

Grassland Nesting Ducks: Predator Identification and Nesting Success in Relation to Hostile Habitats



Jessica C. Sedivy

Prepared for the US Fish and Wildlife Service, the
Minnesota Waterfowl Association, and Concordia College

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PREFACE

In January 2000, I was asked to join the Concordia College Biology Honors program, which invites excellent junior biology majors to carry out, write up, and present original research in the area of biology. To reflect both my personal and academic interests, I chose to direct my research in conjunction with a grassland duck nesting study being conducted by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Habitat and Population Evaluation Team (HAPET) and the Minnesota Waterfowl Association (MWA.) The USFWS_MWA study sought to gather baseline data on grassland nesting ducks, while my research attempted to identify a relationship between duck nesting success and hostile habitats that may contribute to increased depredation.

This report was commissioned by the HAPET office in Fergus Falls, MN. It is an overview of the nest drag method that underlies both studies, a summary of predator identification contracted independently from my research, and the methods, results, and discussion of my efforts relating to nesting success and hostile habitats.

I acknowledge the USFWS and MWA for providing the funding and equipment needed to conduct this research. I would like to thank Dan Hertel, Tony Rondeau, and Rex Johnson for their technical support on this project as well as their field assistance. Concordia College and my project advisor, Dr. Gerald Van Amburg, were also essential for the implementation and ultimate realization of my research.

Finally, I owe a great deal of thanks to my fellow crew members who assisted with many hours of data collection. Without the efforts of Sue Aker, Nate Brooberg, Jessica Lee, Corey Gray, Tyler Hallock, and Tony Slowik, this research would not have been possible, or as enjoyable.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface	i
Abstract	1
THE MWA-USFWS COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT	2
Objective of the Study	2
Study Plan	2
Nest Drag Technique	2
Four-Wheel Drive Drag	3
ATV Drag	3
Rope Drag	3
Hand Search	3
Dog Search	3
Incidental Nests	3
Safety	3
Nest Marking and Revisits	4
PREDATOR IDENTIFICATION	5
Methods of HAPET Predator Identification	5
Results	6
Challenges of Predator Identification	6
NEST DEPREDATION IN RELATION TO HOSTILE HABITATS	7
Methods for Obtaining Original Data	8
Results	8
Discussion of Results	16
MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS AND FUTURE RESEARCH	17
Recommendations for Managers and Private Landowners	17
Future Research	19
Works Cited	20
Works Consulted	22
APPENDIX A: Nest Records and Predator Identification	22
APPENDIX B: Overall Predator Distribution by County and Study Area	33
APPENDIX C: Nest Site Distance to Hostile Habitat Structure	54

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure

1.1	The Prairie Pothole Region	2
1.2	Habitat/Nest Record for Recording Nesting Data	4
2.1	Nest Depredation Record	5
2.2	Depredated Blue-winged Teal Eggs	6
3.1	Nest Depredation in Relation to Wetland Edges	10
3.2	Nest Depredation in Relation to Linear Structures	11
3.3	Nest Depredation in Relation to Individual Trees/Shrubs or Groups of Trees/Shrubs	12
3.4	Nest Depredation in Relation to Stationary Structures	13
3.5	Nest Depredation in Relation to Vehicle Tracks	14

Table

I	Depredation Percentages for All Nests in Hostile Habitats	8
II	Nest Depredation Rates for Individual Hostile Habitats and Specific Distance Ranges	9
III	Nest Depredation Rates for Nests Near Vehicle Tracks	9

ABSTRACT

Nesting success of grassland ducks in the Prairie Pothole Region depends on many factors, but most unsuccessful duck nests can be attributed to destruction by natural predators. Predator identification and an understanding of nest sites in hostile habitats can be combined to improve management practices on both public and private lands, ultimately increasing rate of nesting success. Predator identification can be achieved through systematic evaluation of destroyed nest sites, and once common predator species are noted, steps can be taken to control them. Hostile habitats are important because they encourage the activity of predators, and since many of these habitats are created by humans, the potential for their reduction or elimination often exists.

THE MINNESOTA WATERFOWL ASSOCIATION AND UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT

Research of this magnitude often requires the input of different organizations, and for our study, the Minnesota Waterfowl Association (MWA) and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) worked in partnership to accomplish common goals. Our research was designed to provide baseline nesting success data for upland nesting ducks in the Prairie Pothole Region, and was carried out by the Habitat and Population Evaluation Team (HAPET) division of the Fergus Falls, MN, USFWS station. To date, the study has included two field seasons, 1999-2000.

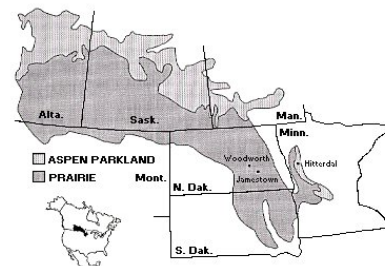


Figure 1.1 The Prairie Pothole Region

In 1999, the study focused on the Fergus Falls wetland management district and included ten townships that spanned an area from southern Otter Tail County, MN to the southern portion of Grant County, MN. In 2000, the study covered the Morris, MN wetland management district and focused on townships scattered throughout four Minnesota counties: Big Stone, Pope, Stevens, and Swift.

Objective of the study

The objective of the study was to provide baseline nesting success data for upland nesting ducks in habitats where information is lacking (Hertel 1). Data was gathered to provide better information for the four square mile production estimates system, and included critical habitat types such as federally owned grasslands, CRP fields, odd areas, privately owned grasslands, woodlands, and road right of ways.

Crews worked with the intention of finding as many nests as possible in as many different habitats as possible.

Study Plan

The sample unit size for the study was a four-square mile block, often referred to as a plot, which copies the homerange of a Mallard duck. This size also tends to provide an adequate mix of large fields and other, smaller habitats such as woodlands and road ditches (Hertel 1). Breeding duck densities within the watershed management district were analyzed to isolate the townships of highest breeding duck densities, and then those townships were divided into nine four-square mile blocks. These sample blocks were then randomly sorted, listed, and analyzed for habitat availability.

Two crews were used to search for nests – one crew consisting of three members, and one crew consisting of two members. At different times crews utilized several search methods which will be described in the next section of this report; crews attempted not to spend more than two days of searching habitats in the same plot.

Two complete searches were done for each study area. The first search was executed between May 1, 2000 and June 2, 2000. The second search lasted from June 5, 2000 to July 7, 2000. HAPET had one full time permanent employee to work on the project and five seasonal MWA cooperative agreement employees to assist in the completion of fieldwork.

Nest Drag Technique

Before discussing the specific methods for this research, it is necessary to understand how nests are initially located. There are several methods used to find nests, but the most common in the Prairie Pothole Region is the cable-chain drag, which was developed by biologists to locate nests in grassland habitat.

Nest dragging involves a “drag” which is a chain or rope of variable weight and length. The drag is then connected between two vehicles, usually four-wheel drive vehicles (4WD) or All Terrain Vehicles (ATV) that are equipped with suitable hitches to prevent the drag from becoming caught in the rear axles while turning corners or maneuvering over rough terrain.

Four-wheel drive drag. When using 4WD, which are usually jeeps, two drivers and a spotter are needed to run the crew. The jeep drag used for our study is 200 feet long and it connects the vehicles while the drivers move forward, in tandem, with some slack in the drag. When the chain passes over a nest, the hen is startled and flushes. The third person on the crew, the spotter, is looking out the back of the jeep and alerts the drivers to the flushing hen. The drivers turn to identify the species of duck while the spotter remains fixed on the location of the flushed hen; then the drivers, directed by the spotter, located the actual nest (Sedivy 1). Usually aerial photos are reviewed and a strategy is developed to maintain efficiency before dragging a field.

ATV drag. The ATV drag is similar to the jeep drag, but there is no spotter involved, so only two people are needed for the crew. The drag used for our study was 100 feet long, and was not as weighted as the jeep drag. Because there are only two people on this crew, they must be constantly alert to spot a flushing hen. Although the jeep drag can cover more ground in a shorter amount of time, the ATV drag has the advantage of being smaller and more maneuverable, which means it can be used to search field edges, slough bottoms, road ditches, or the space between tree rows.

Rope drag. The most physically grueling of all drags for the investigator is the rope drag, which is simply a length of rope pulled by two walking people. This method is used on small sections or where 4WD/ATV are not allowed by landowners.

Hand search. Like the rope drag, the hand search involves human effort, not vehicle work. One or more people carry willow sticks and run them through the grass in an attempt to flush hens. This method is useful because some areas are too small for a vehicle drag. Occasionally a hen will flush during a jeep or ATV drag and the investigators are unable to locate the nest; in these cases, a hand search over the same general area can be done later in the day. If a hen is nesting there, a hand search will cause less disturbance to the nesting site than re-dragging with vehicles (1).

Dog search. The dog search is probably the rarest search method, but it can be effective with a trained dog. This method is based on the fact that dogs have a better sense of smell than people, so they have an advantage at locating nests, even though nesting hens typically don't produce much scent.

Incidental nests. There is always a possibility that a nest will be found even when crews aren't searching. Often these nests are discovered when walking out to revisit previously found nests, but occasionally one can be found when doing routine activities like eating lunch or unloading an ATV. These nests don't fall under a search category when recording data, but are classified simply as incidental.

Safety. The nest drag technique is considered to be safe for both hens and nests; in some instances, the chain will actually pass over a hen and she will not flush. Actual dragging is restricted to 6mph or less for the safety of the hens and nest.

Nest Marking and Revisits

After a nest is located and pertinent data is recorded on the Habitat/Nest Record, the nest is marked so researchers can revisit the nest to monitor its progress.

HABITAT / NEST RECORD
HABITAT AND PROCEDURES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
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<small>DNA CONTROL</small>	<small>COOPERATOR</small>	<small>STUDY AREA</small>	<small>FIELD</small>	<small>YEAR</small>	<small>NEST NUMBER</small>	<small>SPEC</small>	<small>COUNTY</small>	<small>HABIT CLASS</small>	<small>OWNER/SHIP</small>	<small>MANUAL ACT.</small>	<small>SAMP PROC</small>	<small>NO. SEARCHES</small>	<small>SEARCH METHOD</small>																		

NEST DATA								SEARCH DATES				OPTIONAL																	
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
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<small>DNA CONTROL</small>	<small>SPECIES</small>	<small>NEST SITE/VEG.</small>	<small>NEST SITE</small>	<small>FIRST</small>	<small>LAST</small>	<small>PROP. ZONE</small>	<small>U/F MCAST NG</small>	<small>U/F MORT NG</small>																					

DATE		STATUS		WHOLE HOUS/ EGGS				WHOLE NESTS/ EGGS				REL. TO WATER		WEATHER																	
VIS	MO	DAY	TIME	ZONE	NEST	NO.	REMAIN	SPECIES	NO.	DEPTH	CDF	TYPE	CLO.	TEMP	WIND	PREC.															
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
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EXAMPLE: TERMINAL DATE CAUSE HOST PARASITIC HOST PARASITIC EGGS HATCHED WHOLE EGGS REMAINING
FULL CLUTCH DATE BROWN DATE CAUSE HOST PARASITIC HOST PARASITIC NEST INFORMATION EST. MATCH AGE FOUND EXPOSURE DAYS

COMMENTS

Figure 1.2 Habitat/Nest Record for recording nesting data. Taken from the Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center. Available: <http://www.npwrc.usgs.gov/resource/tools/nesstool/yellcard.htm>

Slender willow sticks flagged with short strips of brightly-colored flagging tape are good markers for nests; in short cover, wire survey flags can be used (Klett *et al.* 1986). Stakes should be pushed into the ground four meters north of the nest. It is generally a good idea to use a compass to determine the exact direction from the nest because nests can be surprisingly difficult to find when revisiting.

It is also important to record the location of nests on an aerial photo and with a Geographic Positioning System (GPS) unit. When combined with field notes describing the location of the nest, the aerial photos and GPS coordinates can be used to find the nest in the event that the willow stick or survey flag is dislodged.

Revisiting the nest allows the investigators to determine when the nest is terminated; terminated nests are broken down into four categories: successful, destroyed, abandoned, or infertile. A nest is deemed successful if one or more eggs hatch. While destroyed nest are usually the result of “predation, farming operations, flooding, or livestock...sometimes the direct cause cannot be determined” (Klett *et al.* 1986). Abandoned nests are those containing undisturbed clutches that are no longer tended by a hen. Infertile clutches may continue to be incubated by hens even though they will never produce live chicks.

Nests are revisited every seven to ten days, and the researcher flushes the hen by hand before recording necessary information regarding the status of the nest. If a predator has destroyed the nest, a nest depredation record is filled out. This record can be further analyzed in an attempt to determine what species of predator destroyed the nest.

PREDATOR IDENTIFICATION

Most unsuccessful duck nests can be attributed to destruction by natural predators. Because the Prairie Pothole Region is the breeding ground for many North American ducks, biologists are concerned about the nesting success of these birds. High predation rates of hens naturally led an interest in predator identification (Sargent *et al.* 1998). If wetland managers are able to identify specific predators, steps can be taken to reduce hen depredation by the said predator species.

Methods of HAPET Predator Identification

During nest revisits in the summer of 2000, HAPET personnel and MWA technicians recorded information pertaining to depredated nests. This portion of the grassland nesting studies utilized the nest depredation record produced by the U.S. Geological Survey and the Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center.


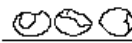
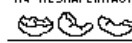
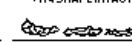
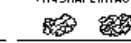
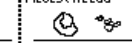


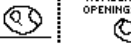

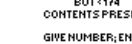
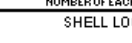
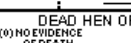


NEST DEPREDATION RECORD												NEST MATERIAL DISPLACEMENT							
ALL DESCRIPTORS PERTAIN TO EVIDENCE FOUND WITHIN A 3-M RADIUS OF NEST										1 DATA CONTROL		2 3 4 5 COOPERATOR		23 % OF NEST MATERIAL PULLED OUT ON GROUND		24 25 26 % BY DISTANCE FROM NEST GROUND DISPLACED		USE FOR ALL (0) NONE (1) TRACE (2) 1-5% (3) 6-10% (4) 11-25% (5) 26-50% (6) 51-75% (7) 76-100%	
6 7 8 STUDY AREA		9 10 11 FIELD		12 13 YEAR		14 15 16 NEST NUMBER		17 18 MONTH		19 20 DAY		21 22 OBSERVER		27 AERIALLY DISPLACED ≤ 20 CM		28 29 30 AERIALLY DISPLACED > 20 CM - 1 M - > 1 - 3 M			
CACHED EGGS IN NEST 31 32 OUTSIDE NEST 33 34 SOIL DEPTH OVER DEEPEST EGG OUTSIDE NEST 35			DUG AREAS NUMBER 36 37 WIDTH OF WIDEST 38			WHOLE EGGS IN NEST 39 40 OUTSIDE NEST 41 42		INSTRUCTIONS BASED ON SHELL TYPES FOUND TYPE OF EGGSHELLS FOUND 43 (0) NO SHELL(S) OR FRAGMENT(S); SKIP BOXES 44-76 (1) ONLY FRAGMENT(S); SKIP BOXES 44-53 AND BOXES 55-76 (2) ≥ 1 SHELL; FILL ALL REMAINING BOXES											
GIVE NUMBER; ENTER (0) IF NONE (1) ≤ 1 CM (2) 1-3 CM (3) ≥ 3 CM				GIVE NUMBER; ENTER (0) IF NONE (0) NONE (99) UNCERTAIN BUT ≥ 1				NUMBER FOUND; ENTER (0) IF NONE				NUMBER FOUND; ENTER (0) IF NONE							
NUMBER OF SHELLS BY TYPE												SHELL FRAGMENTS							
44 45 NUMBER WITH SMALL HOLES > 3/4 SHAPE INTACT		46 47 NUMBER WITH LARGE HOLES > 1/2 - 3/4 SHAPE INTACT		48 49 NUMBER FRACTURED		50 51 NUMBER TRAMPLED		52 53 NUMBER CRUSHED		54 AMOUNT OF FRAGMENTS (0) NONE (1) TRACE (2) < 1 EGG (3) 1-2 EGGS OR CONNECTED PIECES < 1/2 EGG									
																			
FOR SHELLS WITH SMALL AND LARGE HOLES ONLY		LOCATION OF OPENINGS IN EGGSHELLS				SHELLS WITH MULTIPLE OPENINGS		SHELLS WITH CONTENTS											
55 56 SIDE 57 58 END 59 60 SIDE-END		61 62 NUMBER OF SHELLS WITH ≥ 2 OPENINGS; ENTER (0) IF NONE		63 64 CLEAN		65 66 CONSPICUOUS YOLK BUT < 1/4 CONTENTS PRESENT		67 68 CONSPICUOUS YOLK AND ≥ 1/4 CONTENTS PRESENT											
																			
69 70 IN NEST 71 72 EDGE > 20 CM 73 74 > 20 CM - 1 M 75 76 > 1 - 3 M FROM NEST		SHELL LOCATIONS NUMBER IN EACH CATEGORY; ENTER (0) IF NONE				DEAD HEN OR DUCKLING(S) (0) NO EVIDENCE OF DEATH (1) LOOSE FEATHERS OR BLOOD (2) CARCASS PARTS WITH HEAD ATTACHED (3) CARCASS PARTS WITH HEAD DETACHED (4) WHOLE CARCASS		77 HEN 78 DUCKLING(S) NUMBER FOUND DEAD (0) NONE (1-8) NUMBER (9) ≥ 9		PREDATOR SPECIES 79 (*) IF POSITIVELY KNOWN SPECIES		COMMENTS 80 (1) IMPORTANT COMMENTS PROVIDED							
																			

Figure 2.1 Format recommended in the Prairie Pothole Region for recording evidence of depredation found at duck nests destroyed by predators. Taken from the Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center. Available: <http://www.npwrc.usgs.gov/resource/1999/depred/appenxd1.htm>

After data is recorded, it can be analyzed and a probable predator can be assigned to a depredated nest.

The HAPET predator analysis involved comparing available data against depredation characteristics set forth in the 1998 publication *Interpreting Evidence of Depredation of Duck Nests in the Prairie Pothole Region* written by Alan B. Sargeant, Marsha A. Sovoda, and Raymond J. Greenwood. This work produced a detailed list of characteristic trends observed by investigators pertaining to eleven predators known to affect the success of nesting ducks in the Prairie Pothole Region: coyotes, red foxes, striped skunks, American badgers, minks, weasels, Franklin's ground squirrels, Black-billed Magpies, American crows, and gulls.

Identification of predators was accomplished by individually evaluating each depredated nest record against the standards devised by Sargeant, Sovoda, and Greenwood. When applicable,

individual information for specific nests was utilized. This information could include: photographs of the depredated nest, recorded information pertaining to location and/or habitat of nest, sighted predators in the nest area, or scat/scent left at the nest by predators.

In 2000, HAPET personnel and MWA cooperative agreement employees found a total of 521 duck nests; of these, 278 nests were depredated (53.4%). Every attempt was made to assign a probable predator to each depredated nest.

Results

Of the 278 depredated nests in 2000, the following predators were identified, along with the number and percentage of nests depredated by each species: coyotes (9, 3.2%); red foxes (31, 11.2%); raccoons (34, 12.2%); striped skunks (72, 25.9%); American badgers (31, 11.2%); minks (4, 1.4%); weasels (1, 0.4%); Franklin's ground squirrels (2, 0.7%); American crows (1, 0.4%). Additionally, some nests were suspected of predation by multiple species (6, 2.2%).

Sometimes, despite all attempts, there was not enough information to determine a predator. These nests were labeled "unknown" (48, 17.3%). If there was a discrepancy between possible predators, each probable predator was identified and the nest was classified as "unsure" (39, 14%). Appendix A contains habitat/nest record information for each nest as well as predator identification information.

Because the study spanned four counties and eighteen study areas, predator species breakdown information was analyzed in three ways; overall, by county, and by study area (Appendix B Tables 1-23).

Challenges of Predator Identification

Although the protocol designed by Sargeant, Sovada, and Greenwood makes every attempt at objectivity, some qualities of predator identification remain both variable and subjective.



Because a predator may exhibit unique qualities, just an individual person does, characteristics of nest depredation can be unpredictable (Lariviere 1997). While trends can be identified for *most* individuals of a predator species, variations in the actual individuals will exist. The factors that help identify a predator are based on a combination of observations gathered by investigators about vegetative, nest bowl, and eggshell conditions. Investigators are often at a disadvantage because the necessary interval between nest visits (typically 7-10 days) must be kept moderate in attempts to prevent visitor-induced predation while maintaining nest-searching efficiency. However, several confounding factors can influence the nest site in the relatively long span between nest visits.

Figure 2.2 Depredated Blue-winged Teal eggs.

Repeat predation by the initial predator, predation by multiple predators, hen return to depredated nest, or inclement weather conditions can all affect the appearance of depredated nests. Often these changes can happen rapidly, making interpretation of available evidence confusing for the investigator (Lariviere 1997). Eggshells, cached eggs, or strewn nest material can be difficult to find in dense cover, and it is easy to overlook small details that may later be of importance.

While some critics go as far as to say "that nest appearance does not provide a reliable method for the identification of waterfowl nest predators," the ability for managers to even qualitatively identify the most common predators should be valued.

NEST DEPREDATION IN RELATION TO HOSTILE HABITATS

After spending the 1999 field season working to acquire baseline data on grassland nesting ducks, some general observations were made regarding the relationship between nesting success and nest location. While the casual observer may think that ducks select their nesting sites arbitrarily, biologists believe that organisms are not distributed randomly among habitats (Clark 1999). While it may not ever be possible for humans to understand why a hen will choose to nest in a certain patch of grass, avian survival and reproductive performance can depend on nest-site selection, which makes it both an interesting and practical area of study for biologists and managers.

Nest site choices can be attributed to the process of natural selection, which could result in nest site preferences that are genetic, imprinted, or learned (Klopfer 1963, Hilden 1965, Cink 1976, Sonerud 1985, Clark 1999). While the thought that natural selection underlies a hen's choice of a nest site is a valuable area of study, the examination of the differences between unsuccessful and successful nest sites is also crucial.

There are several factors that affect nesting success, but predators undoubtedly have the most influence over the outcome of a hen's nesting endeavors (Ricklefs 1969, Martin 1995, Clark 1999). Predators in general actively seek out game, and they are attracted to objects that hold scent or linear structures, such as these factors, which may be natural or artificial, could have a large impact on nesting success. Because of this, I chose to study whether or not certain nesting locations selected by a hen would render her nest more susceptible to predators; these areas were identified as hostile habitats.

The hostile habitats that I selected for evaluation in 2000 were based on general observations that I had made during fieldwork in 1999. I did not characterize hostile habitats according to vegetation type or predator density, but chose instead to define a hostile habitat as any ecological habitat that included one of the following structures within 100 meters of the nest site:

- 1) A wetland edge
- 2) A linear structure such as a fence, line of telephone poles, tree row, field edge, or road ditch
- 3) Tree/shrub or group of trees/shrubs
- 4) A stationary structure such as a pile of rocks, lone fence post, a building, or abandoned farm equipment

Additionally, I had previously observed that nests unusually close to vehicle tracks were depredated more than nests that were farther away from vehicle tracks. Vehicle tracks are an important factor because they are both artificial and unavoidable while nest dragging, and their presence near a nest is left to chance. Nest dragging poses certain threats to nesting ducks because humans influence the nest by depositing scent while locating the nest, erecting a willow stick four meters from the nest, and leaving vehicle tracks a maximum of 30 meters from a vehicle track. Because the marking willow stick is the most proximal constant at each nest, I chose to incorporate its distance from the nest into my last hostile habitat:

- 5) Vehicle tracks within four meters of the nest site

My main objective for the study was to make generalizations regarding the potential effects of hostile habitats on duck nesting success; these conclusions could then be used by waterfowl managers or private land owners for personal waterfowl management.

I hypothesized that the success rate of nests located in hostile habitats would improve as the distance from the structure that defined the habitat as hostile increased.

Methods for Obtaining Original Data

Nest dragging methods, as extensively discussed earlier in this report, were conducted in eighteen four-square mile study areas selected randomly across the following Minnesota counties: Pope, Stevens, Swift, and Traverse. When a nest was found, it was revisited until termination, and when termination was the result of depredation, information was gathered and an attempt at predator identification was made when the field season was completed.

Of the 521 nests found in 2000, 446 (85.6%) were evaluated for location in a hostile habitat. If the nest fell into a hostile habitat, the distance from the nest to the structures defining the habitat were recorded in meters (Appendix C). In many cases, nests were within 100 m of more than one structure; data was then recorded for each structure, since it is impossible to tell which, if any, structures contributed to depredation or success. Abandoned nests, nests damaged or destroyed by investigators, nests inside predator exclusion fences, or nests with insufficient habitat data were eliminated from the data pool.

Because time spent at the nest is minimal, observers were forced to estimate distances to hostile habitat structures; this reality is reflected in the distance ranges in my graphed data. Close structures could be quickly measured with the same methods used to erect willow markers four meters from the nest bowl. When the structure was between 20 and 50 m observers were believed to be moderately accurate; between 50 and 100 m, accuracy is expected to decrease when estimating distance in a brisk fashion. These estimations are an unfortunate result of the need to spend as little time at the nest site as possible in an attempt to eliminate, or at least reduce, the possibility of human-induced predation. Although neither were used in the actual data processing, specific nest site vegetation data, as well as documentation of the species of duck utilizing the nesting site was also recorded. Because hostile habitat structures are considered permanent when studying the relatively short-term incubation period of ducks, it was irrelevant which nest visit the hostile habitat data was recorded on.

The collected data was then referenced on a spreadsheet and graphed to reflect the percentage of depredated nests in relation to the distance of the nest site from each hostile habitat structure (wetland edge, linear structure, tree (s)/shrub(s), stationary structure, or vehicle track.)

Results

Of the 521 nests found in 2000, 408 (78.3%) qualified for the hostile habitat study. There were 234 depredated nests (57.4%) and 174 successful nests (42.6%). These nests were then placed into the respective hostile habitat categories and depredation rates were calculated for all nests in the hostile habitat (all nests < 100 m from the hostile habitat structure) are displayed in Table I. Additionally, depredation rates are shown for the following distance ranges: (1) 1-5 m; (2) 6-10 m; (3) 11-15 m; (4) 16-20 m; (5) 21-50 m; (6) 51-100 m; (7) > 100 m. These results were compiled in Tables II and III.

Hostile Habitat	Depredation Rate	Sample Size
Wetland edge	67.50%	203
Linear Structure	58.40%	149
Tree(s)/Shrub(s)	65.70%	99
Stationary structure	44.40%	27
Vehicle track	68.80%	64

Table I Depredation percentages for all nests in a hostile habitat.

Distance to Hostile	Hostile Habitats Depredation Rate			
	Habitat Structure (m)	Wetland edge	Linear structure	Tree(s)/shrub(s)
0	72.22%	28.57%	0.00%	0.00%
1-5	84.62%	68.42%	40.00%	50.00%
6-10	86.36%	71.43%	73.68%	60.00%
11-15	76.92%	57.14%	78.57%	0.00%
16-20	58.33%	68.75%	75.00%	0.00%
21-50	62.67%	43.18%	57.50%	66.67%
51-100	61.54%	66.67%	66.67%	33.33%
100+	47.50%	56.76%	54.69%	58.27%

Table II Nest depredation rates for individual hostile habitats and specific distance ranges.

Distance to Vehicle Track (m)	Depredation Rate
0	60.00%
0.1-0.9	77.78%
1	73.33%
2	61.54%
3	66.67%
4	50.00%
4+	44.77%

Table III Nest depredation rates for nests near vehicle tracks.

Data from these figures was then graphed to reflect trends in the percentage of depredation in relation to the distance from the hostile habitat structure. Nests that were within 100 m of more than one structure were calculated and graphed under all necessary hostile habitat categories. These graphs were included on the following pages in figures 3.1-3.5.

Nest Depredation In Relation to Wetland Edges

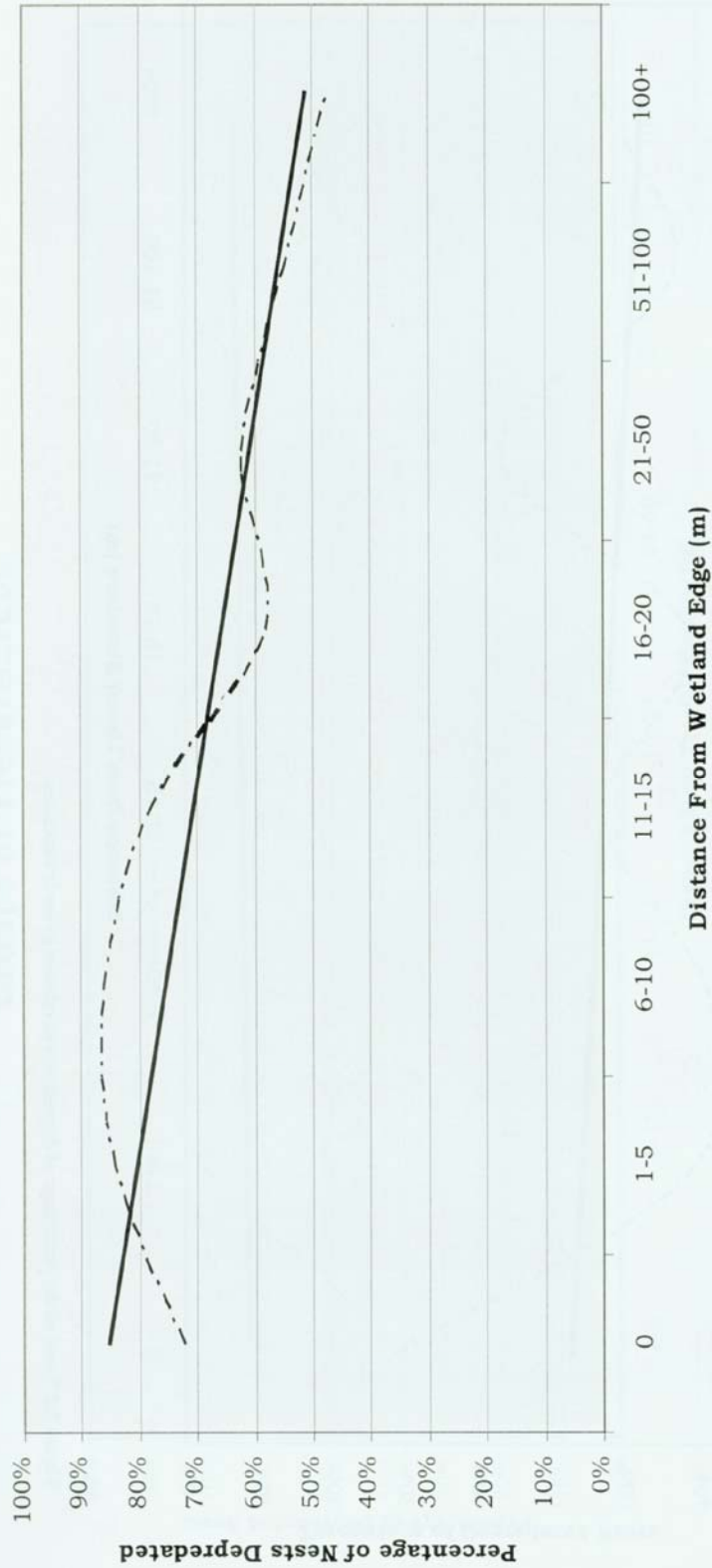


Figure 3.1 Trend of the percentage of depredation in relation to distance from wetland edges.

Nest Depredation in Relation to Linear Structures

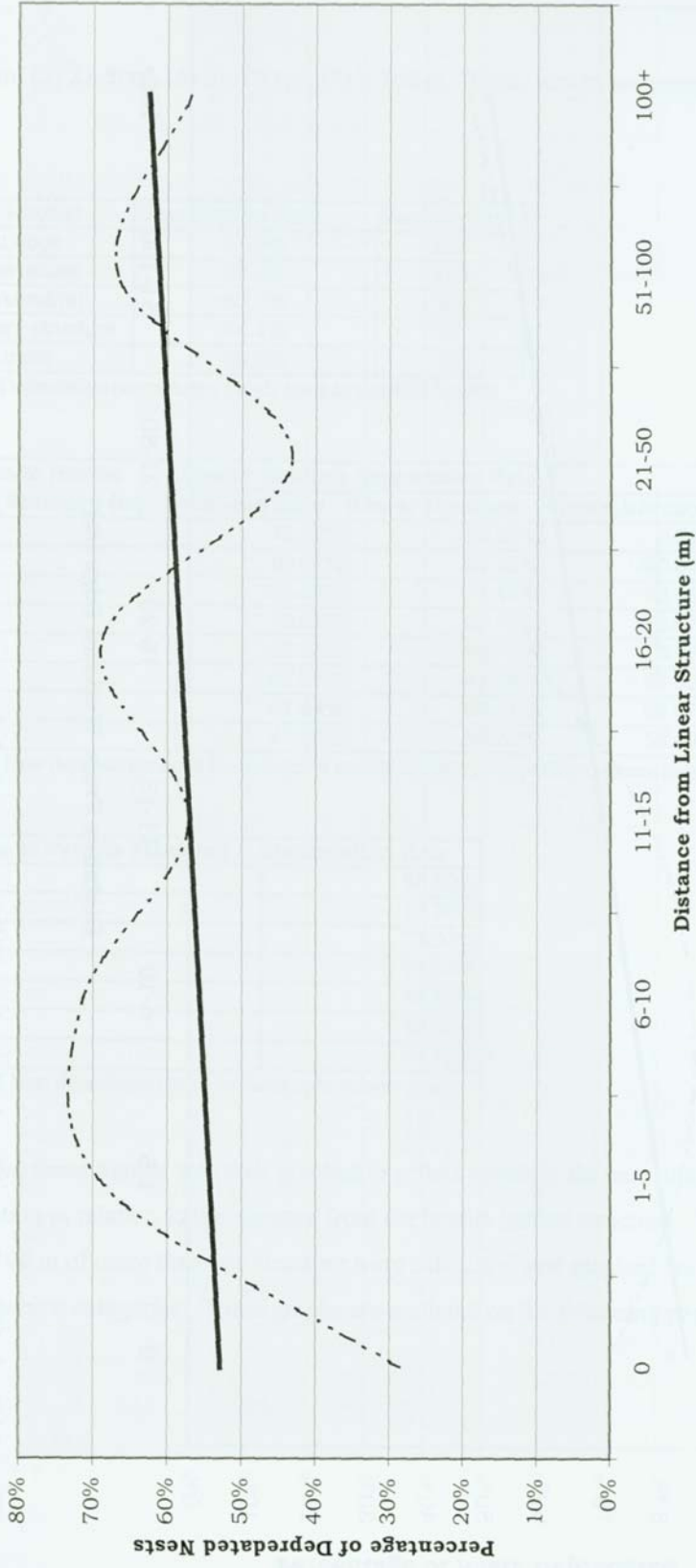


Figure 3.2 Trend of the percentage of depredation in relation to linear structures.

Nest Depredation in Relation to Individual Trees/Shrubs or Groups of Trees/Shrubs

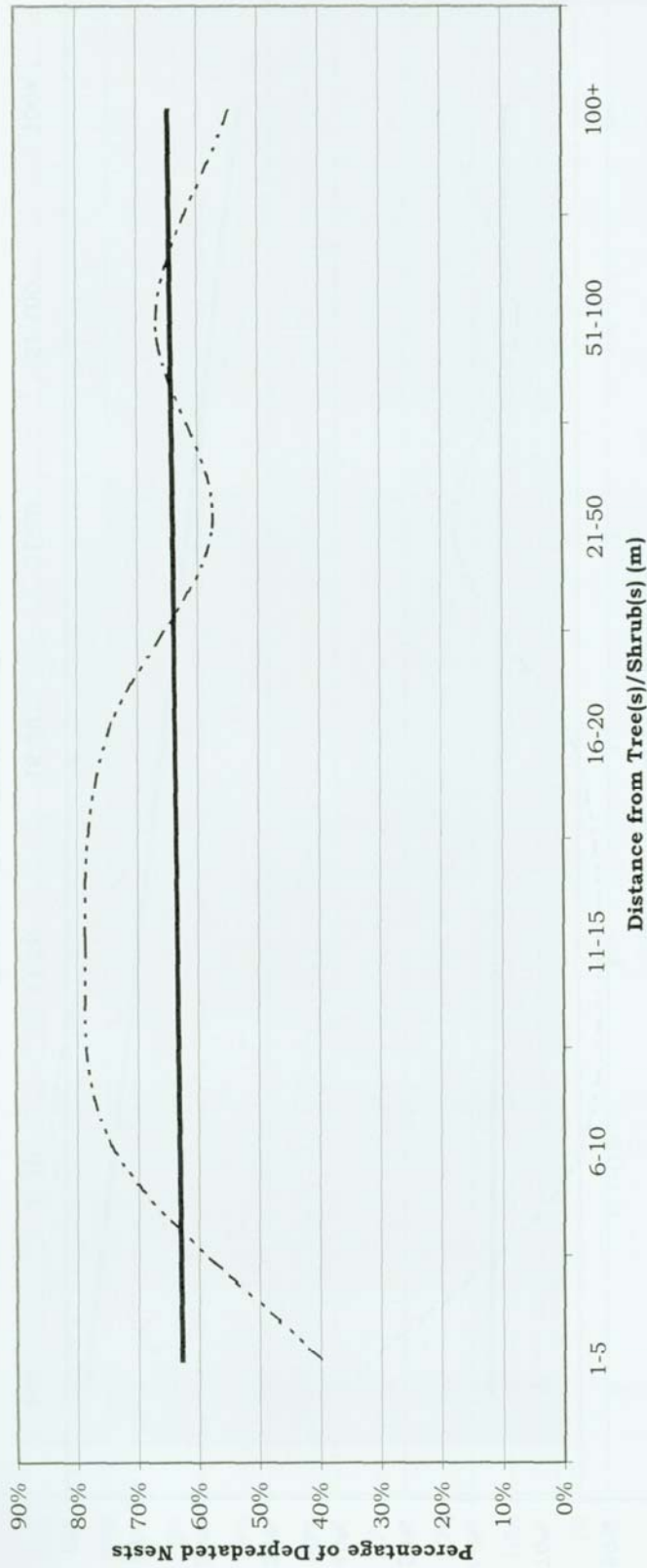


Figure 3.3 Trend of the percentage of depredation in relation to distance from tree(s)/shrub(s).

Nests Deprecated in Relation to Stationary Structures

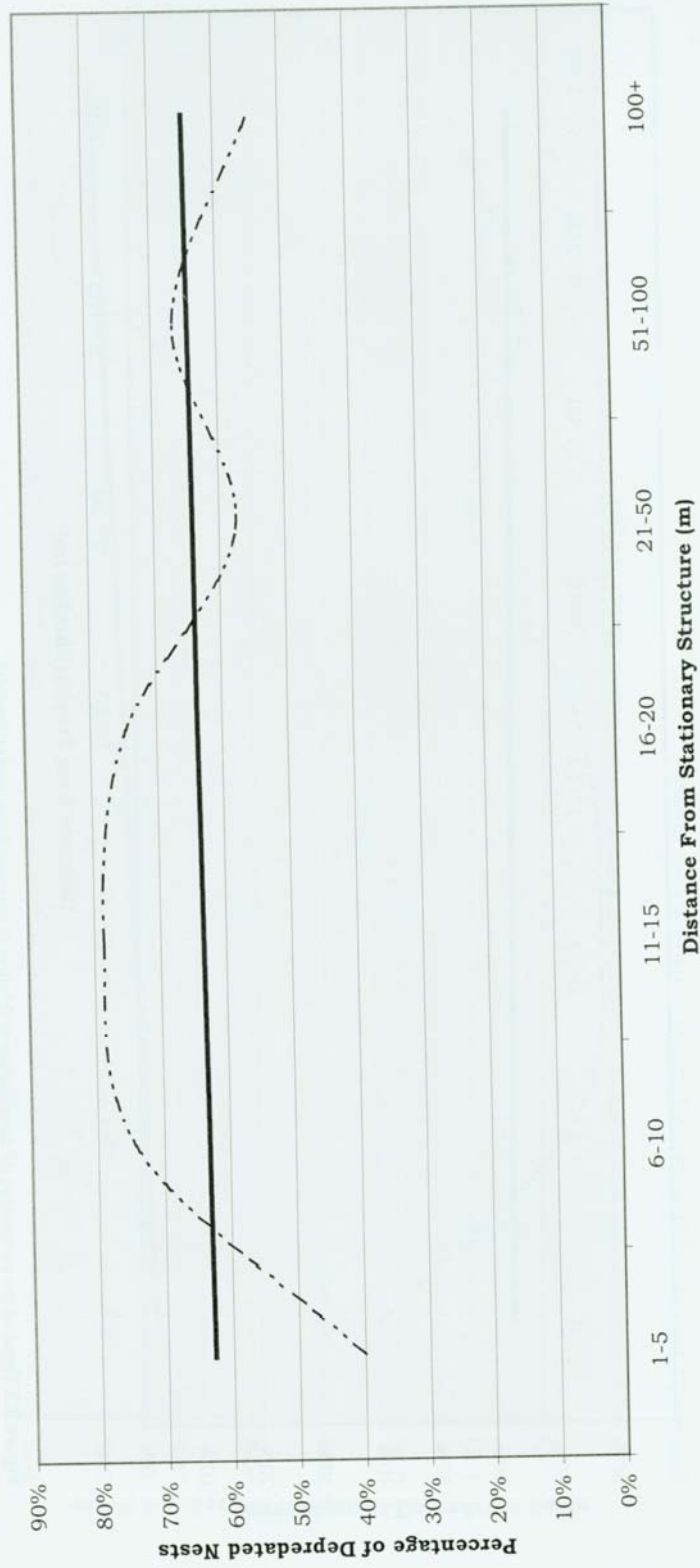


Figure 3.4 Trend of the percentage of deprecation in relation to distance from stationary structures.

Nest Depredation in Relation to Vehicle Tracks

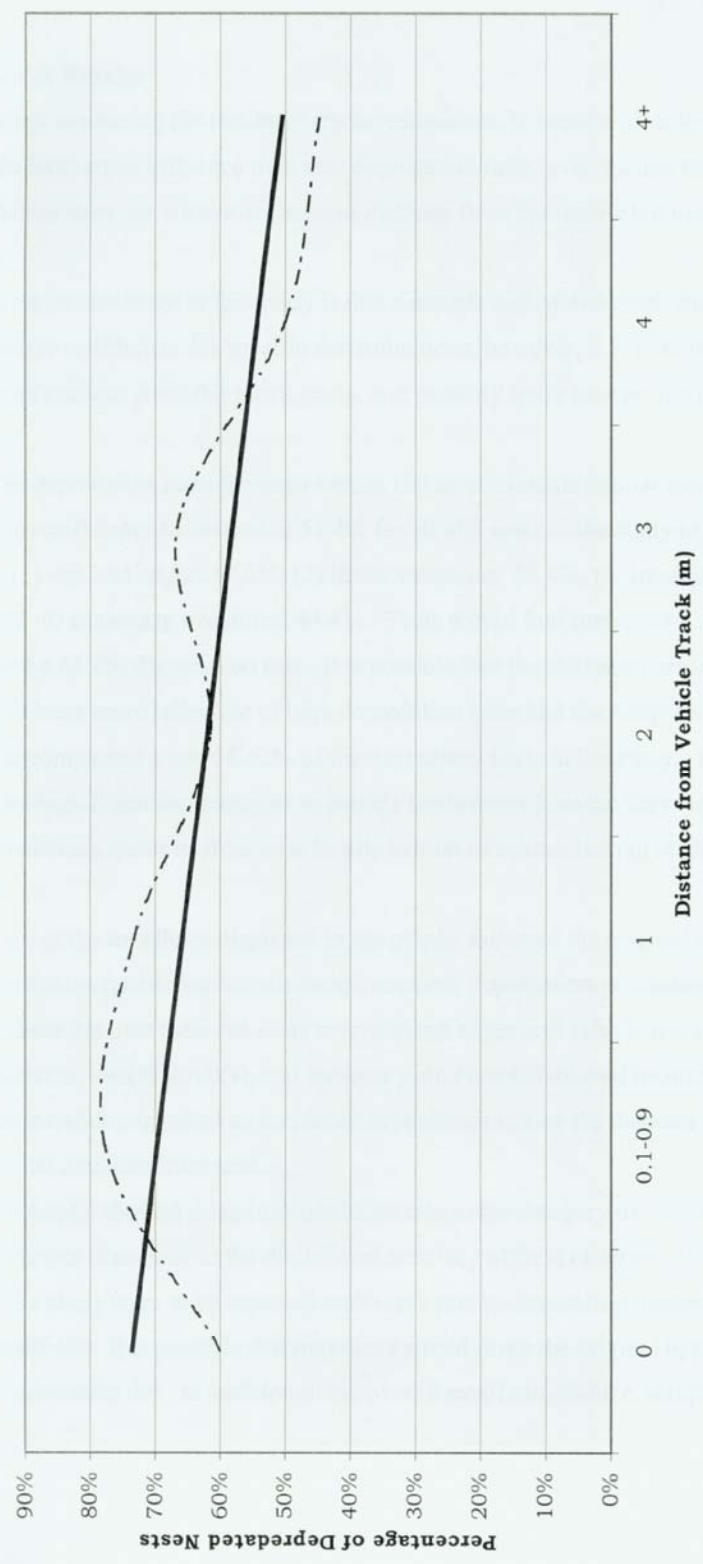


Figure 3.5 Trend of the percentage of depredation in relation to the distance from vehicle tracks.

Discussion of Results

When evaluating the results of my investigations, it became clear that hostile habitats do have some influence over nest depredation rates, even though the percentage of depredation does not always decrease as distance from the hostile habitat structure increases.

A major challenge to this study is that a sample size of 408 nests during only one field season is insufficient for specific determinations; however, it is possible to make some generalizations from this small study, and possibly spark interest for further research.

The depredation rates for nests within 100 m of a hostile habitat structure are above the overall depredation rate of 57.4% for all 408 nests in the study in all but one category: (1) wetland edges, 67.5%; (2) linear structures, 58.4%; (3) tree(s)/shrub(s), 65.7%; and (4) stationary structures, 44.4%. Nests within four meters of a vehicle track experienced a 68.8% depredation rate. It is possible that the stationary structure data would have been more reflective of high depredation rates had the sample size been larger: it encompassed a mere 6.62% of the depredated nests in the study. These gross findings are significant for managers or private landowners because they suggest that more depredations occur in these areas near hostile habitat structures than in relatively open field areas.

Two of the trendlines displayed in the graphs followed the original hypothesis that as distance from a hostile habitat structure increased, depredation percentage rates would decrease: these habitats included nests near wetland edges and vehicle tracks. Nests near linear structures, tree(s)/shrub(s), and stationary structures displayed inconclusive results; in fact, some trends suggested an increased depredation rate as the distance from the hostile habitat structure increased.

All graphs showed a sag in depredation rate in the category of 51-100 m, and this is an unfortunate drawback to the diminished accuracy of field observers in this distance range. If the study were to be repeated with more precise measuring methods and a larger sample size, it is possible that trendlines would favor the original hypothesis more than the final results did. In addition to the overall small sample size, sample sizes for some distance ranges of individual hostile habitats were unbalanced, or completely lacking. This undoubtedly contributed to some distortion of graphing trends.

The combination of gross data for nests within 100 m of wetland edges and 4 m of vehicle tracks, and the graphed trends for these same hostile habitats, suggests that nests near wetlands and vehicle tracks experience a lower rate of success. However, the success rate does improve as nests move farther away from the wetland edge or vehicle track. This conclusion, as well as the inference that nests close to any hostile habitat will have a lower success rate than nests in open areas, leads to the following management implications and suggestions for future research.

MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS AND POSSIBILITIES FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

The ultimate objective of this study, aside from the pursuit of scientific discovery, was the practical application of the data for waterfowl managers, or the private landowner wishing to increase duck nesting access on his or her property. While some general recommendations can be made for managers and landowners, probably the most exciting part of this research project is that the results indicate a need for further research in the area of hostile habitats and duck nesting success.

Recommendations for Management and Private Landowners

Managers have the daunting task of taking a section of land and trying to make it a safe and productive area for ducks to nest in. Based on the findings of this study the following recommendations can be made:

1. While water is essential for breeding, hen maintenance, and brood rearing success, large open grasslands for nest sites are also important for ducks. Wetland edges usually are not able to be altered, nor does this report intend to suggest that they should be changed in any way; however, the manager or private landowner desiring to increase nesting success also should attempt to provide safer expanses of cover for nesting hens.
2. Structures, especially those that are artificial, should be removed from available open nesting ground. Some sections of land are littered with dead trees, piles of rocks, old fencelines, or abandoned farm machinery. These structures will hold numerous scents and exist as an attractive curiosity, if not a functional home, for some predators. When feasible, attempts should be made to dispose of unnecessary hostile habitat structures.
3. The operation of motorized vehicles on land intended for duck nesting grounds should be eliminated completely. Vehicle tracks are an artificial hindrance to nesting success, and the possibility that a vehicle might directly destroy a nest always exists. While it is not permitted to drive on most state and federal nesting grounds, private landowners often will drive around to view their property. This should be avoided; additionally, in dense cover, vehicle tracks may persist from season to season, so it is not always sufficient to restrict vehicle use only during hen nesting. If vehicle use is necessary, track surface area should be kept to a minimum, which can be accomplished by repeatedly driving on the same path.

Some managers or landowners are active in predator control by the utilization of hunting, trapping, or predator exclusion methods. While these options are available and desirable in some cases, the above recommendations attempt to boost nesting success in grassland ducks by assisting hens instead of merely inhibiting predators.

Future Research

This study had several drawbacks, but the most difficult to overcome was the lack of controls; because the hostile habitat study I conducted was in addition to an already established research, there was no way to control the sample size or location of nests.

Similar research could be successfully conducted by using artificial nests, which would allow investigators to select hostile habitats and place an ample number of nests specific distances from the hostile structures. Because many duck nesting studies, especially studies involving predators, utilize the artificial nest, a relatively small amount of background work would be required. Many Waterfowl Production Areas (WPAs) and Waterfowl Management Areas (WMAs,) as well as available private properties, contain the previously defined hostile habitats, so study sites in areas of high density nesting estimates should be relatively plentiful.

This study reflects other areas of study as well. Due to the underlying idea that natural selection plays a role in which nest sites are chosen by hens, further research could be conducted regarding the evolutionary pressures influencing nest site selection. While Clark and Shutler in Saskatchewan conducted a previous study concerning avian habitat selection, further research could be conducted throughout the Prairie Pothole Region.

Another observation made by personnel and technicians while working on the USFWS-MWA study could lead to future research. While searching for nests using the nest drag method, sometimes investigators find nests located unusually close to each other. These nests, which we referred to as “twin nests” may have been separated by a mere 10 m, and often shared the same fate. Additionally, those that were unsuccessful because of depredation often appeared to have been destroyed by the same predator species. It would be interesting to know why some hens occasionally choose to nest so close together, and whether or not this contributes to the success or failure of both nests.

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RF1	P08	012	121	1	15	305481	5039626	1320	02	3	1	32	fox	17-May-00	21-Jun-00	5	cool	brome
RF1	P08	014	121	1	15	305703	5039822	1400	02	1	-	32		12-May-00	16-Jun-00	10	cool	brome
RF1	P08	016	121	1	15	305045	5039871	1400	02	1	-	32		11-May-00	18-Jun-00	11	cool	brome
RF1	P08	018	121	1	15	305132	5039917	1320	02	1	-	32		26-Apr-00	31-May-00	26	cool	brome
RF1	P08	020	121	1	15	305765	5040126	1400	02	1	-	32		12-Jun-00	18-Jun-00	14	cool/native	brome
RF1	P08	022	121	1	15	305567	5040124	1400	02	1	-	32		09-May-00	15-Jun-00	13	cool	brome
RF1	P08	101	121	1	15	305608	5039769	1320	03	3	1	32	skunk	17-Jun-00	22-Jul-00	3		forbs
RF1	P08	102	121	1	15	305228	5039590	1320	02	3	1	32	unsure--skunk/raccoon	15-Jun-00	20-Jul-00	5	cool	brome/forbs
RF1	P08	103	121	1	15	305365	5040099	1400	02	1	-	32		16-May-00	20-Jun-00	35	cool	brome
RF1	P08	104	121	1	15	305445	5039855	1400	02	3	1	32	unknown	10-Jun-00	11-Jul-00	10	cool	brome
RF1	P08	106	121	1	15	304719	5040253	1400	03	1	-	32		23-May-00	26-Jun-00	28	cool	brome/forbs
RF1	P08	108	121	1	15	305612	5040177	1400	02	1	-	32		18-May-00	20-Jun-00	33	cool/native	brome
RF1	P08	110	121	1	15	305690	5040115	1400	02	1	-	32		12-Jun-00	17-Jul-00	8	cool	brome
SC1	704	001	149	8	15	266319	5049849	1400	02	1	-	32		16-May-00	15-Jun-00	14	cool	brome
SC1	704	002	149	1	15	266004	5049894	1320	02	1	-	32		28-Apr-00	02-Jun-00	27	alfalfa	alfalfa
SC1	704	003	149	1	14	733075	5049753	1400	02	3	1	32	badger	22-May-00	26-Jun-00	3	cool	brome
SC1	704	004	149	1	14	734009	5050316	1320	02	1	-	32		14-May-00	16-Jun-00	11	cool/native	brome
SC1	704	005	149	1	14	733001	5050146	1400	02	1	-	32		14-May-00	16-Jun-00	11	cool	brome
SC1	704	006	149	1	15	734021	5050333	1320	02	1	-	32		07-May-00	10-Jun-00	18	switch	
SC1	704	007	149	1	14	733068	5050440	1320	02	3	1	32	skunk	06-May-00	10-Jun-00	19	cool	brome
SC1	704	008	149	1	14	734049	5050371	1320	02	1	-	32		28-Apr-00	29-May-00	27	switch	
SC1	704	009	149	1	14	733207	5050071	1320	02	3	1	32	skunk	16-May-00	20-Jun-00	9	native	
SC1	704	010	149	1	14	733903	5050392	1400	01	1	-	32		12-May-00	14-Jun-00	13	switch	
SC1	704	011	149	10	14	733695	5050438	1320	10	3	1	32	raccoon	06-May-00	12-Jun-00	19	wetland veg.	
SC1	704	012	149	1	15	265936	5050550	1320	02	1	-	32		06-May-00	08-Jun-00	19	native/switch	
SC1	704	013	149	1	14	733670	5050521	1400	02	5	5	32		08-May-00	11-Jun-00	17	switch	
SC1	704	014	149	1	14	733716	5050119	1320	02	1	-	32		26-Apr-00	29-May-00	29	native	
WA4	P19	001	121	10	15	288044	5045102	1400	08	3	1	32	unsure--skunk/raccoon	13-May-00	16-Jun-00	10	wetland veg.	hydrophytes
WA4	P19	002	121	1	15	287676	5045011	1400	02	2	9	32		19-May-00	23-Jun-00	4	cool	brome
WA4	P19	003	121	1	15	287865	5045215	1400	02	3	1	32	skunk	12-May-00	16-Jun-00	11	cool	brome
WA4	P19	004	121	1	15	287746	5045316	1320	02	3	1	32	skunk	15-May-00	19-Jun-00	8	cool	
WA4	P19	005	121	1	15	287850	5045365	1400	02	1	-	32		17-May-00	6/18/2000	6	native	brome
WA4	P19	006	121	1	15	287768	5045532	1400	02	3	1	32	raccoon	12-May-00	16-Jun-00	11	cool	
WA4	P19	007	121	1	15	287082	5045135	1320	02	3	1	32	raccoon	07-May-00	09-Jun-00	16	native	
WA4	P19	008	121	1	15	287791	5045535	1400	02	3	6	32		19-May-00	23-Jun-00	4	cool/native	little blue
WA4	P19	009	121	1	15	287221	5045358	1400	02	3	1	32	skunk	11-May-00	13-Jun-00	12	cool	brome
WA4	P19	010	121	1	15	287729	5045581	1400	02	3	1	32	mink	18-May-00	22-Jun-00	5	cool	
WA4	P19	011	121	10	15	287252	5046093	1320	09	3	1	32	mink	12-May-00	16-Jun-00	11	wetland veg.	reeds
WA4	P19	012	121	1	15	287827	5045523	1400	02	3	1	32	skunk	07-May-00	12-Jun-00	16	cool	kentucky blue
WA4	P19	013	121	10	15	287676	5046795	1320	08	3	1	32	skunk	06-May-00	10-Jun-00	17	wetland veg.	
WA4	P19	014	121	1	15	287874	5045163	1400	02	3	1	32	multiple--unknown	02-May-00	07-Jun-00	21	cool	kentucky blue
WA4	P19	015	121	1	15	287679	5046817	1320	02	3	1	32	coyote	27-Apr-00	31-May-00	27	wetland veg.	reed canary grass
WA4	P19	016	121	1	15	288022	5045097	1400	02	3	1	32	unsure--skunk/?	03-May-00	07-Jun-00	20	cool	brome/kentucky blue
WA4	P19	017	121	1	15	288036	5046294	1400	02	3	1	32	unsure--mink/crow	17-May-00	20-Jun-00	7	cool	brome
WA4	P19	018	121	1	15	287896	5044835	1400	02	5	-	32		12-May-00	17-Jun-00	11	cool	brome
WA4	P19	019	121	1	15	287769	5047127	1400	02	1	-	32		18-May-00	19-Jun-00	6	native	
WA4	P19	020	121	1	15	287122	5065977	1400	02	3	1	32	unknown	13-May-00	17-Jun-00	10	native	
WA4	P19	022	121	1	15	287136	5046100	1400	02	1	-	32		13-May-00	14-Jun-00	10	cool	
WA4	P19	024	121	1	15	287182	5046500	1400	02	1	-	32		08-May-00	13-Jun-00	15	native	
WA4	P19	026	121	1	15	287268	5046263	1400	02	3	1	32	unsure--mink/crow	07-May-00	11-Jun-00	19	cool	
WA4	P19	028	121	1	15	287609	5046691	1320	02	1	-	32	unsure--mink/crow	21-May-00	22-Jun-00	3	switch	
WA4	P19	030	121	1	15	287263	5046650	1320	02	3	1	32		27-May-00	01-Jun-00	26	switch	
WA4	P19	032	121	1	15	287409	5047007	1320	02	1	-	32		02-May-00	03-Jun-00	22	cool	brome
WA4	P19	034	121	1	15	287436	5047033	1400	02	1	-	32		17-May-00	19-Jun-00	7	cool	brome
WA4	P19	036	121	1	15	287269	5047414	1320	02	3	1	32	throw out!	23-May-00	27-Jun-00	1	cool	brome
WA4	P19	038	121	1	15	287284	5047321	1320	02	1	-	32		26-Apr-00	31-May-00	31	native	
WA4	P19	040	121	1	15	287145	5047337	1320	02	3	6	32		26-Apr-00	31-May-00	29	native	
WA4	P19	042	121	1	15	287457	5047089	1400	02	3	1	32	skunk	13-May-00	18-Jun-00	11	cool	brome
WA4	P19	044	121	1	15	287094	5044901	1320	02	3	1	32	badger	14-May-00	17-Jun-00	14	cool	brome
WA4	P19	046	121	1	15	288690	5046744	1320	02	1	-	32		20-Apr-00	25-May-00	35	native	
WA4	P19	048	121	1	15	287305	5046683	1320	02	3	1	32	weasel	14-May-00	16-Jun-00	18	switch/native	

WA4	P19	050	121	1	15	288044	5046396	1400	02	3	1	32	unsure-- mink/crow	22-May-00	25-Jun-00	12	cool	brome
WA4	P19	051	121	1	15	287850	5045365	1400	02	2	9	32		07-Jun-00	12-Jul-00	2	native	brome
WA4	P19	053	121	1	15	287823	5045365	1400	02	1	-	32		09-Jun-00	14-Jul-00	7	native	brome
WA4	P19	055	121	8	15	287095	5046078	1320	02	3	1	32	skunk	03-Jun-00	06-Jul-00	13	cool	brome
WA4	P19	099	121	1	15	287874	5045163	1400	02	3	6	32		08-May-00	11-Jun-00	28	cool	brome/kentucky blue
WA4	P19	102	121	1	15	287127	5045182	1400	02	1	-	32		29-May-00	01-Jul-00	28	cool	kentucky blue
WA4	P19	104	121	1	15	287085	5045840	1350	02	3	1	32	badger	31-May-00	04-Jul-00	26	cool	brome/timothy
WA4	P19	106	121	1	15	287086	5046154	1400	02	1	-	32		05-Jun-00	12-Jul-00	17	cool	kentucky blue
WA4	P19	108	121	1	15	287102	5046235	1400	02	1	-	32		10-Jun-00	13-Jul-00	16	switch	
WA4	P19	110	121	1	15	287099	5046310	1320	02	1	-	32		16-Jun-00	19-Jul-00	10	native	
WA4	P19	112	121	1	15	287221	5046690	1320	02	1	-	32		17-Jun-00	22-Jul-00	9	switch	
WA4	P19	114	121	1	15	287208	5046161	1400	02	3	1	32	skunk	14-Jun-00	15-Jul-00	12	cool	kentucky blue
WA4	P19	116	121	1	15	287190	5045834	1400	02	3	1	32	skunk	29-May-00	01-Jul-00	28	native	timothy
WA4	P19	118	121	1	15	287313	5046962	1400	02	3	1	32	skunk	28-May-00	30-Jun-00	29	cool	
WA4	P19	120	121	1	15	287308	5046596	1400	03	1	-	32		28-May-00	30-Jun-00	29		forbs/grass
WA4	P19	122	121	1	15	287410	5047015	1320	02	1	-	32		23-May-00	27-Jun-00	34	cool	brome
WA4	P19	124	121	1	15	287402	5146567	1400	02	1	-	32		03-Jun-00	07-Jul-00	23	cool	kentucky blue/forbs
WA4	P19	161	121	1	15	287547	5045020	1400	03	1	-	32		31-May-00	02-Jul-00	26		forbs
WA4	P19	163	121	1	15	287841	5044871	1400	02	1	-	32		12-Jun-00	16-Jul-00	14	cool	brome/kentucky blue
WA4	P19	165	121	1	15	287823	5045280	1320	03	3	1	32	skunk	01-Jun-00	04-Jul-00	25		forbs
WA4	P19	167	121	1	15	287794	5045442	1400	02	1	-	32		13-Jun-00	16-Jul-00	13	cool	forbs
WA4	P19	169	121	1	15	288108	5045756	1320	02	3	1	32	badger	12-Jun-00	16-Jul-00	14	native	
WA4	P19	171	121	1	15	287038	5044809	1350	02	1	-	32		31-May-00	01-Jul-00	26	cool	brome
WA4	P19	175	121	1	15	287567	5046859	1320	02	3	1	32	fox	12-Jun-00	16-Jul-00	14	cool	brome
WA4	P19	177	121	1	15	287578	5046870	1320	02	3	1	32	fox	12-Jun-00	14-Jul-00	14	cool	brome
WA4	P19	179	121	1	15	287948	5046970	1320	02	1	-	32		07-Jun-00	7/6/2000	19	reed canary	
WA4	P19	181	121	1	15	287937	5046623	1400	02	3	1	32	skunk	11-Jun-00	17-Jul-00	11	cool	kentucky blue
WA4	P19	183	121	1	15	288017	5046535	1400	02	1	-	32		29-May-00	01-Jul-00	28	cool	brome/kentucky blue
WA4	P19	185	121	1	15	287958	5046548	1400	02	3	1	32	skunk	19-Jun-00	24-Jul-00	7	cool	kentucky blue
WA4	P19	187	121	1	15	288036	5046633	1320	02	1	-	32		26-May-00	28-Jun-00	31	cool	brome
WA4	P19	189	121	1	15	288116	5045749	1320	02	1	-	32		07-Jun-00	09-Jul-00	19	cool	brome/forbs
WA4	P19	191	121	1	15	288116	5048749	1400	02	1	-	32		28-May-00	01-Jul-00	29	cool	brome
WA4	P19	193	121	1	15	287999	5045888	1400	02	3	1	32	badger	15-Jun-00	20-Jul-00	11	cool	brome/forbs
WA4	P19	195	121	1	15	288012	5046240	1400	02	3	1	32	unsure-- skunk/raccoon	15-Jun-00	20-Jul-00	11	cool	brome/forbs
WA4	P19	197	121	1	15	287886	5047016	1320	02	1	-	32		13-Jun-00	16-Jul-00	13	cool/switch	brome
WA4	P19	199	121	1	15	287912	5047369	1320	02	1	-	32		06-Jun-00	06-Jul-00	20	switch	

APPENDIX B, TABLE 1. 2000 NESTING STUDY DEPREDATION					
Study Areas:	18				
Fields:	36				
Total Number of Nests:	521				
Total Depredated Nests	278				
Percentage of Nests Depredated:	53.4%				
Predator Species:			Percentage Depredated by Species:		
Coyotes	9		3.2%		
Red Foxes	31		11.2%		
Raccoons	34		12.2%		
Striped Skunks	72		25.9%		
American Badgers	31		11.2%		
Minks	4		1.4%		
Weasels	1		0.4%		
Franklin's Ground Squirrels	2		0.7%		
Black Billed Magpies	0		0.0%		
American Crows	1		0.4%		
Gulls	0		0.0%		
Multiple	6		2.2%		
Unknown	48		17.3%		
Unsure	39		14.0%		
		Total	100%		

APPENDIX B, TABLE 2. 2000 NESTING STUDY DEPREDATION BY COUNTY			
BIG STONE COUNTY (011)			
Study Areas:	3	(Bs9, OT7, OT8)	
Fields:	11		
Total Number of Nests:	212		
Total Depredated Nests	113		
Percentage of Nests Depredated:	53.3%		
Predator Species:			Percentage Depredated by Species:
Coyotes	5		4.4%
Red Foxes	7		6.2%
Raccoons	20		17.7%
Striped Skunks	25		22.1%
American Badgers	15		13.3%
Minks	0		0.0%
Weasels	0		0.0%
Franklin's Ground Squirrels	1		0.9%
Black Billed Magpies	0		0.0%
American Crows	0		0.0%
Gulls	0		0.0%
Multiple (List)	5		4.4%
Unknown	17		15.0%
Unsure	18		15.9%
		Total	100%
POPE COUNTY (121)			
Study Areas:	8	(BA8, BA9, CF5, CF7, GI2, GI5, RF1, WA4)	
Fields:	17		
Total Number of Nests:	141		
Total Depredated Nests	73		
Percentage of Nests Depredated:	52%		
Predator Species:			Percentage Depredated by Species:
Coyotes	3		4%
Red Foxes	10		14%
Raccoons	5		7%
Striped Skunks	24		33%
American Badgers	5		7%
Minks	3		4%
Weasels	1		1%
Franklin's Ground Squirrels	0		0%
Black Billed Magpies	0		0%
American Crows	1		1%
Gulls	0		0%
Multiple (List)	1		1%
Unknown	9		12%
Unsure	11		15%

		Total	100%
STEVENS COUNTY (149)			
Study Areas:	4	(FR2, HO2, PE5, SC1)	
Fields:	5		
Total Number of Nests:	157		
Total Depredated Nests	88		
Percentage of Nests Depredated:	56%		
Predator Species:			Percentage Depredated by Species:
Coyotes	1		1%
Red Foxes	14		16%
Raccoons	9		10%
Striped Skunks	23		26%
American Badgers	9		10%
Minks	0		0%
Weasels	0		0%
Franklin's Ground Squirrels	1		1%
Black Billed Magpies	0		0%
American Crows	0		0%
Gulls	0		0%
Multiple (List)	0		0%
Unknown	21		24%
Unsure	10		11%
		Total	100%
SWIFT COUNTY (151)			
Study Areas:	3	(CL9, FAH, MON)	
Fields:	3		
Total Number of Nests:	11		
Total Depredated Nests	4		
Percentage of Nests Depredated:	36%		
Predator Species:			Percentage Depredated by Species:
Coyotes	0		0%
Red Foxes	0		0%
Raccoons	0		0%
Striped Skunks	0		0%
American Badgers	2		50%
Minks	1		25%
Weasels	0		0%
Franklin's Ground Squirrels	0		0%
Black Billed Magpies	0		0%
American Crows	0		0%
Gulls	0		0%
Multiple (List)	0		0%
Unknown	1		25%
Unsure	0		0%
		Total	100%

APPENDIX B, TABLE 3. STUDY AREA DEPREDATION

STUDY AREA DEPREDATION			
Study Area:	BA8		
Fields:	021, 032, 036		
Total Number of Nests:	14		
Total Depredated Nests	7		
Percentage of Nests Depredated:	50%		
Predator Species:			Percentage Depredated by Species:
Coyotes	0		0%
Red Foxes	1		14%
Raccoons	3		43%
Striped Skunks	1		14%
American Badgers	0		0%
Minks	0		0%
Weasels	0		0%
Franklin's Ground Squirrels	0		0%
Black Billed Magpies	0		0%
American Crows	0		0%
Gulls	0		0%
Multiple (List)	0		0%
Unknown	2		29%
Unsure (List)	0		0%
		Total	100%

APPENDIX B, TABLE 4. STUDY DEPREDATION

STUDY AREA DEPREDATION				
Study Area:	BA9			
Fields:	001, 012, P12			
Total Number of Nests:	7			
Total Depredated Nests	1			
Percentage of Nests Depredated:	14%			
Predator Species:			Percentage Depredated by Species:	
Coyotes	0		0%	
Red Foxes	0		0%	
Raccoons	0		0%	
Striped Skunks	0		0%	
American Badgers	0		0%	
Minks	0		0%	
Weasels	0		0%	
Franklin's Ground Squirrels	0		0%	
Black Billed Magpies	0		0%	
American Crows	0		0%	
Gulls	0		0%	
Multiple (List)	0		0%	
Unknown	0		0%	
Unsure (List)	1		100%	mink/weasel
		Total	100%	

APPENDIX B, TABLE 5. STUDY AREA DEPREDATION

STUDY AREA DEPREDATION				
Study Area:	BS9			
Fields:	B53, B57, MN1, MN5			
Total Number of Nests:	98			
Total Depredated Nests	48			
Percentage of Nests Depredated:	49%			
Predator Species:			Percentage Depredated by Species:	
Coyotes	2		4%	
Red Foxes	3		6%	
Raccoons	6		13%	
Striped Skunks	13		27%	
American Badgers	6		13%	
Minks	0		0%	
Weasels	0		0%	
Franklin's Ground Squirrels	1		2%	
Black Billed Magpies	0		0%	
American Crows	0		0%	
Gulls	0		0%	
Multiple (List)	2		4%	coyote and skunk (2)
Unknown	9		19%	
Unsure (List)	6		13%	weasel/crow (3); skunk/raccoon (3)
		Total	100%	

APPENDIX B, TABLE 6. STUDY AREA DEPREDATION

STUDY AREA DEPREDATION			
Study Area:	CF5		
Fields:	085, 088		
Total Number of Nests:	3		
Total Depredated Nests	3		
Percentage of Nests Depredated:	100%		
Predator Species:			Percentage Depredated by Species:
Coyotes	2		67%
Red Foxes	0		0%
Raccoons	0		0%
Striped Skunks	1		33%
American Badgers	0		0%
Minks	0		0%
Weasels	0		0%
Franklin's Ground Squirrels	0		0%
Black Billed Magpies	0		0%
American Crows	0		0%
Gulls	0		0%
Multiple (List)	0		0%
Unknown	0		0%
Unsure (List)	0		0%
		Total	100%

APPENDIX B, TABLE 7. STUDY AREA DEPREDATION

STUDY AREA DEPREDATION			
Study Area:	CF7		
Fields:	108		
Total Number of Nests:	1		
Total Depredated Nests	1		
Percentage of Nests Depredated:	100%		
Predator Species:			Percentage Depredated by Species:
Coyotes	0		0%
Red Foxes	0		0%
Raccoons	0		0%
Striped Skunks	0		0%
American Badgers	0		0%
Minks	1		100%
Weasels	0		0%
Franklin's Ground Squirrels	0		0%
Black Billed Magpies	0		0%
American Crows	0		0%
Gulls	0		0%
Multiple (List)	0		0%
Unknown	0		0%
Unsure (List)	0		0%
		Total	100%

APPENDIX B, TABLE 8. STUDY AREA DEPREDATION

STUDY AREA DEPREDATION			
Study Area:	CL9		
Fields:	SW4		
Total Number of Nests:	7		
Total Depredated Nests	3		
Percentage of Nests Depredated:	43%		
Predator Species:			Percentage Depredated by Species:
Coyotes	0		0%
Red Foxes	0		0%
Raccoons	0		0%
Striped Skunks	0		0%
American Badgers	2		67%
Minks	0		0%
Weasels	0		0%
Franklin's Ground Squirrels	0		0%
Black Billed Magpies	0		0%
American Crows	0		0%
Gulls	0		0%
Multiple (List)	0		0%
Unknown	1		33%
Unsure (List)	0		0%
		Total	100%

APPENDIX B, TABLE 9. STUDY AREA DEPREDATION

STUDY AREA DEPREDATION			
Study Area:	FAH		
Fields:	602		
Total Number of Nests:	3		
Total Depredated Nests	1		
Percentage of Nests Depredated:	33%		
Predator Species:			Percentage Depredated by Species:
Coyotes	0		0%
Red Foxes	0		0%
Raccoons	0		0%
Striped Skunks	0		0%
American Badgers	0		0%
Minks	1		100%
Weasels	0		0%
Franklin's Ground Squirrels	0		0%
Black Billed Magpies	0		0%
American Crows	0		0%
Gulls	0		0%
Multiple (List)	0		0%
Unknown	0		0%
Unsure (List)	0		0%
		Total	100%

APPENDIX B, TABLE 10. STUDY AREA DEPREDATION

STUDY AREA DEPREDATION			
Study Area:	FR2		
Fields:	703		
Total Number of Nests:	1		
Total Depredated Nests	1		
Percentage of Nests Depredated:	100%		
Predator Species:			Percentage Depredated by Species:
Coyotes	0		0%
Red Foxes	0		0%
Raccoons	0		0%
Striped Skunks	1		100%
American Badgers	0		0%
Minks	0		0%
Weasels	0		0%
Franklin's Ground Squirrels	0		0%
Black Billed Magpies	0		0%
American Crows	0		0%
Gulls	0		0%
Multiple (List)	0		0%
Unknown	0		0%
Unsure (List)	0		0%
		Total	100%

APPENDIX B, TABLE 11. STUDY AREA DEPREDATION

STUDY AREA DEPREDATION			
Study Area:	G12		
Fields:	134, 138		
Total Number of Nests:	17		
Total Depredated Nests	11		
Percentage of Nests Depredated:	65%		
Predator Species:			Percentage Depredated by Species:
Coyotes	0		0%
Red Foxes	5		45%
Raccoons	0		0%
Striped Skunks	4		36%
American Badgers	0		0%
Minks	0		0%
Weasels	0		0%
Franklin's Ground Squirrels	0		0%
Black Billed Magpies	0		0%
American Crows	0		0%
Gulls	0		0%
Multiple (List)	0		0%
Unknown	2		18%
Unsure (List)	0		0%
		Total	100%

APPENDIX B, TABLE 12. STUDY AREA DEPREDATION

STUDY AREA DEPREDATION				
Study Area:	GI5			
Fields:	145, 146, 147			
Total Number of Nests:	4			
Total Depredated Nests	4			
Percentage of Nests Depredated:	100%			
Predator Species:			Percentage Depredated by Species:	
Coyotes	0		0%	
Red Foxes	0		0%	
Raccoons	0		0%	
Striped Skunks	1		25%	
American Badgers	0		0%	
Minks	0		0%	
Weasels	0		0%	
Franklin's Ground Squirrels	0		0%	
Black Billed Magpies	0		0%	
American Crows	1		25%	
Gulls	0		0%	
Multiple (List)	0		0%	
Unknown	1		25%	
Unsure (List)	1		25%	mink/crow (1)
		Total	100%	

APPENDIX B, TABLE 13. STUDY AREA DEPREDATION

STUDY AREA DEPREDATION			
Study Area:	H02		
Fields:	701, 702		
Total Number of Nests:	22		
Total Depredated Nests	0		
Percentage of Nests Depredated:	0%		
Predator Species:			Percentage Depredated by Species:
Coyotes	0		0%
Red Foxes	0		0%
Raccoons	0		0%
Striped Skunks	0		0%
American Badgers	0		0%
Minks	0		0%
Weasels	0		0%
Franklin's Ground Squirrels	0		0%
Black Billed Magpies	0		0%
American Crows	0		0%
Gulls	0		0%
Multiple (List)	0		0%
Unknown	0		0%
Unsure (List)	0		0%
		Total	0%

APPENDIX B, TABLE 14. STUDY AREA DEPREDATION

STUDY AREA DEPREDATION			
Study Area:	MON		
Fields:	601		
Total Number of Nests:	1		
Total Depredated Nests	0		
Percentage of Nests Depredated:	0%		
Predator Species:			Percentage Depredated by Species:
Coyotes	0		0%
Red Foxes	0		0%
Raccoons	0		0%
Striped Skunks	0		0%
American Badgers	0		0%
Minks	0		0%
Weasels	0		0%
Franklin's Ground Squirrels	0		0%
Black Billed Magpies	0		0%
American Crows	0		0%
Gulls	0		0%
Multiple (List)	0		0%
Unknown	0		0%
Unsure (List)	0		0%
		Total	0%

APPENDIX B, TABLE 15. STUDY AREA DEPREDATION

STUDY AREA DEPREDATION				
Study Area:	OT7			
Fields:	267, 274, 279, MN2			
Total Number of Nests:	43			
Total Depredated Nests	25			
Percentage of Nests Depredated:	58%			
Predator Species:			Percentage Depredated by Species:	
Coyotes	1		4%	
Red Foxes	2		8%	
Raccoons	4		16%	
Striped Skunks	7		28%	
American Badgers	3		12%	
Minks	0		0%	
Weasels	0		0%	
Franklin's Ground Squirrels	0		0%	
Black Billed Magpies	0		0%	
American Crows	0		0%	
Gulls	0		0%	
Multiple (List)	0		0%	
Unknown	2		8%	
Unsure (List)	6		24%	mink/crow (2); skunk/raccoon (4)
		Total	100%	

APPENDIX B, TABLE 16. STUDY AREA DEPREDATION

STUDY AREA DEPREDATION			
Study Area:	OT8		
Fields:	281, B02, B12		
Total Number of Nests:	71		
Total Depredated Nests	40		
Percentage of Nests Depredated:	56%		
Predator Species:		Percentage Depredated by Species:	
Coyotes	2		5%
Red Foxes	2		5%
Raccoons	10		25%
Striped Skunks	5		13%
American Badgers	6		15%
Minks	0		0%
Weasels	0		0%
Franklin's Ground Squirrels	0		0%
Black Billed Magpies	0		0%
American Crows	0		0%
Gulls	0		0%
Multiple (List)	3		8% coyote and raccoon (1); mink and ? (1); unknown (1)
Unknown	6		15%
Unsure (List)	6		15% skunk/raccoon (4); mink/weasel (1); mink/crow (1)
		Total	100%

APPENDIX B, TABLE 17. STUDY AREA DEPREDATION

STUDY AREA DEPREDATION				
Study Area:	PE5			
Fields:	S03, S45			
Total Number of Nests:	120			
Total Depredated Nests	83			
Percentage of Nests Depredated:	69%			
Predator Species:			Percentage Depredated by Species:	
Coyotes	1		1%	
Red Foxes	14		17%	
Raccoons	8		10%	
Striped Skunks	20		24%	
American Badgers	8		10%	
Minks	0		0%	
Weasels	0		0%	
Franklin's Ground Squirrels	1		1%	
Black Billed Magpies	0		0%	
American Crows	0		0%	
Gulls	0		0%	
Multiple (List)	0		0%	
Unknown	21		25%	
Unsure (List)	10		12%	mink/crow (5); weasel/FGS (1); skunk/raccoon (2); mink/coyote (1); mink/weasel (1)
		Total	100%	

APPENDIX B, TABLE 18. STUDY AREA DEPREDATION

STUDY AREA DEPREDATION				
Study Area:	RF1			
Fields:	603, P08			
Total Number of Nests:	25			
Total Depredated Nests	12			
Percentage of Nests Depredated:	48%			
Predator Species:			Percentage Depredated by Species:	
Coyotes	0		0%	
Red Foxes	2		17%	
Raccoons	0		0%	
Striped Skunks	4		33%	
American Badgers	1		8%	
Minks	0		0%	
Weasels	0		0%	
Franklin's Ground Squirrels	0		0%	
Black Billed Magpies	0		0%	
American Crows	0		0%	
Gulls	0		0%	
Multiple (List)	0		0%	
Unknown	3		25%	
Unsure (List)	2		17%	mink/weasel (1); skunk/raccoon (1)
		Total	100%	

APPENDIX B, TABLE 19. STUDY AREA DEPREDATION

STUDY AREA DEPREDATION			
Study Area:	SC1		
Fields:	704		
Total Number of Nests:	14		
Total Depredated Nests	4		
Percentage of Nests Depredated:	29%		
Predator Species:			Percentage Depredated by Species:
Coyotes	0		0%
Red Foxes	0		0%
Raccoons	1		25%
Striped Skunks	2		50%
American Badgers	1		25%
Minks	0		0%
Weasels	0		0%
Franklin's Ground Squirrels	0		0%
Black Billed Magpies	0		0%
American Crows	0		0%
Gulls	0		0%
Multiple (List)	0		0%
Unknown	0		0%
Unsure (List)	0		0%
		Total	100%

APPENDIX B, TABLE 20. STUDY AREA DEPREDATION

STUDY AREA DEPREDATION				
Study Area:	WA4			
Fields:	P19			
Total Number of Nests:	70			
Total Depredated Nests	34			
Percentage of Nests Depredated:	49%			
Predator Species:			Percentage Depredated by Species:	
Coyotes	1		3%	
Red Foxes	2		6%	
Raccoons	2		6%	
Striped Skunks	13		38%	
American Badgers	4		12%	
Minks	2		6%	
Weasels	1		3%	
Franklin's Ground Squirrels	0		0%	
Black Billed Magpies	0		0%	
American Crows	0		0%	
Gulls	0		0%	
Multiple (List)	1		3%	unknown (1)
Unknown	1		3%	
Unsure (List)	7		21%	mink/crow (4); skunk/raccoon (2); skunk/? (1)
		Total	100%	

APPENDIX C. DISTANCE (m) FROM NEST TO HOSTILE HABITAT STRUCTURE

Study Area	Field Number	Nest Number	Fate	Cause	H2O	Linear	Trees	Stationary	Tracks	open
BA8	021	002	1	-		100			7	
BA8	021	004	1	-					7	
BA8	021	006	3	1	50			100		
BA8	021	008	1	-			50			
BA8	021	012	3	6						
BA8	032	001	3	1	50					
BA8	032	003	1	-	8	25				
BA8	036	001	3	1	30	4				
BA8	036	002	3	1	100				0.14	
BA8	036	003	3	1		4				
BA8	036	004	1	-	60		60		7	
BA8	036	006	3	1	15		15		1	
BA8	036	008	3	6						
BA8	036	101	3	1		45				
BA9	1	002	3	1	50		50 (2)			
BA9	001	004	3	6						
BA9	001	006	1	-					0.1	
BA9	012	001	2	9						
BA9	012	002	1	-	10	50 (2)	50			
BA9	012	004	1	-			8 (2)			
BA9	P12	001	5	-						
BS9	B53	006	1	-		100				
BS9	B53	008	3	1			50			
BS9	B53	050	2	6						
BS9	B53	138	3	1						x
BS9	B53	140	3	1						x
BS9	B53	142	3	1						x
BS9	B53	146	1	-						x
BS9	B53	148	1	-		7				
BS9	B53	150	3	1	0				0	
BS9	B53	152	1	-		10				
BS9	B53	154	3	1		2				
BS9	B53	156	3	1						x
BS9	B53	158	1	-					4	
BS9	B57	001	1	-	50	75				
BS9	B57	002	1	-		30		100		
BS9	B57	003	2	6						
BS9	B57	004	1	-		50				
BS9	B57	005	3	1		150 (2)				
BS9	B57	006	1	-		15 ; 50				
BS9	B57	007	3	1						x
BS9	B57	050	3	1	10					
BS9	B57	051	3	1		50				
BS9	B57	101	1	-	1		5			
BS9	B57	102	3	1		4				
BS9	B57	103	1	-	1	15				
BS9	B57	104	1	-		30				
BS9	B57	105	3	1	0					
BS9	B57	106	3	1		18				
BS9	B57	107	1	-	1					
BS9	B57	108	1	-		50				
BS9	B57	109	2	9						
BS9	B57	110	3	1		15			2	
BS9	B57	111	3	1	12					

BS9	B57	112	3	1	45					
BS9	B57	113	3	1	15	10				
BS9	B57	114	3	1	50			150		
BS9	B57	115	1	-	100	15				
BS9	B57	116	3	1	30					
BS9	B57	117	3	1	60	8				
BS9	B57	118	2	9						
BS9	B57	119	1	-	100			8	1	
BS9	B57	120	2	9						
BS9	B57	121	3	1	30 (2)					
BS9	B57	122	3	1	3	4				
BS9	B57	123	2	6						
BS9	B57	124	1	-		8				
BS9	B57	126	3	1	15	10				
BS9	B57	128	3	1	40					
BS9	B57	130	3	1		100	25 ; 15			
BS9	B57	132	1	-	50	100				
BS9	B57	134	1	-	70					
BS9	B57	136	3	1	70					
BS9	B57	138	3	1	30	50				
BS9	B57	140	3	1		50				
BS9	B57	142	1	-	30	50				
BS9	B57	144	3	1	0 ; 120	120				
BS9	B57	146	1	-	20					
BS9	MN1	001	1	-		0	50			
BS9	MN1	002	3	1	90	60	55			
BS9	MN1	101	1	-	25	25	25			
BS9	MN1	103	3	1	35	35	35		2	
BS9	MN1	105	1	-	50					
BS9	MN1	107	1	-	30					
BS9	MN1	109	3	1	30					
BS9	MN1	111	3	1	20	20	20			
BS9	MN1	113	3	1	50 ; 20					
BS9	MN1	115	3	6						
BS9	MN5	002	3	1						x
BS9	MN5	003	1	-						
BS9	MN5	004	5	-						
BS9	MN5	010	3	1		100			0.2	
BS9	MN5	051	3	1						x
BS9	MN5	052	3	1						x
BS9	MN5	101	3	1						
BS9	MN5	102	1	-			20			
BS9	MN5	103	1	-						
BS9	MN5	104	1	-		30				
BS9	MN5	105	1	-						
BS9	MN5	106	1	1		50				
BS9	MN5	107	3	1						
BS9	MN5	108	1	-	50	50				
BS9	MN5	109	3	1						
BS9	MN5	110	3	1						x
BS9	MN5	111	3	1						
BS9	MN5	112	3	1				5		
BS9	MN5	114	3	1						x
BS9	MN5	116	1	-						x
BS9	MN5	118	1	-						x
BS9	MN5	120	3	1					2	
BS9	MN5	122	1	-			20			
BS9	MN5	124	1	-						x
BS9	MN5	126	1	-					6	
BS9	MN5	128	1	-	18 (2)					

BS9	MN5	130	1	-	18					
BS9	MN5	132	3	1	10					
BS9	MN5	134	1	-				10		
BS9	MN5	136	1	-				7		
BS9	MN5	144	2	9						
CF5	085	001	3	1	10	100	10			
CF5	085	003	3	1		100				
CF5	088	002	3	1						hill
CF7	108	002	3	1						hill
CL9	SW4	001	3	1	0		50 (1); 25 (1)			
CL9	SW4	002	3	1			25			
CL9	SW4	102	1	-		80				
CL9	SW4	161	1	-						p lot
CL9	SW4	201	1	-					0	
CL9	SW4	203	1	-	20				0	
CL9	SW4	205	3	1	30	15			2	hill
FAH	602	002	1	-		50				
FAH	602	004	2	8						
FAH	602	102	3	1	15				5 (2)	
FR2	703	002	3	1						
GI2	134	002	1	-				18		
GI2	134	004	3	1		50	50			
GI2	134	006	1	-					10	hill
GI2	134	101	3	1	50		50			
GI2	134	102	1	-						x
GI2	134	103	3	1	45		45			
GI2	138	002	3	1		18				
GI2	138	004	3	1	20				1:0.4	
GI2	138	006	3	1					3	
GI2	138	008	3	1					0.2	
GI2	138	010	3	1	18 (1); 100	10	100			ridge
GI2	138	101	3	1		25	25			
GI2	138	102	3	1	18	18				
GI2	138	103	1	-	50		10			
GI2	138	104	3	1	25	5				
GI2	138	105	3	6						
GI2	138	107	1	-	35		40			
GI5	145	001	3	1		1				base of hill
GI5	146	002	3	1	0	7				
GI5	147	001	3	1	45	35				
GI5	147	003	3	1			18			
H02	701	002	1	-						
H02	701	004	1	-						
H02	701	006	1	-						
H02	701	008	1	-						
H02	701	010	1	-						
H02	701	012	1	-						
H02	701	014	1	-						
H02	701	016	1	-						
H02	701	018	1	-						
H02	701	020	1	-						
H02	701	022	1	-						

H02	701	024	1	-						
H02	701	026	1	-						
H02	701	028	1	-						
H02	701	030	1	-						
H02	701	034	1	-						
H02	701	036	1	-						
H02	701	102	1	-						
H02	701	104	1	-						
H02	701	199	3	9						
H02	702	001	1	-		12	22 treeline			
H02	702	003	3	1	15				0.4	
MON	601	002	2	-						
OT7	267	005	1	-				12	0.4	
OT7	267	101	1	-	18		18			
OT7	267	102	1	-						x
OT7	267	103	3	1		7	7			
OT7	274	011	3	1		12				
OT7	279	003	1	-				100 (2)		
OT7	279	005	1	-	13	50				
OT7	279	007	3	1	12	10 ; 50		10		
OT7	279	101	2	9						
OT7	279	103	1	-	15					
OT7	279	105	1	-			12			
OT7	MN2	001	3	1	50	100		7		
OT7	MN2	002	3	1	100		50			
OT7	MN2	003	1	-		50	50			
OT7	MN2	004	1	-						x
OT7	MN2	009	3	1		0				
OT7	MN2	011	2	9						
OT7	MN2	101	1	-		0				
OT7	MN2	102	3	1		7		5		
OT7	MN2	103	3	1		30	10			
OT7	MN2	104	3	1			7			
OT7	MN2	105	3	1						x
OT7	MN2	106	3	1			12			
OT7	MN2	107	3	1		30				
OT7	MN2	108	1	-					5	
OT7	MN2	109	3	1						
OT7	MN2	110	1	-	50		8			
OT7	MN2	111	3	1					0	
OT7	MN2	112	1	-	50				5	
OT7	MN2	114	3	1	30	10	30	10		
OT7	MN2	116	3	1						x
OT7	MN2	118	1	-	30				4	
OT7	MN2	120	3	1	70					
OT7	MN2	122	3	1	70	100				
OT7	MN2	124	3	1	0	20				
OT7	MN2	126	3	1	70	70	15			
OT7	MN2	128	3	1	20	15			15	
OT7	MN2	130	1	-	85	2			1	
OT7	MN2	132	3	1	50		40			
OT7	MN2	134	3	1			20			
OT7	MN2	136	3	1	85					
OT7	MN2	140	3	1				4		
OT7	MN2	142	3	1	17	17				
OT8	281	102	3	1						
OT8	281	104	1	-						

OT8	281	106	3	1						
OT8	281	108	3	1						
OT8	281	110	1	-						
OT8	281	112	3	1						
OT8	281	114	1							
OT8	281	116	1	-						
OT8	281	118	1	-						
OT8	281	120	1	-						
OT8	281	122	3	1						
OT8	281	124	3	1						
OT8	281	126	1	-						
OT8	281	128	1	-						
OT8	281	130	1	-						
OT8	B02	001	3	1	10				0.6	
OT8	B02	002	3	1	150					
OT8	B02	003	3	1		10	18			
OT8	B02	004	3	1	100					
OT8	B02	006	3	1	100					
OT8	B02	008	2	9						
OT8	B02	010	1	-						x
OT8	B02	012	3	1			50			
OT8	B02	014	3	1			13			
OT8	B02	016	3	1	0					
OT8	B02	018	3	1	0	100	100			
OT8	B02	101	3	1						
OT8	B02	102	1	-	50					hill
OT8	B02	103	3	1						
OT8	B02	104	3	1	50					
OT8	B02	105	3	1						
OT8	B02	106	1	-	100	50	40			
OT8	B02	108	3	1						
OT8	B02	110	3	1	50					
OT8	B02	112	3	1						x
OT8	B02	114	1	-						x
OT8	B02	116	3	1			13			
OT8	B02	118	1	-	50		50		3	
OT8	B02	120	1	-	50		50			
OT8	B02	122	1	-						x
OT8	B02	124	1	-	60					
OT8	B02	126	3	1						x
OT8	B02	128	3	1						x
OT8	B02	130	2	8						
OT8	B02	132	3	1						x
OT8	B02	134	1	-	20				0.2	
OT8	B02	136	3	1						x
OT8	B02	138	3	1	33					
OT8	B02	140	3	1	75					
OT8	B02	142	5							
OT8	B02	144	2	6						
OT8	B02	146	1	-				50		
OT8	B02	148	1		100					
OT8	B02	198	1							
OT8	B02	199	3	1	25				0	
OT8	B02	201	3	1			1		1	
OT8	B12	005	1	-		50				
OT8	B12	007	1	-		50				
OT8	B12	009	1	-					0.3	x
OT8	B12	011	1	-	1					
OT8	B12	013	3	1	50	50 (2)				
OT8	B12	020	3	1						

OT8	B12	021	3	1					0.5	x
OT8	B12	022	1	-						x
OT8	B12	023	3	1		5		10		
OT8	B12	031	3	1					1	
OT8	B12	101	3	1	50		50			
OT8	B12	103	1	-			13 ; 35			
OT8	B12	105	3	1			35 (3)		3	
OT8	B12	107	3	1			10			
OT8	B12	109	1	-	50		10			
PE5	S03	002	3	1	12					
PE5	S03	004	2	1						
PE5	S03	006	3	1			12		2	
PE5	S03	008	3	1		50	50			
PE5	S03	101	3	1						
PE5	S03	103	3	6						
PE5	S03	105	1	-	50	8				
PE5	S03	107	3	1						
PE5	S03	109	1	-		15	15			
PE5	S45	001	3	1	10		12			
PE5	S45	002	2	9						
PE5	S45	003	3	1	20		10 ; 150			
PE5	S45	004	3	1	20	7		7		
PE5	S45	005	3	1	10		100			
PE5	S45	006	1	-		4			3	
PE5	S45	007	1	-	0	10	25			
PE5	S45	008	3	1	10					
PE5	S45	009	3	1	3		50			
PE5	S45	010	3	1	30				3	
PE5	S45	011	3	1	10		50			
PE5	S45	012	3	1	8				6	
PE5	S45	013	3	1	10		50			
PE5	S45	014	3	1	50	5				
PE5	S45	015	3	1	20		10			
PE5	S45	016	3	1	22	5				
PE5	S45	017	3	1	10		30			
PE5	S45	018	1	-	17					
PE5	S45	019	3	1	20		70			
PE5	S45	020	3	1	50	5			2	
PE5	S45	021	3	1	30					
PE5	S45	022	3	1	50			8		
PE5	S45	023	3	1						
PE5	S45	024	1	-						x
PE5	S45	025	3	1						
PE5	S45	026	1	-		0		18	1	
PE5	S45	027	3	1						
PE5	S45	028	3	1	18			50		
PE5	S45	029	3	1						
PE5	S45	030	1	-						x
PE5	S45	031	3	1						
PE5	S45	032	3	6						
PE5	S45	033	3	1						
PE5	S45	034	3	1	3				0.1	
PE5	S45	035	3	1						
PE5	S45	036	3	1	3				1	
PE5	S45	037	1	-						
PE5	S45	038	3	1					1	ridge
PE5	S45	039	1	-						
PE5	S45	040	3	1	10				5	
PE5	S45	041	3	1						

PE5	S45	042	3	1	10	8			1	
PE5	S45	043	1	-						
PE5	S45	044	3	1		100				
PE5	S45	045	3	1						
PE5	S45	046	3	1	50		30			
PE5	S45	047	3	1						
PE5	S45	048	3	1	50				0.4	
PE5	S45	049	1	-						
PE5	S45	050	3	1	5				4	
PE5	S45	051	1	-						
PE5	S45	052	3	1	50					
PE5	S45	053	3	1						
PE5	S45	054	3	1		8			0.1	
PE5	S45	055	3	1						
PE5	S45	056	3	1						x
PE5	S45	057	3	1						
PE5	S45	058	3	1						x
PE5	S45	059	3	1						
PE5	S45	060	2	9						
PE5	S45	061	1	-						
PE5	S45	062	3	1						
PE5	S45	063	3	1						
PE5	S45	064	3	1						x
PE5	S45	065	3	1		0				
PE5	S45	066	2	9						
PE5	S45	067	1							
PE5	S45	068	3	1	10	25				
PE5	S45	069	3	1						
PE5	S45	070	3	1						
PE5	S45	071	3	1						
PE5	S45	095	3	1	45					
PE5	S45	097	2	6						
PE5	S45	099	3	1			12		0.3	
PE5	S45	101	3	1						
PE5	S45	102	1	-		1				
PE5	S45	103	1	-						
PE5	S45	104	3	1	25					
PE5	S45	105	1							
PE5	S45	106	1							
PE5	S45	107	1							
PE5	S45	108	3	1	25					
PE5	S45	110	1		80					
PE5	S45	112	3	1		5				
PE5	S45	114	3	1						
PE5	S45	116	1	-	60					
PE5	S45	118	3	1	5				3	
PE5	S45	120	3	1	80				3	
PE5	S45	122	1	-		35				
PE5	S45	124	1	-	40		150			
PE5	S45	126	1	-	80	50				
PE5	S45	128	3	1	5	15				
PE5	S45	152	3	1	8					
PE5	S45	154	1		18					
PE5	S45	156	1	-	18					
PE5	S45	158	3	1		100				
PE5	S45	201	3	1	7	8				
PE5	S45	203	3	1	5					
PE5	S45	205	3	1						x
PE5	S45	207	3	1	5				1	
PE5	S45	209	3	1	7	50				

PE5	S45	211	3	1	2	50				
PE5	S45	213	1	-		18				
PE5	S45	215	3	1	20	150				
PE5	S45	217	1	-	35	100	100			
PE5	S45	301	3	1	25					
PE5	S45	303	2	6						
PE5	S45	305	3	1		100				
PE5	S45	307	3	1		20				
PE5	S45	309	3	1	50					
PE5	S45	311	3	1	100	35				
RF1	603	002	1	-	200					
RF1	603	004	3	1	200					
RF1	P08	001	1	-		50				hill
RF1	P08	002	3	1	100	17	100			
RF1	P08	003	3	1		11			1	
RF1	P08	004	1	-	50	17 ; 10	50	10		
RF1	P08	005	1	-		11				
RF1	P08	006	3	1		8 ; 50	8			
RF1	P08	007	3	1	12		7			hill
RF1	P08	008	3	1	0	13				
RF1	P08	009	3	1	33	8				
RF1	P08	010	3	1	17		17		2	
RF1	P08	012	3	1	17	17 ; 50				
RF1	P08	014	1	-	30		50		2	
RF1	P08	016	1	-					2	hill
RF1	P08	018	1	-			50		2	hill
RF1	P08	020	1	-						x
RF1	P08	022	1	-	35		65			
RF1	P08	101	3	1		5	5			hill
RF1	P08	102	3	1						
RF1	P08	103	1	-	50					
RF1	P08	104	3	1	70					
RF1	P08	106	1	-	80					hill
RF1	P08	108	1	-						hill
RF1	P08	110	1	-	50					hill
SC1	704	001	1	-		0		5		
SC1	704	002	1	-						x
SC1	704	003	3	1	17		17			
SC1	704	004	1	-	5					
SC1	704	005	1	-	50	0 ; 8				
SC1	704	006	1	-					2	
SC1	704	007	3	1						x
SC1	704	008	1	-			45	10		
SC1	704	009	3	1	2				0.2	
SC1	704	010	1	-						x
SC1	704	011	3	1	0				0.2	
SC1	704	012	1	-	5	4 ; 5				
SC1	704	013	5	5		20				
SC1	704	014	1	-		17	17			
WA4	P19	001	3	1	0					
WA4	P19	002	2	9						
WA4	P19	003	3	1	15	15	15			
WA4	P19	004	3	1	18 ; 100	18 ; 100	18 ; 100			
WA4	P19	005	1	-	30	30	30			
WA4	P19	006	3	1	18 ; 33	18 ; 33	18 ; 33			
WA4	P19	007	3	1	24	7	10			
WA4	P19	008	3	6						

WA4	P19	009	3	1	8		8			
WA4	P19	010	3	1	12 (2)		12			7 from 008
WA4	P19	011	3	1	0	10	10	150		
WA4	P19	012	3	1	18 ; 20		10		1	
WA4	P19	013	3	1	0					
WA4	P19	014	3	1	30	30	30			
WA4	P19	015	3	1			11			
WA4	P19	016	3	1	7		7		2.5	
WA4	P19	017	3	1						
WA4	P19	018	5	-						
WA4	P19	019	1	-						
WA4	P19	020	3	1		50			1	
WA4	P19	022	1	-		50			1	
WA4	P19	024	1	-						x
WA4	P19	026	3	1					3	
WA4	P19	028	1	-					3	
WA4	P19	030	3	1		10				
WA4	P19	032	1	-	7			3		
WA4	P19	034	1	-	11 ; 18			5		
WA4	P19	036	3	1	18		18			
WA4	P19	038	1	-	card					
WA4	P19	040	3	6						
WA4	P19	042	3	1	25					
WA4	P19	044	3	1	33					
WA4	P19	046	1	-		7				
WA4	P19	048	3	1						
WA4	P19	050	3	1						
WA4	P19	051	2	9						
WA4	P19	053	1	-					2	
WA4	P19	055	3	1		6		40		
WA4	P19	099	3	6						
WA4	P19	102	1	-	18	18	18			
WA4	P19	104	3	1					4	
WA4	P19	106	1	-		20				
WA4	P19	108	1	-		25				
WA4	P19	110	1	-		65				
WA4	P19	112	1	-		27				
WA4	P19	114	3	1		85				
WA4	P19	116	3	1		85				
WA4	P19	118	3	1			150			
WA4	P19	120	1	-	20					
WA4	P19	122	1	-	80		50			
WA4	P19	124	1	-	40					
WA4	P19	161	1	-						
WA4	P19	163	1	-	50	3	3			
WA4	P19	165	3	1						
WA4	P19	167	1	-	20					
WA4	P19	169	3	1						
WA4	P19	171	1	-						
WA4	P19	175	3	1	18					
WA4	P19	177	3	1	18					
WA4	P19	179	1	-		5				
WA4	P19	181	3	1		25				
WA4	P19	183	1	-						
WA4	P19	185	3	1						
WA4	P19	187	1	-		30				
WA4	P19	189	1	-	20					
WA4	P19	191	1	-	20					
WA4	P19	193	3	1	25				1	
WA4	P19	195	3	1					0.3	

WA4	P19	197	1	-	20	7 ; 14	3			
WA4	P19	199	1	-		10 ; 20				