responsible for

developing and promoting outreach and grant projects to encourage and enable private land owners to protect and improve crane habitat as well as inform and educate the public of the importance of preserving agricultural land for sandhill crane management.

Priority 5. Improving Population Abundance Estimates for the Mid-Continent Population of Sandhill Cranes- The current survey framework for the annual cooperative spring survey has been in place since 1982 and has provided a reliable index of abundance for MCP sandhill cranes. However, managers are becoming increasingly concerned that habitat changes may be affecting historic spatial and temporal patterns of cranes in the survey area. Evaluation of other survey techniques is needed to compare abundance, variability, and reliability to the existing survey.

Many of these priority information needs have been, or are being addressed by the research and management community. Therefore, a second workshop was convened during April 14-15, 2014 in Lafayette, Louisiana. The purpose of the workshop was to review progress to date on the original priorities, and to develop a revised list of priorities based on that information. Workshop participants are drafting a revised priority needs document that will be available to the management community in the near future.

- 2. Monographs on the geographic distribution and spring migration ecology of Mid-Continent Population sandhill cranes was published in 2011 by Gary Krapu, Dave Brandt, Ken Jones, Doug Johnson, Paul Kinzel, and Aaron Pearse (Wildlife Monographs 175, 189). The results provide information from many years of satellite telemetry work which followed the cranes throughout their annual cycle, and have important implications for management of the MCP in the future.
- 3. The agricultural landscape on which sandhill cranes depend for a portion of their annual cycle has undergone dramatic changes in recent years. Published research indicates that the percentage of cropland in the CPRV that is being planted to soybeans, which are not valuable nutritionally for cranes, is increasing whereas the percentage planted to corn is decreasing (Pearse et al. 2010). In years when availability of corn is reduced, some cranes may not be able to increase lipid reserves as much as they did historically, due not only to increased crane numbers but also increased waterfowl abundance, particularly snow geese. If corn acreage and availability decline further, major changes could occur in the abundance or condition of cranes using the area.
- 4. The standardized timing (4th Tuesday in March) of the cooperative Spring MCP survey in the Central Platte River Valley has been assessed by the Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center. They used data from radio-marked cranes to estimate proportions of birds present during spring surveys conducted between 2000 and 2007. They also conducted roadside surveys in eastern South Dakota during the cooperative spring survey to determine presence, distribution, and number of cranes that have already left Nebraska. Preliminary survey results reveal that a sizeable but relatively similar number of cranes (10,000-15,000) move north of the Platte River by late March. The study concludes that the current survey timing is appropriate (Pearse et al. 2015)

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Table 1. Annual spring abundance indices for the Mid-Continent Population of sandhill cranes.

	CENTE	RAL PLATTE I	DIVED VALL	EV NE								A11 A	REAS	
	OCULAR	AL PLATTE		ORRECTED			OTHE	R			OCULAR	ALLA	PHOTO CO	ORRECTE
	CRUISE	OCULAR		TRANSECT	OTHER						CRUISE	OCULAR	OCULAR 7	
′R	TRANSECT	TRANSECT	ANNUAL	3-YR AVG	NE	KS	TX	CO ¹	OK ¹	NM ¹	TRANSECT	TRANSECT	ANNUAL	3-YR AV
974	162,600				9,000	1,900	3,200	0	400	0	177,100			
975	223,600				2,300	900	tr	500	100	100	227,500			
976	147,500				2,800	300	800	0	100		152,500			
977	173,400				1,100	1,600	30,700	0		12,500	220,000			
978	149,800	188,582			2,200	700	4,900	0	0		159,900	198,682		
970 979	143,000	203,574			2,600	1,100	0	500	1,500	2,300	133,300	209,274		
	223,400	,			5,000	•	1,400	0	100	500	224 500			
980	223,400	254,417				4,100					234,500	265,517		
981		248,882			8,300	11,200	21,800	500	0	0		290,682		
982		347,996	417,263		7,100	2,000	7,800	2,800	0			367,796	437,063	
983		306,316	343,378		4,100	200	7,000	0	200	tr		317,816	354,878	
984		222,710	261,802	340,814	18,100	900	800	0	1,100	tr		243,610	282,702	358,2
985		378,127	514,763	373,314	11,500	3,000	1,200					393,827	530,463	389,3
986		317,025	353,040	376,535	1,000	200	2,100					320,325	356,340	389,8
987		383,581	416,058	427,954	0	tr	400					383,981	416,458	434,4
988		386,853	463,457	410,852	0	0	7,700					394,553	471,157	414,6
989		391,353	391,995	423,837	100	1,000	800					393,253	393,895	427,1
990		385,950	412,154	422,535	11,000	5,200	10,300					412,450	438,654	434,5
991		297,831	340,645	381,598	100	800	200					298,931	341,745	391,4
992		257,709	406,457	386,419	12,200	300	1,100					271,309	420,057	400,1
993		253,799	378,883	375,328	16,800	37,750	13,500					321,849	446,933	402,9
994		395,543	477,215	420,852	14,600	0	0	2,400				410,143	491,815	452,9
995		273,376	326,181	394,093	30,400	0	0	6,700				303,776	356,581	431,7
996		318,514	519,984	441,127	7,600	0	0	3,900				326,114	527,584	458,6
997		350,932	534,630	460,265	16,200	100	0					367,232	550,930	478,3
998		337,203	530,848	528,487	13,600	100	0					350,903	544,548	541,0
999		219,794	284,858	450,112		100,000	0					323,294	388,358	494,6
		484,585	490,118	435,275	16,900	,	500					528,085	533,618	488,8
000		387,336	413,498	396,158	10,500	42,300	3,500					443,636	469,798	463,9
001		,			,	,			F 000					
002		309,029	315,044	406,220	17,100	15,100	1,200		5,800			342,429	348,444	450,6
003		300,918	348,023	358,855	24,800	4,100	3,800		100			333,618	380,723	399,6
004		365,370	426,534	363,200	17,700	1,200	2,200		100			386,470	447,634	392,2
005		412,285	491,915	422,157	27,100	2,900	8,700		2,600			450,985	530,615	452,9
006		178,564	216,810	378,420	70,000	2,100	5,500					256,164	294,410	424,2
007		307,094	384,118	364,281	20,400	3,600	5,900					336,994	414,018	413,0
800		474,051	545,884	382,271	24,500	1,100	0					499,651	571,484	426,6
009		457,436	565,257	498,420	29,900	tr	10,800					498,136	605,957	530,4
010		455,104	691,534	600,892	17,600	1,300	28,000					502,004	738,434	638,6
011		347,501	482,797	579,863	18,800	3,500	14,300		4,700			384,101	519,397	621,2
)12		253,783	339,642	504,658	12,900	tr	4,200					270,883	356,742	538,1
013		745,854	867,061	563,167	16,080	279	9,740		1,800			771,953	893,160	589,7
014		402,228	655,820	620,841	24,390	5,996	9,740		239			442,354	695,946	648,6
15 ²		325,956												

¹CO, OK, and NM were eliminated from the Official Survey Area in 1985 by the CF CMU.

² Preliminary

Table 2. Federal Mid-Continent sandhill crane permits issued in the Central Flyway and Minnesota.

YR	СО	KS	MT	NM	ND	ок	SD	TX	WY	CF TOTAL	MN
1975	401		158	1,225	4,172	171	198	5,482	56	11,863	
1976	341		117	1,195	4,137	265	200	5,060	37	11,352	
1977	374		82	1,452	6,294	519	134	4,897	48	13,800	
1978	343		209	956	5,798	620	98	5,198	52	13,274	
1979	528		159	1,288	4,949	470	63	5,098	43	12,598	
1980	437		118	1,082	5,754	510	240	5,239	33	13,413	
1981	397		53	1,022	5,796	466	197	5,297	30	13,258	
1982	528		147	962	4,714	750	579	4,650	40	12,370	
1983	575		175	706	8,033	909	528	7,317	63	18,306	
1984	538		113	721	7,436	1,187	544	6,838	43	17,420	
1985	555		143	710	6,802	1,102	656	7,417	59	17,444	
1986	617		99	595	8,926	1,073	705	7,258	25	19,298	
1987	610		128	502	8,778	1,213	517	6,289	30	18,067	
1988	512		162	480	6,214	1,472	437	7,053	38	16,368	
1989	434		172	430	6,128	1,717	524	8,066	25	17,496	
1990	389		143	533	7,268	1,725	646	11,994	22	22,720	
1991	501		238	602	3,353	1,618	668	11,142	25	18,147	
1992	498		303	582	3,760	1,397	721	9,848	18	17,127	
1993	411	575	336	541	4,572	1,277	708	10,407	37	18,864	
1994	427	567	320	547	4,790	1,561	636	10,515	49	19,412	
1995	571	711	351	564	5,242	1,323	650	10,755	42	20,209	
1996	612	837	369	499	5,570	1,391	677	11,334	41	21,330	
1997	572	997	325	454	4,934	1,393	757	37,365 ²	46	46,845	
1998	4,937 ²	1,088	270	449	6,082	1,385	951	32,523 ²	49	47,734	
1999	4,847 ²	1,235	279	516	6,050	1,438	810	33,380 ²	52	48,607	
2000	5,169 ²	1,084	283	493	7,451	1,333	721	44,719 ²	58	61,311	
2001	5,869 ²	1,374	253	509	8,078	1,315	680	49,410 ²	72	67,560	
2002	5,644 2	1,279	303	496	8,245 ³	1,186	619	37,558 ²	54	55,384	
2003 ¹	5,854 ²	1,206	273	471	6,030 ³	1,000	563	43,199 ²	50	58,646	
2004 1	5,784 ²	1,180 ³	308	548	5,788 ³	780 ³	307	52,161 ²	61	66,917	
2005 ¹	5,766 ²	805 ³	281	494	7,441 ³	698 ³	490	51,511 ²	68	67,554	
2006 1	4,792 ²	826 ³	265	512 4	7,410 ³	615 ³	445		78	85,911	
2007 1	4,931 2	598 ³	238	480 4	7,442 ³	731 ³		⁵ 101,382 ²	58	116,250	
2008 1	5,772 2	655 ³	272	677 4	6,501 ³	736 ³		⁵ 122,553 ²	73	137,637	
2009 ¹	4,038 2	540 ³	139	862 4	7,774 ³	1,029 ³	693		62	26,469	
2010 ¹	4,280 ²	508 ³	283	701 4	8,375 ³	1,055 ³	410		86	28,258	1,954
2011 ¹	783 ²	801 ³	311	575 ⁴	8,024 3	1,104 ³	356	⁵ 13,905 ⁵	86	25,945	1,342
2012 ¹	801 ²	571 ³	186	859 ⁴	8,519 ³	451 ³	343	⁵ 14,083 ⁵	102	25,915	1,032
2013 1	856 ²	735 ³	288	404 4	9,085 ³	2,278 ³	421		106	32,542	1,086
2014 ¹	848 2	787 ³	356	368 4	4,692 ³	660 ³	390 5	⁵ 20,105 ⁵	433	28,639	1,216
AVERAG	ES:										
1975-79	397		145	1,223	5,070	409	139	5,147	47	12,577	
1980-89	520		131	721	6,858	1,040	493	6,542	39	16,344	
1990-99	1,377	859	293	529	5,162	1,451	722	17,926	38	28,100	
2000-09	5,362	955	262	554	7,216	942	531	58,479	63	74,364	
2010-2014	1,514	680	285	581	7,739	1,110	384	15,804	163	28,260	1,326
1975-2014	2,054	862	225	677	6,410	1,048	502	23,356	61	34,807	.,020
¹ Preliminary								atus Reports\Shcranere			

² Harvest Information Program (HIP) or a point-of-sale electronic record (without cost) used to identify crane hunters in lieu of a special sandhill crane hunting permit

³ States began charging a fee for crane hunting permits which reduces the number of permits issued to hunters that only occasionally come into contact with sandhill cranes.

⁴ NM uses a combination of electronic and paper permits.

⁵ SD uses a special question in their HIP questionnaire to identify sandhill crane hunters; TX hunters can only obtain crane permits in selected locations.

Table 3. Estimated active Mid-Continent sandhill crane hunters¹ in the Central Flyway and Minnesota.

1975 226 69 806 2,896 80 117 2,733 22 6,949 1976 203 68 752 1,328 148 80 2,497 16 5,092 1977 189 40 921 4,126 339 77 2,329 27 8,048 1978 190 86 836 3,776 334 50 2,390 21 7,683 1979 275 61 745 3,225 307 29 2,356 13 7,011 1980 216 50 625 3,887 275 160 2,439 12 7,164 1981 216 23 598 3,315 269 103 2,543 14 7,081 1982 138 56 386 2,429 342 260 1,553 8 5,172 1983 211 64 253 3,551 384 225 2,435 20 7,143 1984 206 51 301 3,189 467 208 2,380 19 6,821 1985 187 37 216 2,383 372 168 2,613 12 5,988 1986 106 17 178 3,095 299 149 1,991 5 5,840 1987 113 29 133 2,529 358 120 1,942 5 5,229 1988 177 4 52 152 2,018 492 153 2,805 6 5,752 1990 101 33 180 2,614 395 172 4,130 6 7,631 1991 153 69 220 1,674 370 139 3,231 3 2,655 7 5,294 1992 96 95 182 1,776 330 153 2,655 7 5,294 1993 87 294 97 218 2,223 357 140 3,602 5 7,023 1994 93 293 79 211 2,497 456 151 3,350 11 7,141 1995 154 393 118 211 2,497 456 151 3,350 11 7,141 1995 154 393 118 211 2,497 456 151 3,350 11 7,141 1995 154 393 118 211 2,497 456 151 3,350 11 7,141 1995 154 393 138 283 60 244 2,286 264 178 4,515 10 8,064 1999 91 33 533 60 204 2,444 375 173 2,699 8 6,629 2000 192 400 64 160 2,481 223 209 3,180 11 6,950 2002 175 517 85 166 2,407 237 144 4,037 15 7,783 2004 226 255 72 173 2,934 391 145 3,554 13 8,039 2002 175 517 85 166 2,407 237 144 4,037 15 7,783 2004 27 189 28 84 239 2,241 2,247 247 145 2,599 8 6,629 2000 192 400 64 160 2,481 223 209 3,180 11 6,950 2001 192 286 495 60 244 2,271 64 114 4,821 10 8,315 2004 218 28 255 2,411 3,455 166 5,783 24 10,078 2006 2144 445 71 245 3,272 243 144 5,531 25 10,120 2007 218 282 58 241 3,145 166 57 5,685 19 9,808 2006 2191 283 84 239 2,816 255 4,187 29 8,843 964 2011 213 849 95 206 3,733 418 44 2,712 41 7,836 643 2012 178 88 255 1,743 231 56 5,145 70 7,825 401	YR	СО	KS	MT	NM	ND	OK	SD	TX	WY	CF TOTAL	MN
1976 203 68 752 1,328 148 80 2,497 16 5,092 1978 190 86 836 3,776 334 50 2,390 21 7,683 1979 275 61 746 3,225 307 29 2,356 13 7,011 1980 216 50 625 3,387 275 160 2,439 12 7,164 1981 216 23 598 3,315 269 103 2,543 14 7,081 1982 138 56 386 2,429 342 260 1,553 8 5,172 1983 211 64 253 3,551 384 225 2,435 20 7,143 1984 206 51 301 3,189 467 208 2,380 19 6,821 1985 187 37 216 2,383 372 168 2,613<			No								<u> </u>	IVIIN
1977												
1978												
1979												
1980												
1981												
1982 138 56 386 2,429 342 260 1,553 8 5,172 1983 211 64 253 3,551 384 225 2,2455 20 7,143 1984 206 51 301 3,189 467 208 2,380 19 6,821 1985 187 37 216 2,383 372 168 2,613 12 5,988 1986 106 17 178 3,095 299 149 1,991 5 5,840 1987 113 29 133 2,529 358 120 1,942 5 5,229 1988 117 48 171 1,779 531 78 2,497 11 5,232 1989 74 52 152 2,018 492 153 2,805 6 5,752 1990 101 33 180 2,614 395 172 4,130 </td <td></td>												
1983												
1984 206												
1985 187 37 216 2,383 372 168 2,613 12 5,988 1986 106 17 178 3,095 299 149 1,991 5 5,840 1987 113 29 133 2,529 358 120 1,942 5 5,229 1988 117 48 171 1,779 531 78 2,497 11 5,232 1989 74 52 152 2,018 492 153 2,805 6 5,752 1990 101 33 180 2,614 395 172 4,130 6 7,631 1991 153 69 220 1,674 370 139 3,231 3 5,859 1992 96 95 182 1,776 330 153 2,655 7 5,294 1993 87 294 97 218 2,223 357 140												
1986 106 17 178 3,095 299 149 1,991 5 5,840 1987 113 29 133 2,529 358 120 1,942 5 5,229 1988 117 48 171 1,779 531 78 2,497 11 5,232 1989 74 52 152 2,018 492 153 2,805 6 5,752 1990 101 33 180 2,614 395 172 4,130 6 7,631 1991 153 69 220 1,674 370 139 3,231 3 5,859 1992 96 95 182 1,776 330 153 2,655 7 5,294 1993 87 294 97 218 2,223 357 140 3,602 5 7,023 1994 93 293 79 211 2,497 456												
1987 113 29 133 2,529 358 120 1,942 5 5,229 1988 117 48 171 1,779 531 78 2,497 11 5,232 1989 74 52 152 2,018 492 153 2,805 6 5,752 1990 101 33 180 2,614 395 172 4,130 6 7,631 1991 153 69 220 1,674 370 139 3,231 3 5,859 1992 96 95 182 1,776 330 153 2,655 7 5,294 1993 87 294 97 218 2,223 357 140 3,602 5 7,023 1994 93 293 79 211 2,497 456 151 3,350 11 7,141 1995 154 393 118 211 2,497												
1988 117 48 171 1,779 531 78 2,497 11 5,232 1989 74 52 152 2,018 492 153 2,805 6 5,752 1990 101 33 180 2,614 395 172 4,130 6 7,631 1991 153 69 220 1,674 370 139 3,231 3 5,859 1992 96 95 182 1,776 330 153 2,655 7 5,294 1993 87 294 97 218 2,223 357 140 3,602 5 7,023 1994 93 293 79 211 2,497 456 151 3,350 11 7,141 1995 154 393 118 211 2,497 456 151 3,356 9 7,354 1997 67 452 68 124												
1989 74 52 152 2,018 492 153 2,805 6 5,752 1990 101 33 180 2,614 395 172 4,130 6 7,631 1991 153 69 220 1,674 370 139 3,231 3 5,859 1992 96 95 182 1,776 330 153 2,655 7 5,294 1993 87 294 97 218 2,223 357 140 3,602 5 7,023 1994 93 293 79 211 2,497 456 151 3,350 11 7,141 1995 154 393 118 211 2,498 331 143 3,707 6 7,471 1996 91 382 82 166 2,744 355 169 3,356 9 7,354 1997 67 452 68												
1990 101 33 180 2,614 395 172 4,130 6 7,631 1991 153 69 220 1,674 370 139 3,231 3 5,859 1992 96 95 182 1,776 330 153 2,655 7 5,294 1993 87 294 97 218 2,223 357 140 3,602 5 7,023 1994 93 293 79 211 2,497 456 151 3,350 11 7,141 1995 154 393 118 211 2,408 331 143 3,707 6 7,471 1996 91 382 82 166 2,744 355 169 3,356 9 7,354 1997 67 452 68 124 2,386 264 178 4,515 10 8,064 1997 133 533												
1991 153 69 220 1,674 370 139 3,231 3 5,859 1992 96 95 182 1,776 330 153 2,655 7 5,294 1993 87 294 97 218 2,223 357 140 3,602 5 7,023 1994 93 293 79 211 2,497 456 151 3,350 11 7,141 1995 154 393 118 211 2,408 331 143 3,707 6 7,471 1996 91 382 82 166 2,744 355 169 3,356 9 7,354 1997 67 452 68 124 2,386 264 178 4,515 10 8,064 1998 96 480 43 155 2,785 345 237 4,022 10 8,173 1999 133							492	153				
1992 96 95 182 1,776 330 153 2,655 7 5,294 1993 87 294 97 218 2,223 357 140 3,602 5 7,023 1994 93 293 79 211 2,497 456 151 3,350 11 7,141 1995 154 393 118 211 2,408 331 143 3,707 6 7,471 1996 91 382 82 166 2,744 355 169 3,356 9 7,354 1997 67 452 68 124 2,386 264 178 4,515 10 8,064 1998 96 480 43 155 2,785 345 237 4,022 10 8,173 1999 133 533 60 204 2,444 375 173 2,699 8 6,629 2001	1990	101		33	180	2,614	395	172	4,130	6	7,631	
1993 87 294 97 218 2,223 357 140 3,602 5 7,023 1994 93 293 79 211 2,497 456 151 3,350 11 7,141 1995 154 393 118 211 2,408 331 143 3,707 6 7,471 1996 91 382 82 166 2,744 355 169 3,356 9 7,354 1997 67 452 68 124 2,386 264 178 4,515 10 8,064 1998 96 480 43 155 2,785 345 237 4,022 10 8,173 1999 133 533 60 204 2,444 375 173 2,699 8 6,629 2000 192 430 64 160 2,481 223 209 3,180 11 6,950 2001 202 555 72 173 2,934 391 145 3,554				69		1,674				3		
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1995 154 393 118 211 2,408 331 143 3,707 6 7,471 1996 91 382 82 166 2,744 355 169 3,356 9 7,354 1997 67 452 68 124 2,386 264 178 4,515 10 8,064 1998 96 480 43 155 2,785 345 237 4,022 10 8,173 1999 133 533 60 204 2,444 375 173 2,699 8 6,629 2000 192 430 64 160 2,481 223 209 3,180 11 6,950 2001 202 555 72 173 2,934 391 145 3,554 13 8,039 2002 175 517 85 166 2,407 237 144 4,037 15 7,783	1993	87	294	97	218	2,223	357	140	3,602	5	7,023	
1996 91 382 82 166 2,744 355 169 3,356 9 7,354 1997 67 452 68 124 2,386 264 178 4,515 10 8,064 1998 96 480 43 155 2,785 345 237 4,022 10 8,173 1999 133 533 60 204 2,444 375 173 2,699 8 6,629 2000 192 430 64 160 2,481 223 209 3,180 11 6,950 2001 202 555 72 173 2,934 391 145 3,554 13 8,039 2002 175 517 85 166 2,407 237 144 4,037 15 7,783 2003 ² 236 495 60 244 2,271 64 114 4,821 10 8,315 2004 ² 315 539 93 252 2,491 265 79 <t< td=""><td>1994</td><td>93</td><td>293</td><td>79</td><td>211</td><td>2,497</td><td>456</td><td>151</td><td>3,350</td><td>11</td><td>7,141</td><td></td></t<>	1994	93	293	79	211	2,497	456	151	3,350	11	7,141	
1997 67 452 68 124 2,386 264 178 4,515 10 8,064 1998 96 480 43 155 2,785 345 237 4,022 10 8,173 1999 133 533 60 204 2,444 375 173 2,699 8 6,629 2000 192 430 64 160 2,481 223 209 3,180 11 6,950 2001 202 555 72 173 2,934 391 145 3,554 13 8,039 2002 175 517 85 166 2,407 237 144 4,037 15 7,783 2003 2 236 495 60 244 2,271 64 114 4,821 10 8,315 2004 315 539 93 252 2,491 265 79 5,121 16 9,171 2005 280 274 90 233 3,370 259 165<	1995	154	393	118	211	2,408	331	143	3,707	6		
1998 96 480 43 155 2,785 345 237 4,022 10 8,173 1999 133 533 60 204 2,444 375 173 2,699 8 6,629 2000 192 430 64 160 2,481 223 209 3,180 11 6,950 2001 202 555 72 173 2,934 391 145 3,554 13 8,039 2002 175 517 85 166 2,407 237 144 4,037 15 7,783 2003 2 236 495 60 244 2,271 64 114 4,821 10 8,315 2004 2 315 539 93 252 2,491 265 79 5,121 16 9,171 2005 2 280 274 90 233 3,370 259 165 5,383 24 10,078 2006 2 144 445 71 245 3,272 243 144	1996	91	382	82	166	2,744	355	169	3,356	9	7,354	
1999 133 533 60 204 2,444 375 173 2,699 8 6,629 2000 192 430 64 160 2,481 223 209 3,180 11 6,950 2001 202 555 72 173 2,934 391 145 3,554 13 8,039 2002 175 517 85 166 2,407 237 144 4,037 15 7,783 2003 2 236 495 60 244 2,271 64 114 4,821 10 8,315 2004 2 315 539 93 252 2,491 265 79 5,121 16 9,171 2005 2 280 274 90 233 3,370 259 165 5,383 24 10,078 2006 2 144 445 71 245 3,272 243 144 5,531 25 10,120 2007 2 158 255 82 241 3,145 166 57	1997	67	452	68	124	2,386	264	178	4,515	10	8,064	
2000 192 430 64 160 2,481 223 209 3,180 11 6,950 2001 202 555 72 173 2,934 391 145 3,554 13 8,039 2002 175 517 85 166 2,407 237 144 4,037 15 7,783 2003 2 236 495 60 244 2,271 64 114 4,821 10 8,315 2004 2 315 539 93 252 2,491 265 79 5,121 16 9,171 2005 2 280 274 90 233 3,370 259 165 5,383 24 10,078 2006 2 144 445 71 245 3,272 243 144 5,531 25 10,120 2007 2 158 255 82 241 3,145 166 57 5,685 19 9,808 2008 2 191 283 84 239 2,815 255 64 <td>1998</td> <td>96</td> <td>480</td> <td>43</td> <td>155</td> <td>2,785</td> <td>345</td> <td>237</td> <td>4,022</td> <td>10</td> <td>8,173</td> <td></td>	1998	96	480	43	155	2,785	345	237	4,022	10	8,173	
2001 202 555 72 173 2,934 391 145 3,554 13 8,039 2002 175 517 85 166 2,407 237 144 4,037 15 7,783 2003 2 236 495 60 244 2,271 64 114 4,821 10 8,315 2004 2 315 539 93 252 2,491 265 79 5,121 16 9,171 2005 2 280 274 90 233 3,370 259 165 5,383 24 10,078 2006 2 144 445 71 245 3,272 243 144 5,531 25 10,120 2007 2 158 255 82 241 3,145 166 57 5,685 19 9,808 2008 2 191 283 84 239 2,815 255 64 6,338 24 10,293 2009 2 159 213 50 286 3,546 371 63<	1999	133	533	60	204	2,444	375	173	2,699	8	6,629	
2002	2000	192	430	64	160	2,481	223	209	3,180	11	6,950	
2003 2 236 495 60 244 2,271 64 114 4,821 10 8,315 2004 2 315 539 93 252 2,491 265 79 5,121 16 9,171 2005 2 280 274 90 233 3,370 259 165 5,383 24 10,078 2006 2 144 445 71 245 3,272 243 144 5,531 25 10,120 2007 2 158 255 82 241 3,145 166 57 5,685 19 9,808 2008 2 191 283 84 239 2,815 255 64 6,338 24 10,293 2009 2 159 213 50 286 3,546 371 63 3,179 67 7,934 2010 2 302 182 93 192 3,474 332 52 4,187 29 8,843 964 2011 2 138 449 95 206 3,733 4	2001	202	555	72	173	2,934	391	145	3,554	13	8,039	
2004 ² 315 539 93 252 2,491 265 79 5,121 16 9,171 2005 ² 280 274 90 233 3,370 259 165 5,383 24 10,078 2006 ² 144 445 71 245 3,272 243 144 5,531 25 10,120 2007 ² 158 255 82 241 3,145 166 57 5,685 19 9,808 2008 ² 191 283 84 239 2,815 255 64 6,338 24 10,293 2009 ² 159 213 50 286 3,546 371 63 3,179 67 7,934 2010 ² 302 182 93 192 3,474 332 52 4,187 29 8,843 964 2011 ² 138 449 95 206 3,733 418 44 2,712 41 7,836 643 2012 ² 139 214 59 270 3,332 160 54 2,972 39 7,239 410 2013 ² 118 235 94 276 3,326 638 91 5,473 35 10,286 485 2014 ² 89 151 88 252 1,743 231 56 5,145 70 7,825 401		175	517	85	166	2,407	237	144	4,037	15	7,783	
2005 2 280 274 90 233 3,370 259 165 5,383 24 10,078 2006 2 144 445 71 245 3,272 243 144 5,531 25 10,120 2007 2 158 255 82 241 3,145 166 57 5,685 19 9,808 2008 2 191 283 84 239 2,815 255 64 6,338 24 10,293 2009 2 159 213 50 286 3,546 371 63 3,179 67 7,934 2010 2 302 182 93 192 3,474 332 52 4,187 29 8,843 964 2011 2 138 449 95 206 3,733 418 44 2,712 41 7,836 643 2012 2 139 214 59 270 3,332 160 54 2,972 39 7,239 410 2013 2 118 235 94 276		236	495	60	244	2,271	64	114	4,821	10	8,315	
2006 2 144 445 71 245 3,272 243 144 5,531 25 10,120 2007 2 158 255 82 241 3,145 166 57 5,685 19 9,808 2008 2 191 283 84 239 2,815 255 64 6,338 24 10,293 2009 2 159 213 50 286 3,546 371 63 3,179 67 7,934 2010 2 302 182 93 192 3,474 332 52 4,187 29 8,843 964 2011 2 138 449 95 206 3,733 418 44 2,712 41 7,836 643 2012 2 139 214 59 270 3,332 160 54 2,972 39 7,239 410 2013 2 118 235 94 276 3,326 638 91 5,473 35 10,286 485 2014 2 89 151 88 </td <td></td> <td>315</td> <td>539</td> <td>93</td> <td>252</td> <td>2,491</td> <td>265</td> <td>79</td> <td>5,121</td> <td>16</td> <td>9,171</td> <td></td>		315	539	93	252	2,491	265	79	5,121	16	9,171	
2007 2 158 255 82 241 3,145 166 57 5,685 19 9,808 2008 2 191 283 84 239 2,815 255 64 6,338 24 10,293 2009 2 159 213 50 286 3,546 371 63 3,179 67 7,934 2010 2 302 182 93 192 3,474 332 52 4,187 29 8,843 964 2011 2 138 449 95 206 3,733 418 44 2,712 41 7,836 643 2012 2 139 214 59 270 3,332 160 54 2,972 39 7,239 410 2013 2 118 235 94 276 3,326 638 91 5,473 35 10,286 485 2014 2 89 151 88 252 1,743 231 56 5,145 70 7,825 401		280	274	90	233	3,370	259	165	5,383	24	10,078	
2008 2 191 283 84 239 2,815 255 64 6,338 24 10,293 2009 2 159 213 50 286 3,546 371 63 3,179 67 7,934 2010 2 302 182 93 192 3,474 332 52 4,187 29 8,843 964 2011 2 138 449 95 206 3,733 418 44 2,712 41 7,836 643 2012 2 139 214 59 270 3,332 160 54 2,972 39 7,239 410 2013 2 118 235 94 276 3,326 638 91 5,473 35 10,286 485 2014 2 89 151 88 252 1,743 231 56 5,145 70 7,825 401		144	445	71	245	3,272	243	144	5,531	25	10,120	
2009 2 159 213 50 286 3,546 371 63 3,179 67 7,934 2010 2 302 182 93 192 3,474 332 52 4,187 29 8,843 964 2011 2 138 449 95 206 3,733 418 44 2,712 41 7,836 643 2012 2 139 214 59 270 3,332 160 54 2,972 39 7,239 410 2013 2 118 235 94 276 3,326 638 91 5,473 35 10,286 485 2014 2 89 151 88 252 1,743 231 56 5,145 70 7,825 401		158	255	82	241	3,145	166	57	5,685	19	9,808	
2010 2 302 182 93 192 3,474 332 52 4,187 29 8,843 964 2011 2 138 449 95 206 3,733 418 44 2,712 41 7,836 643 2012 2 139 214 59 270 3,332 160 54 2,972 39 7,239 410 2013 2 118 235 94 276 3,326 638 91 5,473 35 10,286 485 2014 2 89 151 88 252 1,743 231 56 5,145 70 7,825 401		191	283	84	239	2,815	255	64	6,338	24	10,293	
2011 2 138 449 95 206 3,733 418 44 2,712 41 7,836 643 2012 2 139 214 59 270 3,332 160 54 2,972 39 7,239 410 2013 2 118 235 94 276 3,326 638 91 5,473 35 10,286 485 2014 2 89 151 88 252 1,743 231 56 5,145 70 7,825 401		159	213	50	286	3,546	371	63	3,179	67	7,934	
2012 2 139 214 59 270 3,332 160 54 2,972 39 7,239 410 2013 2 118 235 94 276 3,326 638 91 5,473 35 10,286 485 2014 2 89 151 88 252 1,743 231 56 5,145 70 7,825 401		302	182	93	192	3,474	332	52	4,187	29	8,843	964
2012 2 139 214 59 270 3,332 160 54 2,972 39 7,239 410 2013 2 118 235 94 276 3,326 638 91 5,473 35 10,286 485 2014 2 89 151 88 252 1,743 231 56 5,145 70 7,825 401		138	449	95	206	3,733	418	44	2,712	41	7,836	643
2014 ² 89 151 88 252 1,743 231 56 5,145 70 7,825 401		139	214	59	270	3,332	160	54	2,972	39	7,239	410
		118	235	94	276	3,326	638	91	5,473	35	10,286	485
AVERAGES:	2014 ²	89	151	88	252	1,743	231	56	5,145	70	7,825	401
	AVERAC	GES:										
4075.70 047 05 040 0.070 040 74 0.404 00 0.077	4075 70	047		0.5	040	0.070	0.40	74	0.404	00	0.057	
1975-79 217 65 812 3,070 242 71 2,461 20 6,957												
1980-89 158 43 301 2,768 379 162 2,320 11 6,142 1990-99 107 404 74 187 2,355 358 166 3,527 8 7,064			404									
1990-99												
2010-2014 157 246 86 239 3,122 356 59 4,098 43 8,406 581												581
1975-2014 164 367 67 309 2,773 321 128 3,452 18 7,434												

¹ Those permittees reporting hunting cranes 1 or more times

² Preliminary

Table 4. Season dates (month/day) for the hunting of sandhill cranes in the Central Flyway states.

YR	СО	KS	MT¹	MT ²	NM	ND¹	ND^2	ОК	SD	TX¹	TX ²	TX ³	WY
1960					01/01-01/30		_						
1961	-	-	-	-	11/04-12/03	-	-	-	-	11/04-12/03	_	-	_
1962	-	-	-	-	11/03-12/02	-	-	-	-	11/03-12/02	-	-	-
1963	-	-	-	-	11/02-12/01	-	-	-	-	11/02-12/01	-	-	-
1964	-	-	-	-	10/31-11/29	-	-	-	-	10/31-11/29	-	-	-
1965 1966	-	-	-	-	10/30-11/28	-	-	-	-	10/30-11/28	-	-	-
1967	10/01-10/30	-	-	-	10/29-11/27 11/04-01/02	-	-	-	-	10/29-11/27 11/04-01/02	-	-	-
1968	10/01-10/30	-	-	-	11/02-12/28	11/09-12/08	-	12/14-01/02	11/09-12/08	11/02-12/28	12/14-01/02	-	-
1969	10/04-11/02	-	-	-	11/01-12/28	11/08-12/07	-	12/13-01/11	11/08-12/07	11/01-12/28	12/13-01/11	-	-
1970	10/03-11/01	-	-	-	10/31-01/10	11/14-12/13	-	12/05-01/10	11/14-12/13	10/31-01/10	12/05-01/10	-	-
1971	10/02-11/07	-	-	-	10/30-01/30	11/13-12/02	-	12/04-01/30	11/13-12/02	10/30-01/30	12/04-01/30	-	-
1972	10/01-11/05	-	10/01-11/06	-	11/03-01/31	11/11-12/10	-	12/02-01/28	11/11-12/10	10/28-01/28	12/02-01/28	-	10/07-11/05
1973	10/01-11/05	-	09/29-11/04	-	10/27-01/27	11/10-12/09	-	12/01-01/27	11/10-12/09	10/27-01/27	12/01-01/27	-	10/13-11/11
1974 1975	10/01-11/05 10/04-11/08	-	09/28-11/03 10/04-11/09	-	10/26-01/26 10/25-01/25	11/09-12/08 11/08-12/07	-	11/30-01/26 11/29-01/25	11/09-12/08 11/08-12/07	10/26-01/26 10/25-01/25	11/30-01/26 11/29-01/25	-	10/12-11/10 10/11-11/09
1976	10/04-11/06	-	10/04-11/09	-	10/30-01/30	11/06-12/07	_	11/29-01/23	11/06-12/07	10/30-01/30	12/04-01/30	-	10/09-11/07
1977	10/01-11/06	-	10/01-11/06	-	10/29-01/29	09/07-09/11	-	11/26-01/22	09/07-09/11	11/01-01/31	12/05-01/31	-	10/08-11/06
1978	09/30-11/05	-	09/30-11/05	-	10/28-01/28	09/07-09/11	-	11/25-01/21	09/07-09/11	10/31-01/31	12/05-01/31	-	10/07-11/05
1979	10/13-11/18	-	09/29-11/04	-	10/27-01/27	09/07-09/11	-	11/24-01/20	09/07-09/11	10/30-01/30	12/04-01/30	-	10/13-11/18
1980	10/11-11/16	-	10/04-11/09	-	10/30-01/31	09/06-09/14	09/06-09/10	11/22-01/18	09/20-09/28	10/31-01/31	12/05-01/31	-	10/11-11/16
1981	10/10-11/15	-	10/03-11/08	-	10/31-01/31	09/05-09/20	09/05-09/13	11/22-01/18	09/20-09/28	10/31-01/31	12/05-01/31	-	10/03-11/08
1982	10/02-11/28	-	10/02-11/28	-	10/31-01/31	09/04-09/19	09/04-09/12	10/23-01/23	10/02-11/11	10/30-01/30	12/04-01/30	-	09/25-11/21
1983 1984	10/01-11/27 09/29-11/25	-	11/01-11/27 09/29-11/25	11/01-11/27 11/01-11/25	10/29-01/28 10/27-01/27	09/10-11/06 09/08-11/04	09/10-09/30 09/08-09/28	10/22-01/22 10/13-01/13	10/01-11/06 09/29-11/04	11/12-02/12 11/10-02/10	12/03-02/12 12/01-02/10	01/14-02/12 01/12-02/10	09/24-11/20 09/22-11/18
1985	09/29-11/25	-	09/29-11/25	11/01-11/25	10/27-01/27	09/07-11/03	09/08-09/28	10/13-01/13	09/29-11/04	11/09-02/09	11/30-02/09	01/12-02/10	09/22-11/16
1986	10/04-11/30	-	10/04-11/30	11/01-11/30	10/25-01/25	09/06-11/02	09/06-10/03	10/11-01/11	09/28-11/02	11/08-02/08	11/29-02/08	01/03-02/08	09/20-11/16
1987	10/03-11/29	-	10/03-11/29	10/03-11/29	10/24-01/24	09/05-11/01	09/05-10/02	10/10-01/17	09/26-11/01	11/14-02/14	11/28-02/07	01/02-02/07	09/19-11/15
1988	10/01-11/27	-	10/01-11/27	10/01-11/27	10/22-01/22	09/10-11/06	09/10-09/30	10/22-01/22	09/24-10/30	11/12-02/12	11/26-02/05	01/07-02/12	09/17-11/13
1989	09/30-11/26	-	09/30-11/26	09/30-11/26	10/21-01/21	09/09-11/05	09/09-09/29	10/21-01/21	09/30-11/05	11/11-02/11	12/02-02/11	01/06-02/11	09/16-11/12
1990	09/29-11/25	-	09/29-11/25	09/29-11/25	10/20-01/20	09/08-11/04	09/08-10/14	10/20-01/20	09/29-11/04	11/10-02/10	12/01-02/10	01/05-02/10	09/15-11/11
1991	09/28-11/24	-	09/28-11/24	09/28-11/24	10/19-01/19	09/07-11/03	09/07-10/13	10/19-01/19	09/28-11/03	11/09-02/09	12/07-02/09	01/04-02/09	09/15-11/11
1992 1993	10/03-11/29	-	09/26-11/22	09/26-11/22	10/17-01/17	09/05-11/01	09/05-10/11	10/17-01/17	09/26-11/01	11/14-02/14	12/05-02/14	01/02-02/07	09/15-11/11
1994	10/02-11/28 10/01-11/27	11/06-01/02 11/05-01/01	09/25-11/21 09/24-11/20	09/25-11/21 09/24-11/20	10/16-01/16 10/15-01/15	09/11-11/07 09/10-11/06	09/11-11/07 09/10-11/06	10/16-01/16 10/15-01/15	09/25-10/31 09/24-10/30	11/13-02/13 11/12-02/12	12/04-02/13 12/03-02/12	01/08-02/13 01/07-02/12	09/15-11/11 09/15-11/11
1995	09/30-11/26	11/04-12/31	09/23-11/19	09/23-11/19	10/31-01/31	09/09-11/05	09/09-11/05	10/22-01/28	09/23-11/19	11/11-02/11	12/02-02/11	01/06-02/11	09/14-11/10
1996	10/05-12/01	11/02-12/29	09/28-11/24	09/28-11/24	10/31-01/31	09/07-11/03	09/07-11/03	10/26-01/26	09/28-11/24	11/09-02/09	11/30-02/09	01/04-02/09	09/14-11/10
1997	10/04-11/30	11/01-12/28	10/04-11/30	10/04-11/30	10/31-01/31	09/06-11/02	09/06-11/02	10/25-01/25	09/27-11/23	11/08-02/08	11/29-02/08	01/03-02/08	09/13-11/09
1998 1999	10/03-11/29	11/07-01/03	10/03-11/29	09/12-09/20	10/31-01/31	09/05-11/01	09/05-11/01	10/24-01/24	09/26-11/22	11/07-02/07	11/28-02/07	01/02-02/07	09/12-11/08
	10/02-11/28	11/06-01/02	10/02-11/28	09/11-09/19	10/30-01/30	09/11-11/07	09/11-11/07	10/30-01/30	09/25-11/21	11/13-02/13	12/04-02/13	01/08-02/13	09/11-11/07
2000	10/07-12/03	11/04-12/31	09/30-11/26	09/09-09/17	10/31-01/31	09/16-11/12	09/16-11/12	11/04-02/04	09/23-11/19	11/11-02/11	12/02-02/11	12/30-02/04	09/09-11/05
2001 2002	10/07-12/03 10/05-12/01	11/03-12/30 11/02-12/29	09/29-11/25 09/28-11/24	09/08-09/16 09/07-09/15	10/31-01/31 10/31-01/31	09/15-11/11 09/21-11/17	09/15-10/21 09/21-10/27	11/03-02/03 11/09-02/09	09/22-11/18 09/21-11/17	11/10-02/10 11/09-02/09	12/01-02/10 11/30-02/09	12/29-01/20 12/21-01/19	09/15-11/11 09/14-11/10
2002	10/03-12/01	11/01-12/28	09/27-11/23	09/06-09/14	10/31-01/31	09/20-11/16	09/20-10/26	10/25-01/25	09/27-11/23	11/01-02/01	11/22-02/01	12/20-01/18	09/13-11/09
2004	10/02-11/28	11/06-01/02	09/25-11/21	09/11-09/19	10/31-01/31	09/18-11/14	09/18-10/24	10/30-01/30	09/25-11/21	11/06-02/01	11/27-02/01	12/18-01/16	09/18-11/14
2005	10/01-11/27	11/09-01/05	09/24-11/20	09/10-09/18	10/31-01/31	09/17-11/13	09/17-10/23	10/29-01/29	09/24-11/20	11/05-02/05	11/26-02/05	12/24-01/29	09/17-11/13
2006	09/30-11/26	11/08-01/04	09/23-11/19	09/09-09/17	10/31-01/31	09/16-11/12	09/16-10/22	10/28-01/28	09/23-11/19	11/04-02/04	11/24-02/04	12/23-01/28	09/16-11/12
2007 2008	10/02-12/02 10/04-11/30	11/07-01/03 11/05-01/01	09/22-11/18 09/27-11/23	09/08-09/16 09/06-09/21	10/31-01/31 10/31-01/31	09/15-11/11 09/20-11/16	09/15-10/21 09/20-10/26	10/27-01/27 10/25-01/25	09/22-11/18 09/27-11/23	11/04-02/04 11/08-02/08	11/24-02/04 11/28-02/08	12/23-01/28 12/20-01/25	09/15-11/11 09/13-11/09
2008	10/03-11/29	11/11-01/07	09/27-11/23	09/05-09/21	10/31-01/31	09/19-11/15	09/20-10/20	10/23-01/23	09/27-11/23	11/07-02/07	11/28-02/08	12/19-01/24	09/19-11/15
2010	10/02-11/28	11/10-01/06	09/25-11/21	09/11-09/26	10/31-01/31	09/18-11/14	09/18-10/24	10/23-01/23	09/25-11/21	11/06-02/06	11/26-02/06	12/18-01/23	09/18-11/14
2010	10/02-11/20	11/09-01/05	09/24-11/20	09/10-09/25	10/31-01/31	09/17-11/13	09/17-10/23	10/23-01/23	09/24-11/20	11/05-02/05	11/25-02/05	12/24-01/29	09/17-11/13
2012	09/29-11/25	11/07-01/03	09/29-11/25	09/8-09/30	10/31-01/31	09/15-11/11	09/15-10/21	10/20-01/20	09/22-11/18	11/03-02/03	11/23-02/03	12/22-01/27	09/15-11/11
2013	10/05-12-01	11/06-01/02	09/28-11/24	09/07-09/29	10/31-01/31	09/14-11/10	09/14-11/10	10/19-01/19	09/28-11/24	11/02/-02/02	11/22-02/02	12/21-01/26	09/14-11/10
2014	10/04-11-30	11/05-01/01	10/04-11/30	09/13-10/05	10/31-01/31	09/14-11/10	09/14-11/10	10/18-01/18	09/27-11/23	11/01/-02/01	11/21-02/01	12/20-01/25	09/13-11/09
	ral Flyway portion	of MT, except the	at area south of I-9	90 and west of the	Bighorn River an	d Sheridan Co	ND¹ Area 1, NI		TX1 Area A, T		TX3 Area C, T	х	

MT¹ Central Flyway portion of MT, except that area south of I-90 and west of the Bighorn River and Sheridan Co. MT² Sheridan County, MT.

ND1 Area 1, ND. ND2 Area 2, ND.

TX1 Area A, TX TX2 Area B, TX

 $\textit{K.L. Kruse} \hspace{0.5cm} \textit{S:} \\ \textit{CF_D} \\ \textit{projects} \\ \textit{species and populations} \\ \textit{sand hill cranes} \\ \textit{Status Reports} \\ \textit{Shcranerep.xls} \\$

Table 5. Estimated retrieved harvests of Mid-Continent sandhill cranes in the U.S.

										CENTRAL		OTHE	R SURVEY	APEAS		U.S.
YR	CO	KS	MT	NM	ND	ок	SD	TX	WY	FLYWAY	AZ ⁴	NM ⁴	AK ²³		TOTAL	TOTAL
1975	91		16	911	2,122	142	86	6,123	6	9,497			1,094		1,094	10,591
1976	106		29	858	52	200	12	6,122	14	7,393			637		637	8,030
1977	39		18	1,456	4,078	410	47	6,094	9	12,151			471		471	12,622
1978 1979	106 129		36 14	1,089 1,170	2,777 2,733	389 397	19 19	5,720 5,917	10 0	10,146 10,379			239 517		239 517	10,385 10,896
1980 1981	68 92		16 11	1,019 907	2,245 2,395	363 397	130 78	6,305 6,245	6 9	10,152 10,134	20		809 383		809 403	10,961 10,537
1982	49		21	335	2,395	535	212	4,295	0	7,916	62		1,160		1,222	9,138
1983	70		28	354	6,471	373	177	5,471	15	12,959	17		1,540		1,557	14,516
1984	85		15	414	4,367	433	139	5,811	7	11,271	23		1,986		2,009	13,280
1985	82		7	334	4,650	416	101	7,184	2	12,776	48		1,197		1,245	14,021
1986	33		1	250	6,563	392	99	5,149	0	12,487	108	184	539		831	13,318
1987	86		15	159	5,334	957	99	6,117	3	12,770	127	318	836		1,281	14,051
1988	68		18	372	3,815	1,061	100	7,330	8	12,772	172	127	1,241		1,540	14,312
1989	25		33	319	4,656	1,003	194	7,400	9	13,639	126	138	545		809	14,448
1990	87		44	377	6,804	698	165	9,865	1	18,041	114	259	918		1,291	19,332
1991	224		31	593	4,580	604	128	6,916	3	13,079	172	235	677		1,084	14,163
1992	84	600	103	505	4,654	478	141	6,455	13	12,433	139	54	640		833	13,266
1993 1994	112 143	602 767	95 56	506 357	6,985 6,235	826 1,167	110 239	8,769 7,233	0 4	18,005 16,201	113 86	178 153	201 648		492 887	18,497 17,088
1994	208	990	156	673	7,017	1,091	170	10,322	1	20,628	124	111	812		1,047	21,675
1996	91	933	58	332	6,639	1,066	166	7,816	10	17,111	114	78	1,205		1,397	18,508
1997	168	1,167	45	248	6,545	600	189	10,800	4	19,766	171	45	870		1,086	20,852
1998	64	1,362	17	258	7,967	645	454	9,054	10	19,831	114	55	1,042		1,211	21,042
1999	56	1,275	29	321	5,748	879	184	8,469	8	16,969	92	101	NA*		193	17,162
2000	363	590	15	311	5,081	552	374	8,208	10	15,504	166	100	985		1,251	16,755
2001	257	1,033	43	297	5,173	713	478	6,999	7	15,000	154	106	936		1,196	16,196
2002	294	1,067	23	342	2,852	490	160	7,837	22	13,087	197	92	844		1,133	14,220
2003 ¹	230	942	49	617	4,564	200	166	11,560	7	18,335	155	162	331		648	18,983
2004 ¹	92	856	54	350	3,967	441	67	8,715	4	14,546	192	167	435		794	15,340
2005 1	265	471	65	578	3,721	511	190	12,446	16	18,263	227	175	388		790	19,053
2006 1	96	1,341	12	682	3,906	538	202	10,834	20	17,631	201	245	314		760	18,391
2007 1	149	516	51	427	4,501	272	163	12,511	20	18,610	268	331	596		1,195	19,805
2008 ¹ 2009 ¹	32	453 447	73	483 584	4,179	493	83	17,169	24	22,989	138 305	329 332	1,249		1,716	24,705
	58		34		4,436	737	96	8,882	8	15,282			245		882	16,164
2010 1	115	293	95	432	4,752	940	91	12,069	25	18,812	253	421	1,204	830	2,708	21,520
2011 1	68	908	51	297	3,733	808	64	8,493	20	14,442	151	367	335	765	1,618	16,060
2012 1	77	437	30	388	3,019	401	185	10,309	41	14,887	300	341	1,360	407	2,408	17,295
2013 ¹ 2014 ¹	47 41	771 176	77 114	326 269	4,137 2,924	1,085 390	109 85	14,991 11,740	41 37	21,584 15,776	138 151	161 123	930 1,123	378 247	1,607 1,644	23,191 17,420
2014		170	114	203	2,324	390	- 00	11,740	- 31	15,776	101	123	1,125	241	1,044	17,420
AVERA																
1975-79	94		23	1,097	2,352	308	37	5,995	8	9,913			592		592	10,505
1980-89	66		17	446	4,297	593	133	6,131	6	11,688	78	192	1,024		1,171	12,858
1990-99	124	1,014	63	417	6,317	805	195	8,570	5	17,206	124	127	779		952	18,159
2000-09	184	772	42	467	4,238	495	198	10,516	14	16,925	200	204	632	505	1,037	17,961
2010-2014 1975-2014	70 114	517 791	73 42	342 513	3,713 4,471	725 602	107 149	11,520 8,494	33 11	17,100 14,831	199 145	283 189	990 807	525	1,997 1,113	19,097 15,945
					4,471	002	149	0,494		14,031	140	109	007		1,113	15,945
				NGE FROM:	0001	0.40/	0001	2001	4007	0701	00/	0.407	040/	0501	201	0501
2013	-13%	-77%	48%	-17%	-29% 24%	-64%	-22%	-22% 96%	-10%	-27%	9%	-24%	21% 90%	-35%	2%	-25%
1975-79 1980-89	-56% -38%		404% 591%	-75% -40%	-32%	27% -34%	132% -36%	96% 91%	374% 527%	59% 35%	93%	-36%	90% 10%		178% 40%	66% 35%
1990-99	-36% -67%	-83%	80%	-35%	-54%	-54%	-56%	37%	585%	-8%	22%	-36%	44%		73%	-4%
2000-09	-78%	-03% -77%	172%	-35% -42%	-34%	-32%	-57%	12%	168%	-0% -7%	-25%	-40%	78%		73% 59%	-3%
2010-2014	-41%	-66%	55%	-21%	-21%	-46%	-20%	2%	13%	-8%	-24%	-56%	13%	-53%	-18%	-9%
1975-2014	-64%	-78%	169%	-48%	-35%	-35%	-43%	38%	226%	6%	4%	-35%	39%	3370	48%	9%
¹ Preliminary										K.L. Kruse			ions\sandhillcranes\	Status Reports\Si		06/09/15

 ³ A proportion of the Alaskan harvest is composed of lesser sandhill cranes from the Pacific Coast Population
 ³ Harvest data are from state harvest surveys for only the MCP portion of the state, except in 1977-81, 1986, 1991, and 1998-99 where federal MQS state totals are prorated by the long-term percent MC cranes; data from 2000 forward are MC portion from HIP.

⁴ The MC harvest for AZ and NM represents MC sandhill cranes that were harvested in RMP areas and are not represented in the CF MC Sandhill Crane Federal Harvest Survey

Minnesota initiated a hunt in the NW portion of state.
 No estimate is available.

Table 6. Estimated retrieved harvests of Mid-Continent sandhill cranes in Canada.

YEAR	MB	SK	TOTAL
1971	228	2,715	2,943
1972	113	2,030	2,143
1973	683	3,592	4,275
1974	58	6,641	6,699
1975	162	5,744	5,906
1976	209	1,427	1,636
1977	367	N/A	367
1978	877	N/A	877
1979	978	2,821	3,799
1980	891	4,698	5,589
1981	510	2,456	2,966
1982	797	2,037	2,834
1983	377	2,711	3,088
1984	661	3,042	3,703
1985	691	4,448	5,139
1986	1,662	4,452	6,114
1987	664	4,480	5,144
1988	1,958	4,990	6,948
1989	2,652	2,323	4,975
1990	1,023	3,812	4,835
1991	1,771	3,547	5,318
1992	1,221	4,718	5,939
1993	482	2,433	2,915
1994	544	3,286	3,830
1995	1,004	4,823	5,827
1996	1,351	2,961	4,312
1997	1,279	4,621	5,900
1998	889	8,637	9,526
1999	1,300	7,100	8,400
2000	805	8,645	9,450
2001	1,247	7,539	8,786
2002	1,282	6,665	7,947
2003	1,474	8,111	9,585
2004	1,267	9,770	11,037
2005	1,776	8,100	9,876
2006	2,688	7,729	10,417
2007	3,554	8,232	11,786
2008	742	8,697	9,439
2009	1,037	3,128	4,165
2010	1,051	6,280	7,331
2011	2,450	7,981	10,431
2012	644	4,397	5,041
2013	1,344	8,539	9,883
2014 ¹	1,655	7,285	8,941
AVERAGES:			
1971-79	408	3,567	3,183
1980-89	1,086	3,564	4,650
1990-99	1,086	4,594	5,680
2000-09 2010-2014	1,587 1,429	7,662 6,896	9,249 8,325
1971-2014	1,429	5,182	6,325 6,047
	ST: PERCENT CHAN		,
2042	000/	450/	400/
2013	23%	-15%	-10%
1971-79 1980-89	305% 52%	104% 104%	181% 92%
1980-89	52% 52%	104% 59%	92% 57%
2000-09	52% 4%	-5%	-3%
2010-2013	16%	6%	7%
1971-2013	50%	41%	48%
<u> </u>			

¹ Harvest estimates were not available in time for publication of report so 10 yr average was used.

Table 7. Annual sport hunting mortality estimates for the Mid-Continent Population of sandhill cranes in North America.

SPORT HUNTING MORTALITY									
		S Retrie		IG MORTALIT	Unretrieved				
	Central	Other Survey	eveu	1	Onietheved	Total			
YR	Flyway	Total	Canada	Mexico ²	No. Am. ³	Total			
1975	9,497	1,094	5,906	1,650	3,615	21,762			
1976	7,393	637	1,636	967	2,032	12,665			
1977	12,151	471	367	1,299	2,440	16,728			
1978	10,146	239	877	1,126	2,308	14,697			
1979	10,379	517	3,799	1,470	2,807	18,972			
1980	10,152	809	5,589	1,655	3,351	21,556			
1981	10,134	403	2,966	1,350	2,724	17,577			
1982	7,916	1,222	2,834	1,197	2,451	15,620			
1983	12,959	1,557	3,088	1,760	3,501	22,865			
1984	11,271	2,009	3,703	1,698	3,372	22,053			
1985	12,776	1,245	5,139	1,916	3,520	24,596			
1986	12,487	831	6,114	1,943	3,648	25,023			
1987	12,770	1,281	5,144	1,920	3,379	24,493			
1988 1989	12,772 13,639	1,540 809	6,948 4,975	2,126 1,942	3,751 3,626	27,137 24,992			
			•						
1990	18,041	1,291	4,835	2,417	4,228	30,811			
1991	13,079	1,084	5,318	1,948	3,438	24,867			
1992	12,433	833	5,939	1,921	3,198	24,323			
1993	18,005	492	2,915	2,141	3,362	26,915			
1994	16,201	887 1,047	3,830 5,937	2,092	3,038	26,048			
1995 1996	20,628 17,111	1,397	5,827 4,312	2,750 2,282	4,161 3,609	34,413 28,711			
1996	19,766	1,086	5,900	2,262 2,675	3,609 4,211	33,638			
1998	19,700	1,211	9,526	3,057	4,211	38,526			
1999	16,969	1,211 193 ⁴	8,400	2,556	3,947	32,065			
2000	15,504		9,450	2,621	4,093	32,919			
2000	15,000	1,251 1,196	9,430 8,786	2,498	4,093	31,493			
2002	13,000	1,133	7,947	2,490	3,446	27,830			
2002	18,335	648	9,585	2,857	4,246	35,671			
2004 ¹	14,546	794	11,037	2,638	4,165	33,179			
2005 ¹	18,263	790	9,876	2,893	4,512	36,334			
2006 ¹	17,631	760	10,417	2,881	4,864	36,552			
2007 ¹	18,610	1,195	11,786	3,159	4,904	39,654			
2008 ¹	22,989	1,716	9,439	3,414	4,432	41,990			
2009 ¹	15,282	882	4,165	2,033	3,100	25,462			
2010 1	18,812	2,708	7,331	2,885	4,400	36,136			
2011 1	14,442	1,618	10,431	2,649	4,006	33,146			
2012 1	14,887	2,408	5,041	2,234	3,397	27,966			
2013 1	21,584	1,607	9,883	3,307	4,188	40,570			
2014 ¹	15,776	1,644	8,941	2,636	3,669	32,666			
AVER	AGES:								
1975-79	9,913	592	2,517	1,302	2,641	16,965			
1980-89	11,688	1,171	4,650	1,751	3,332	22,591			
1990-99	17,206	1,036	5,680	2,384	3,809	30,032			
2000-09	16,925	1,037	9,249	2,721	4,177	34,108			
2010-2014	17,100	1,997	8,325	2,742	3,932	34,097			
1975-2014	14,831	1,137	6,250	2,219	3,651	28,065			
CURRE	NT YEAR PER	RCENT CHANGE	FROM:						
2013	-27%	2%	-10%	-20%	-12%	-19%			
1975-79	59%	178%	255%	102%	39%	93%			
1980-89	35%	40%	92%	51%	10%	45%			
1990-99	-8%	59%	57%	11%	-4%	9%			
2000-09	-7%	59%	-3%	-3%	-12%	-4%			
2010-2014	-8%	-18%	7%	-4%	-7%	-4%			
1975-2014	6%	45%	43%	19%	0%	16%			

¹ Preliminar

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 $^{^{\}rm 2}$ Unknown harvests (Mexico) were assumed to be 10% of harvests in the U.S. and Canada.

³ Unretrieved kill as reported by hunters is used for the Central Flyway; for the remainder of harvest areas, it is assumed to be 20% of retrieved harvests.

 $^{^{\}rm 4}$ There is no estimate available for AK in that year.

Table 8. Estimated retrieved harvests of the Rocky Mountain Population of sandhill cranes.

YR	UT	NM	AZ	WY	MT	ID	TOTAL
1981			20				20
1982			9	143			152
1983			35	154			189
1992			33	101			134
1993			40	138			178
1993			23	195			218
1994			60				
		240		190			250
1994	5 4	310	40	128			478
1995	54	483	51	125			713
1995	35	79	9	58			181
1996	48	47	44	101			240
1996		147	39	168	42		396
1997	28	297	61	115	45		546
1997	34	416	27	150	40		667
1998	27	270	33	77	41		448
1998	32	236	27	84	49	20	448
1999	30	114	22	82	62	136	446
1999	34	180	37	93	59	135	538
2000	54	198	21	124	71	190	658 ¹
2000	69 77	257	37	163	91	193	810 ²
2001	77	288	26	142	87	278	898
2002	60	164	42	132	51	194	643
2003	57	169	34	72	50	146	528
2004	53	189	35	124	51	142	594
2005	62	236	50	116	49	189	702
2006	87	327	10	194	54	235	907
2007	103	276	43	138	73	187	820
2008	101	379	24	162	85	185	936
2009	149	603	67	195	124	254	1,392
2010	190	547	56	182	108	253	1,336
2011 ³	154	522	37	166	90	293	1,262
2012 ³	91	417	85	134	129	275	1,131
2013 ³	96	241	38	74	94	135	678
2014	72	183	20	94	121	134	624
AVERAG	SES:						
1981-89		397	35	147			259
1990-99	36	198	32	105	51	120	457
2000-09	82	289	37	144	72	200	823
2010-2014	121	382	47	130	108	218	1,006
1981-2014	72	281	36	131	72	188	593
CURREN	IT YEAR P	ERCENT CHA	NGE FROM:				
2013	-25%	-24%	-47%	27%	29%	-1%	-8%
1981-89		-54%	-42%	-36%			141%
1990-99	101%	-8%	-38%	-11%	137%	11%	37%
2000-09	-12%	-37%	-46%	-35%	69%	-33%	-24%
2010-2014	-40%	-52%	-58%	-28%	12%	-39%	-38%
1981-2014	0%	-35%	-45%	-28%	67%	-29%	5%

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¹ RMP Sandill cranes (40) were also taken as part of research project in the San Luis Valley, CO

² RMP Sandill cranes (20) were also taken as part of research project in the San Luis Valley, CO

 $^{^{\}rm 3}$ Harvest includes crippling loss.

Table 9. Spring population indices for Rocky Mountain sandhill cranes, 1984-96.

		SAN LUIS	VALLEY, C	COLORAD	0	
YR	RAW COUNT		ADJ. FOR REM. LES. ²	OTHER AREAS	INDEX	SURVEY COND.
1984	10,962	14,488	13,562	550	14,112	POOR
1985	18,393	21,773	20,382	0	20,382	GOOD
1986	14,031	14,031	13,135	20	13,155	POOR
1987	13,561	15,661	14,660	0	14,660	POOR
1988	17,510	17,510	16,381	22	16,403	POOR
1989	17,302	18,389	17,004	0	17,004	GOOD
1990	20,851	24,593	21,221	275	21,496	GOOD
1991	19,990	18,405	16,045	175	16,220	GOOD
1992	23,516	23,516	19,999	9	20,008	GROUND
1993	17,576	17,576	16,478	1,260	17,738	POOR
1994	17,229	16,036	15,063	203	15,266	FAIR
1995	25,276	23,390	20,229	0	20,229	GOOD
1996	23,019	26,379	22,737	1,010	23,747	GOOD

¹ Raw estimate adjusted by photography for estimation bias.

Table 10. Fall pre-migration population indices for Rocky Mountain sandhill cranes.

YR	UT	СО	ID	WY	MT	TOTAL	3-YR AVG
1987							
	1,578	1,443	10,686	2,327	1,447	17,481	
1992 1995	2,810	3,181	5,801	2,248	5,264	19,304	
	1,528	2,284	6,864	1,671	3,681	16,028	
1996 1997 ^{1, 2}	1,849	1,255	8,334	2,526	2,974	16,938	47.004
	2,450	1,604	8,132	2,255	3,595	18,036	17,001
1998	2,185	1,273	8,067	3,162	3,415	18,102	17,692
1999	2,292	1,102	8,761	4,205	3,141	19,501	18,546
2000	2,416	749	9,337	3,890	3,598	19,990	19,198
2001	1,522	666	7,160	2,626	4,585	16,559	18,683
2002	1,869	1,355	7,698	3,038	4,843	18,803	18,451
2003	2,546	745	7,822	3,446	4,964	19,523	18,295
2004	2,239	1,410	7,152	3,072	4,637	18,510	18,945
2005	2,646	1,052	7,668	3,911	5,588	20,865	19,633
2006 ³						NS	19,633
2007 4	2,401	1,743	8,262	3,907	6,509	22,822	20,732
2008 ⁵	3,708	1,080	6,123	3,826	6,419	21,156	21,614
2009	2,283	1,162	6,934	3,613	6,329	20,321	21,433
2010	3,242	985	5,776	3,726	7,335	21,064	20,847
2011	1,498	1,347	5,029	2,978	6,642	17,494	19,626
2012	2,109	413	3,432	3,587	5,876	15,417	17,992
2013	2,732	1,594	5,228	3,588	7,218	20,360	17,757
2014	2,783	1,258	6,064	3,008	6,555	19,668	18,482

¹ Incomplete survey efforts in years prior might have resulted in lower estimates; the official count begins

² Population estimate adjusted to remove the number of lesser sandhill cranes (non-RMP cranes).

² In October 1997, a special survey was also conducted in the SLV, Colorado and other areas, which resulted in a total of 27,090 Rocky Mountain and Mid-Continent cranes being counted.

³ In 2006, the survey was not conducted due to mechanical issues with the survey plane. The 3-yr Avg for 2006 is calculated using 2003-05.

⁴ The 3-yr average for 2007 was calculated using 2004, 2005, and 2007 because there was no survey in 2006.

 $^{^{5}}$ The 3-yr average for 2008 was calculated using 2005, 2007, and 2008 because there was no survey in 2006.

Table 11. Winter counts of Lower Colorado River Valley Population of sandhill cranes in Arizona and California.

YR	Cibola NWR	Colorado River Indian Tribe	Salton Sea NWR	Gila River	TOTAL	3-YR AVG
1998	775	596	351	178	1,900	
1999	1,200	511	325	163	2,199	
2000	820	1,259	235	252	2,566	2,222
2001	961	952	350	134	2,397	2,387
2002	1,003	168	417	52	1,640	2,201
2003	1,200	455	430	0	2,085	2,041
2004	1,341	354	521	312	2,528	2,084
2005	1,513	457	476	191	2,637	2,417
2006	1,141	673	493	360	2,667	2,611
2007	2,322	809	295	450	3,876	3,060
2008 ¹	115	NS	687	413	1,215	3,060
2009 ²	289	1216	603	293	2,401	2,981
2010 ³	266	729	904	365	2,264	2,847
2011	553	636	899	327	2,415	2,360
2012	1,097	474	924	151	2,646	2,442
2013	1,629	344	671	434	3,078	2,713
2014	1,981	591	641	140	3,353	3,026
2015	676	720	688	452	2,536	2,989

NS = No survey was conducted.

 $S: \label{lem:conditions} Send hill cranes \$

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 $^{^{\}rm 1}$ In 2008, the survey was not complete. The 3-YR average for that year was calculated using 2005-07.

² In 2009, the 3-YR average was calculated with 2006, 2007 and 2009 due to an incomplete survey in 2008.

³ In 2010, the 3-YR average was calculated with 2007, 2009, and 2010 due to an incomplete survey in 2008.

Table 12. Fall index survey for Eastern Population of sandhill cranes.

YR	TOTAL	3-YR AVG
1979	14,385	
1980	15,808	
1981	11,943	14,045
1982	13,879	13,877
1983	14,898	13,573
1984	16,363	15,047
1985	16,170	15,810
1986	17,043	16,525
1987	22,342	18,518
1988	16,086	18,490
1989	22,785	20,404
1990	23,852	20,908
1991	26,156	24,264
1992	26,656	25,555
1993	26,187	26,333
1994	26,783	26,542
1995	33,774	28,915
1996	29,753	30,103
1997	29,448	30,992
1998	37,827	32,343
1999	33,583	33,619
2000	33,105	34,838
2001 1	NS	34,838
2002 2	31,575	32,754
2003 ³	29,300	31,327
2004	28,947	29,941
2005	37,708	31,985
2006	37,529	34,728
2007	35,945	37,061
2008	44,110	39,195
2009	59,876	46,644
2010	49,666	51,217
2011	72,233	60,592
2012	87,796	69,898
2013	64,322	74,784
2014	83,479	78,532
NS - No survey		06/00/15

NS = No survey conducted

06/09/15

¹ In 2001, the survey was not conducted. The 3-YR average for that year was calculated using data from 1998-2000.

² In 2002, the 3-YR average was calculated with 1999, 2000 and 2002 since the survey was not conducted in 2001.

 $^{^3}$ In 2003, the 3-YR average was calculated with 2000, 2002 and 2003 since the survey was not conducted in 2001.

Table 13. Estimated harvest and number of permits sold for Eastern Population of sandhill cranes.

	KY		TN		TOTAL	
YR	Harvest	Permits Sold	Harvest	Permits Sold	Harvest	Permits Sold
2011	50	267	No Se	eason	50	267
2012	92	285	No Se	eason	92	285
2013	87	385	350	400	437	785
2014	96	381	305	400	401	781
Average	81	330	328	400	245	530



Figure 1. Primary wintering and breeding range and the approximate migration corridor of Mid-Continent sandhill cranes (based on figures in Tacha et al. 1994, Krapu et al. 2011).



Figure 2. Approximate range of the Rocky Mountain Population of Greater Sandhill Cranes (Tacha et al. 1994, Drewien et al. 1996).

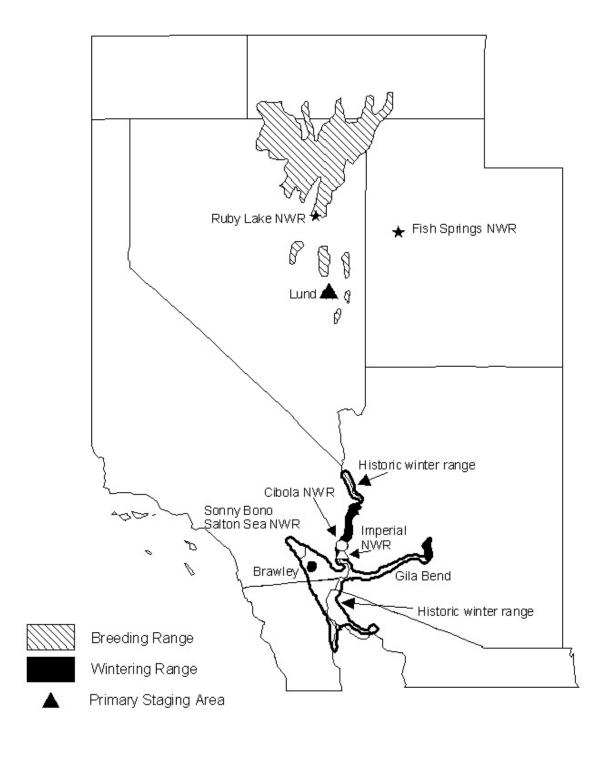


Figure 3. Approximate range of the Lower Colorado River Population of Greater Sandhill Cranes (Pacific Flyway Council 1995)

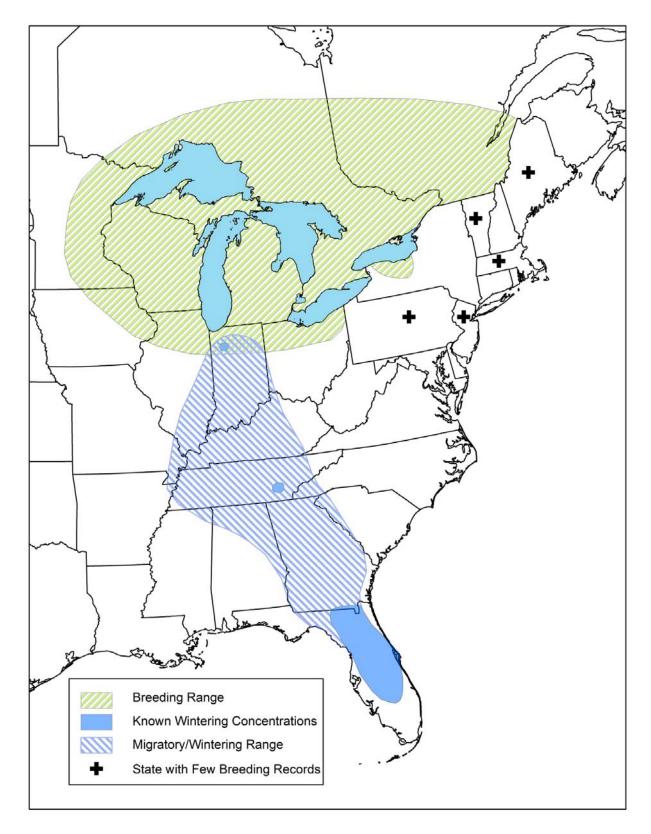


Figure 4. Approximate range of Eastern Population sandhill cranes based on various data sources including satellite telemetry data, breeding bird atlas records, and unpublished location information from knowledgeable individuals.

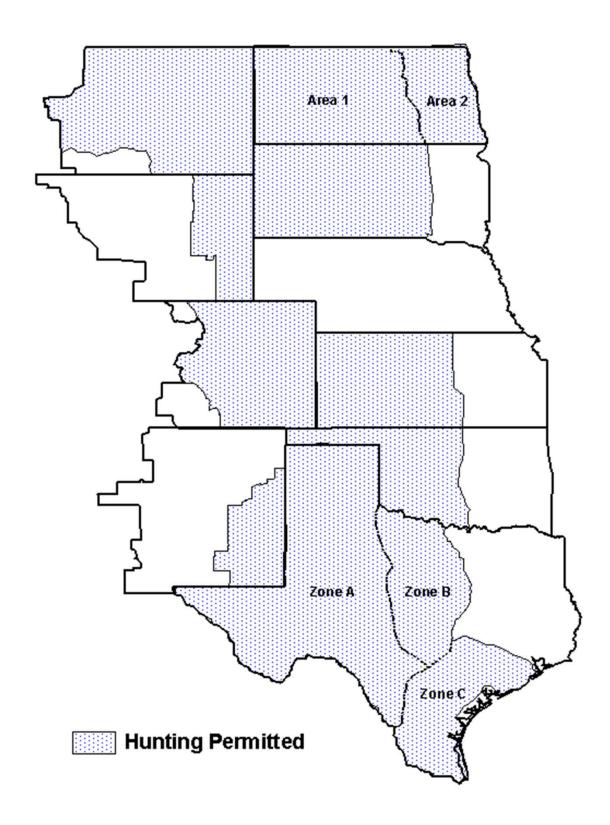


Figure 5. Areas open to the hunting of Mid-Continent sandhill cranes by Federal frameworks in the Central Flyway states, 201I -1Í.

Figure 6. Annual harvests of Mid-Continent sandhill cranes in Saskatchewan and North Dakota, 1980-2014.

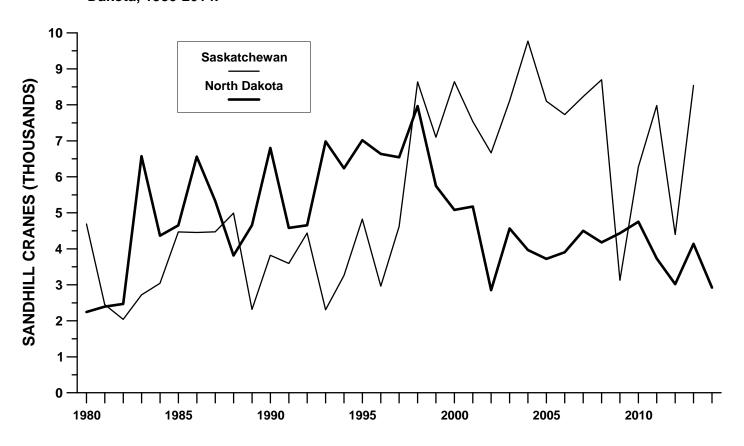


Figure 7. Spring population indices for Mid-Continent sandhill cranes on the Central Platte River Valley, Nebraska.

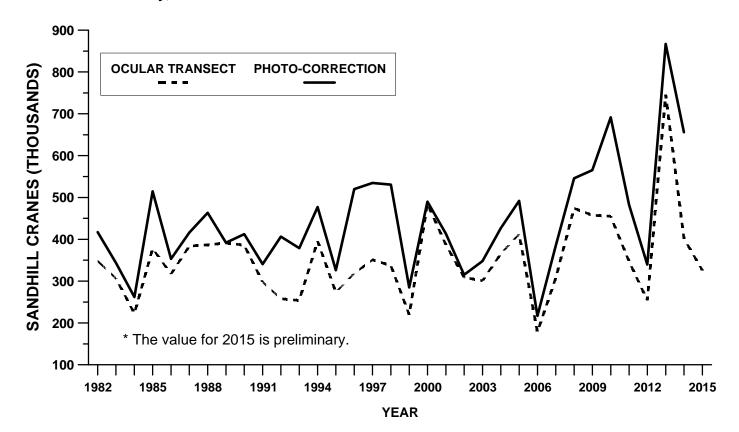


Figure 8. Photo-corrected spring population estimates (solid line) and the 95% confidence intervals (dashed lines) for Mid-Continent sandhill cranes on the Central Platte River Valley, Nebraska.

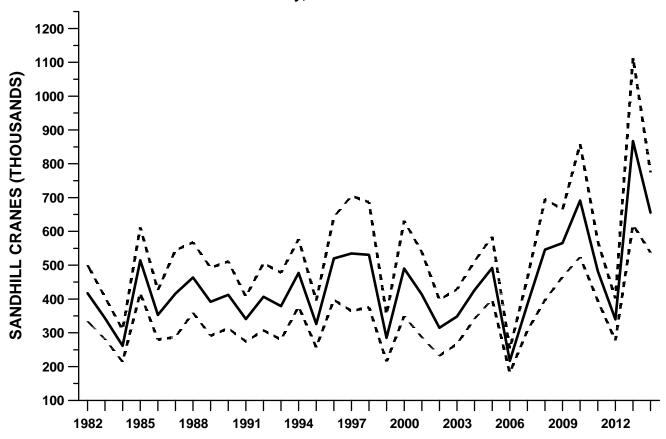


Figure 9. Annual and three-year average photo-corrected ocular transect spring population indices and population objective thresholds for Mid-Continent sandhill cranes.

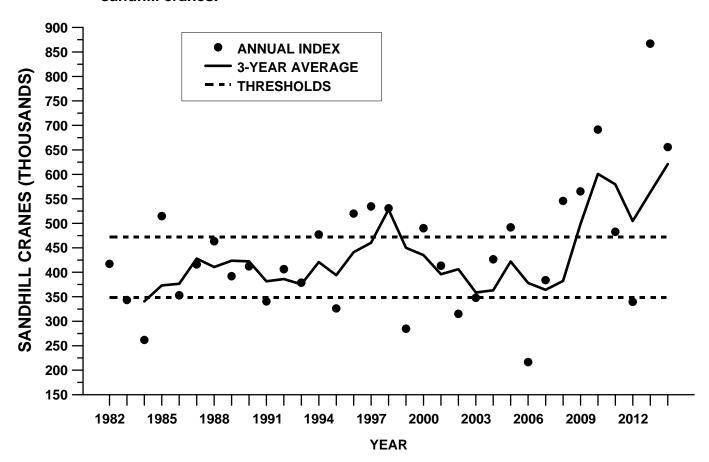


Figure 10. Active Mid-Continent sandhill crane hunters in the U.S. portion of the Central Flyway.

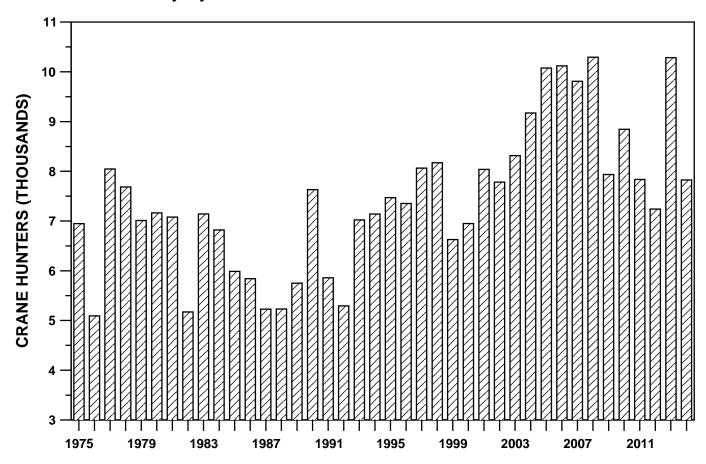


Figure 11. Crippling-loss rate (number lost/[number retrieved + lost]) of Mid-Continent sandhill cranes in the U.S. portion of the Central Flyway.

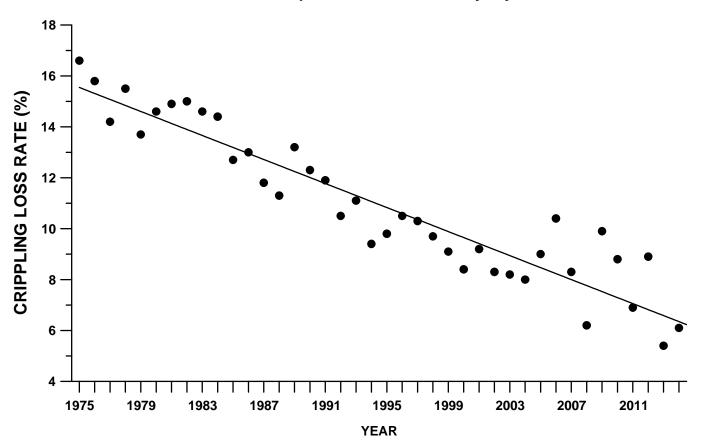


Figure 12. Average number of hunting days afield reported by active Mid-Continent sandhill crane hunters in the U.S. portion of the Central Flyway.

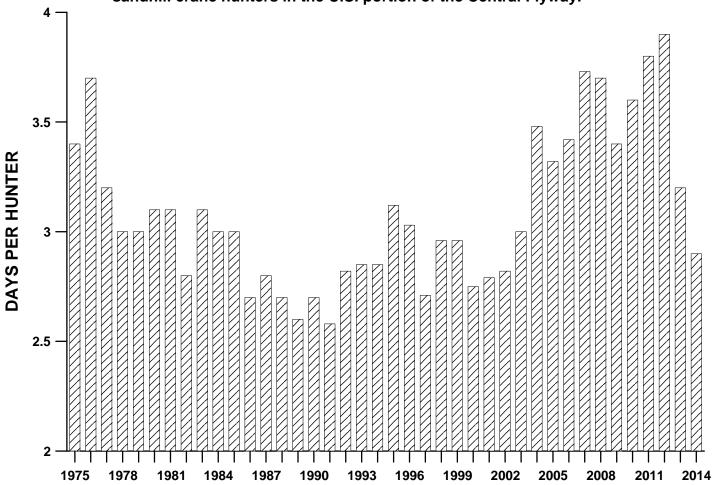


Figure 13. Seasonal bag per Mid-Continent sandhill crane hunter in the U.S. portion of the Central Flyway.

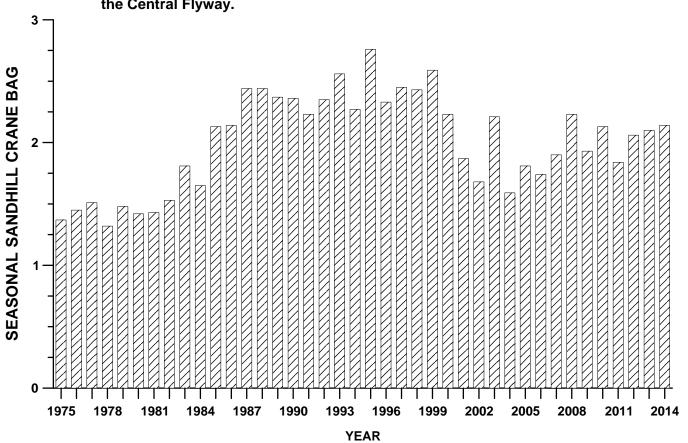


Figure 14. Estimated hunting mortality (retrieved and unretrieved) of Mid-Continent sandhill cranes in the U.S. portion of the Central Flyway.

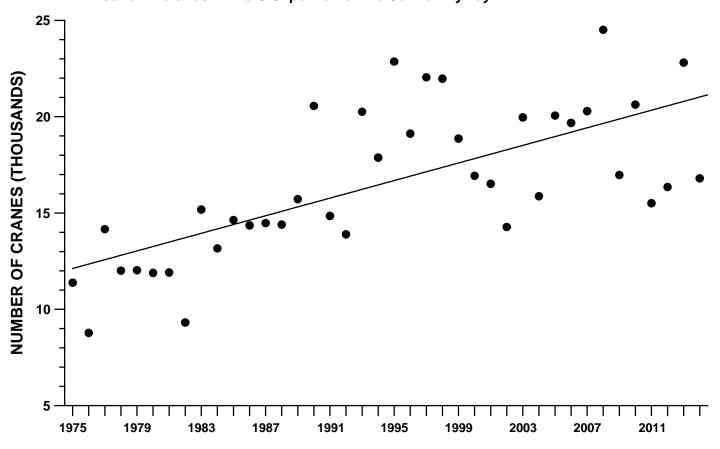
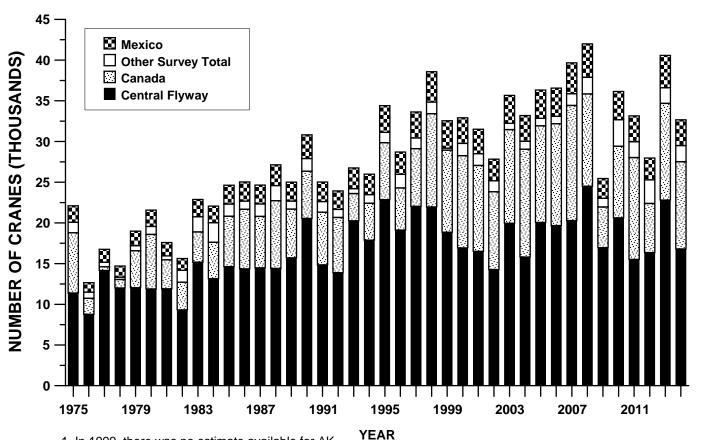


Figure 15. Estimated hunting mortality (retrieved and unretrieved) of Mid-Continent sandhill cranes in North America. 1,2



^{1.} In 1999, there was no estimate available for AK.

^{2.} In 2010, MN began hunting MCP in the northwestern portion of the state.

Figure 16. Trend analyses of indices to abundance and harvest of Mid-Continent sandhill cranes.

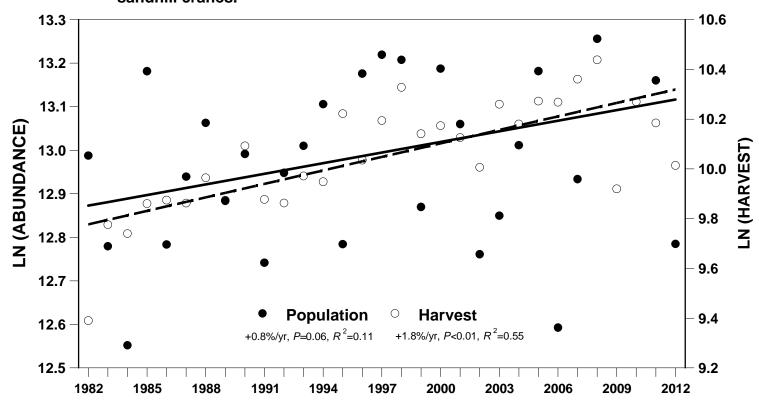


Figure 17. Estimated harvest of Rocky Mountain Population sandhill cranes.

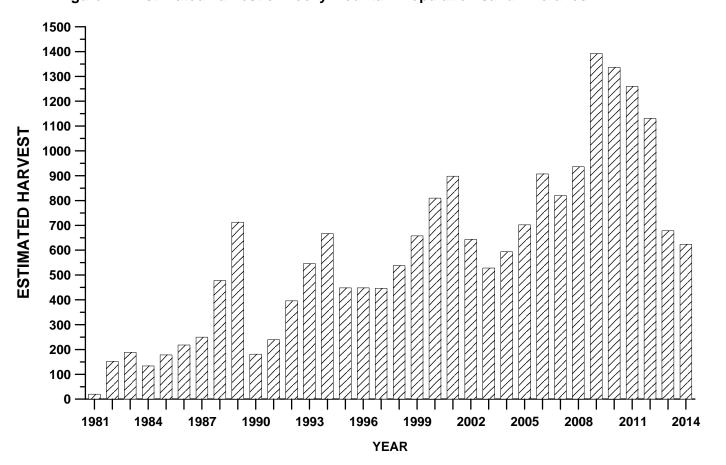


Figure 18. Abundance indices for the Rocky Mountain Population of sandhill cranes (Incomplete survey efforts in years prior to 1997 might have resulted in lower estimates;

the official count begins in 1997. In 2006, survey was not conducted due to mechanical issues with the aircraft.)

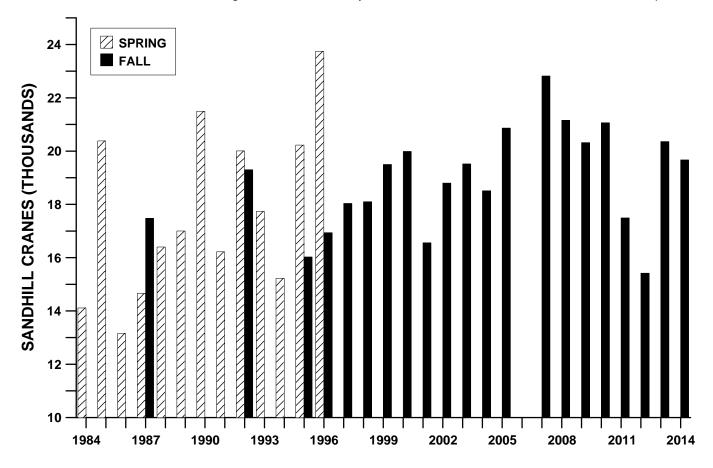


Figure 19. Annual and three-year average of fall pre-migration abundance indices for the Rocky Mountain Population of sandhill cranes.

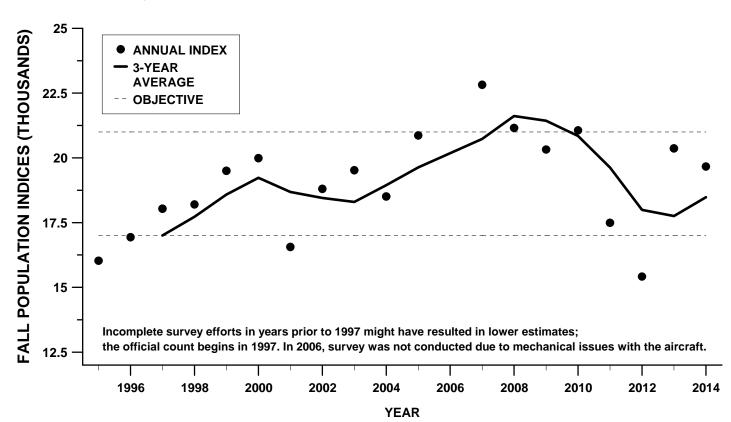


Figure 20. Annual indices for recruitment (% juveniles) of the Rocky Mountain Population of sandhill cranes. Solid line indicates the long-term (1972-2014) average of 8.1.

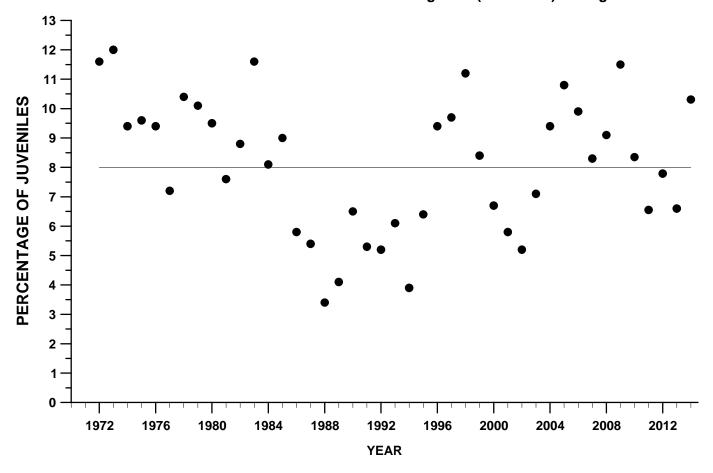
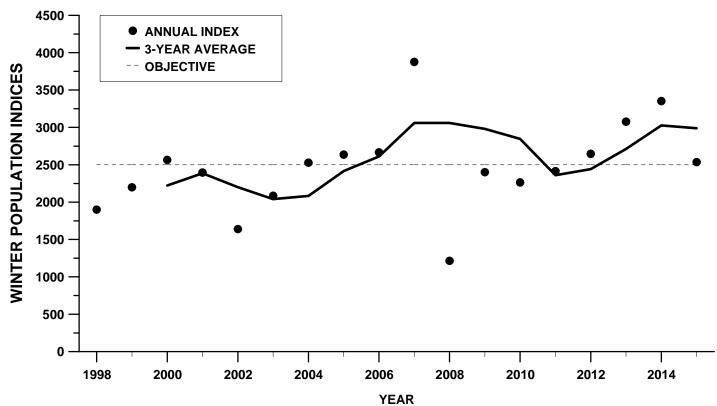
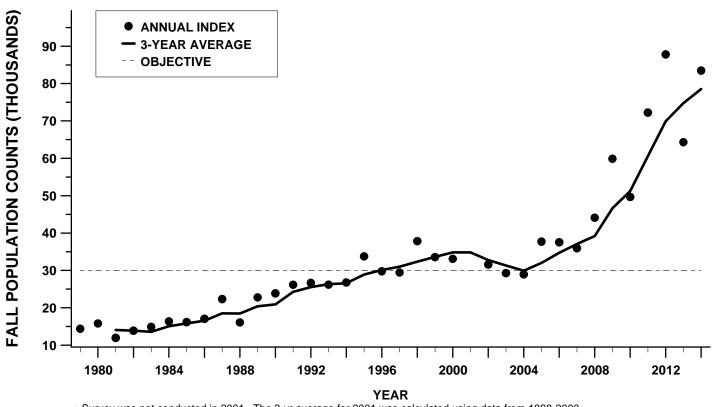


Figure 21. Annual and three-year average of winter counts of the Lower Colorado River Valley Population of sandhill cranes in Arizona and California.



In 2008, the survey was not complete. The 3-YR average for that year was calculated using 2005-07. In 2009 and 2010, the estimate for 2008 was not included in the 3-YR average

Figure 22. Annual and three-year average of fall counts of the Eastern Population of sandhill cranes.



- Survey was not conducted in 2001. The 3-yr average for 2001 was calculated using data from 1998-2000.
- In 2002 and 2003, the 3-yr averages did not include 2001.
- New survey areas are still being added which is partially responsible for the increasing count.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Division of Migratory Bird Management Central Flyway Representative 755 Parfet St., Suite 235 Lakewood, CO 80215