MANIPULATING GROUSE POPULATIONS: TRANSLOCATION, REINTRODUCTION, AND TRANSFERENCE OF METHODS

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Galliformes Translocation History



Translocation Hardships

Reproduction Mortality Movement



Greater Sage-grouse (Centrocercus urophasianus)



Hereafter; sage-grouse





Can we create more effective translocation protocols?



Increase recruitment and decrease mortality and movement?

Brood Translocations



Brood Transport



Brood Release



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Translocated Brood Results

		Number of	Apparent		
Bird	Number of	Surviving	Chick	Brood	
ID	Chicks	\geq 50 days *	Survival	Survival	
B1	6	0	0.00	0.00	
B2	5	0	0.00	0.00	
B3	5	1	0.20	1.00	
B4	1	0	0.00	0.00	
B5	6	3	0.50	1.00	
B6	3	1	0.33	1.00	
Total	26	5	0.19	0.50	

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Movement of spring translocated and brood translocated 2018.

Transmitter Type	Number of individuals	Mean (km)	Standard Error	
VHF	6	6.53	1.94	: /
GPS	16	11.35	3.02	1
Brood	5	0.19	0.07	57
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What We Learned

- Smaller square acclimation pen with large release door
- higher chick survival
- Less movement 30 days

- Move brood when chicks are between 7 and 30 days
- Translocation box with separate compartments
- Soft release



Discussion

- Not Reintroducing STG in lower peninsula of Michigan
- Still curious what species specific trials that you would see as these method are experimentally transferred to other grouse species



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