FEMALE WILD TURKEY ECOLOGY ON A MIDWEST

RECLAIMED SURFACE MINE





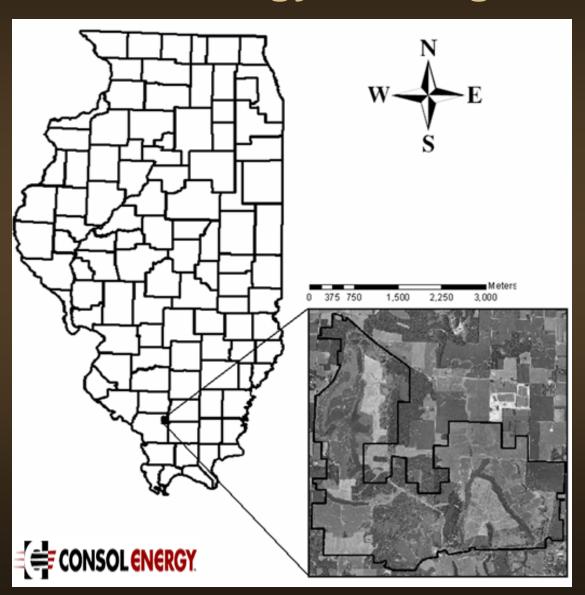
Kenneth S. Delahunt, Ryan Tebo, Jack Nawrot, and Clay Nielsen

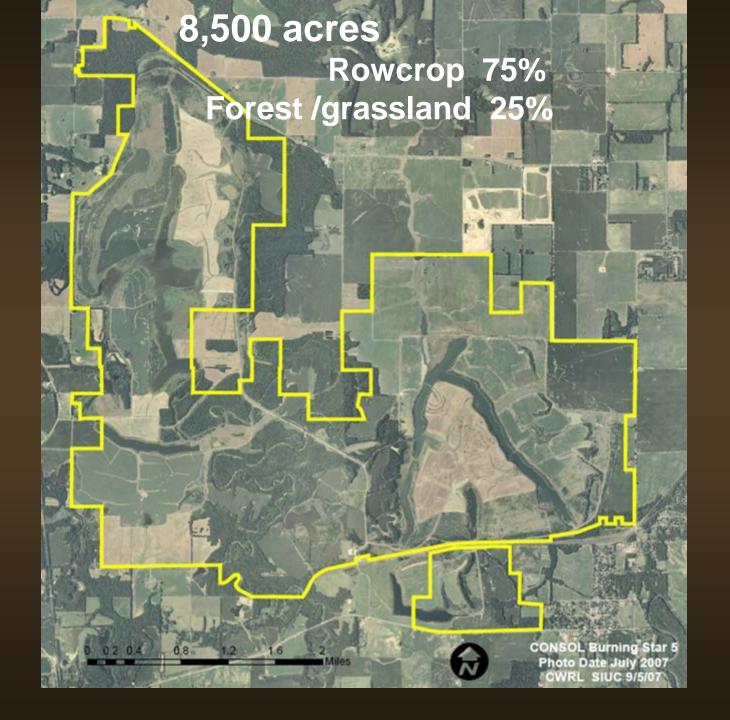
Cooperative Wildlife Research Laboratory

Departments of Zoology and Forestry Southern Illinois University Carbondale

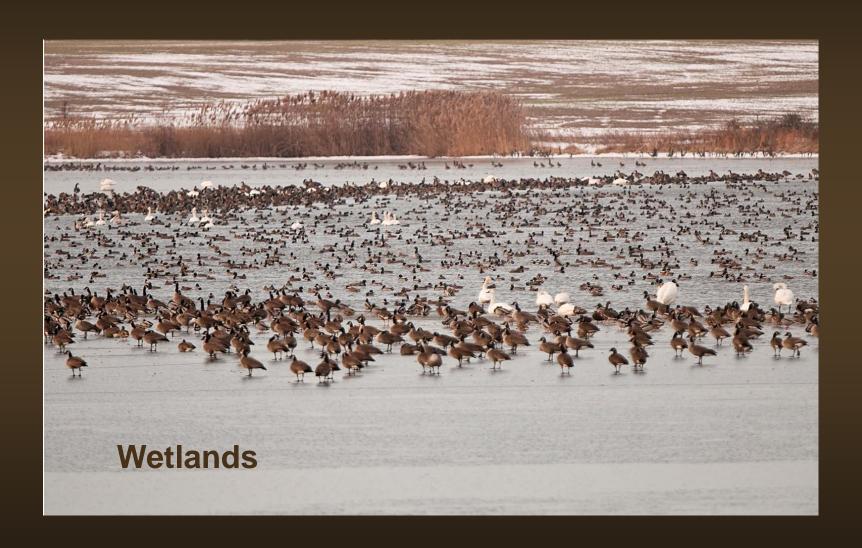


Study Site: CONSOL Energy Burning Star 5





Diverse Wildlife Habitat





Barn Owl

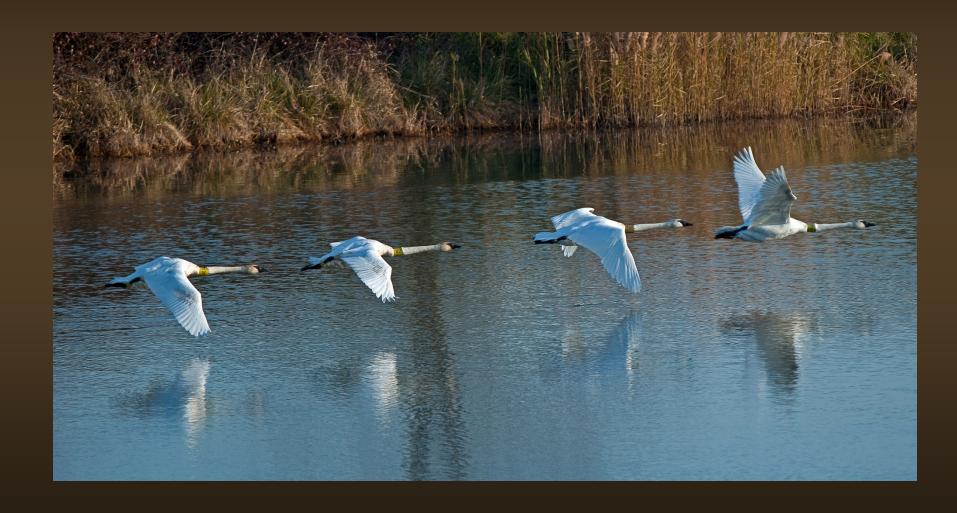
Marsh Hawk

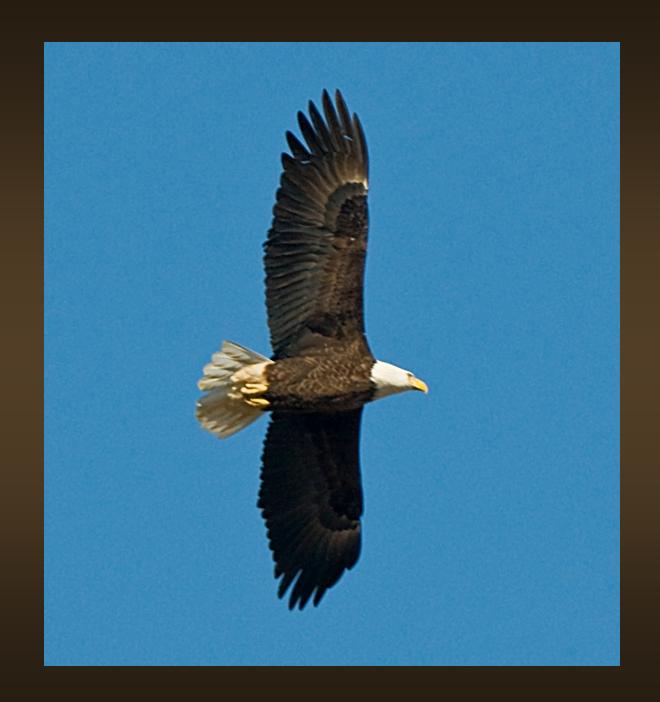




Trumpeter Swan









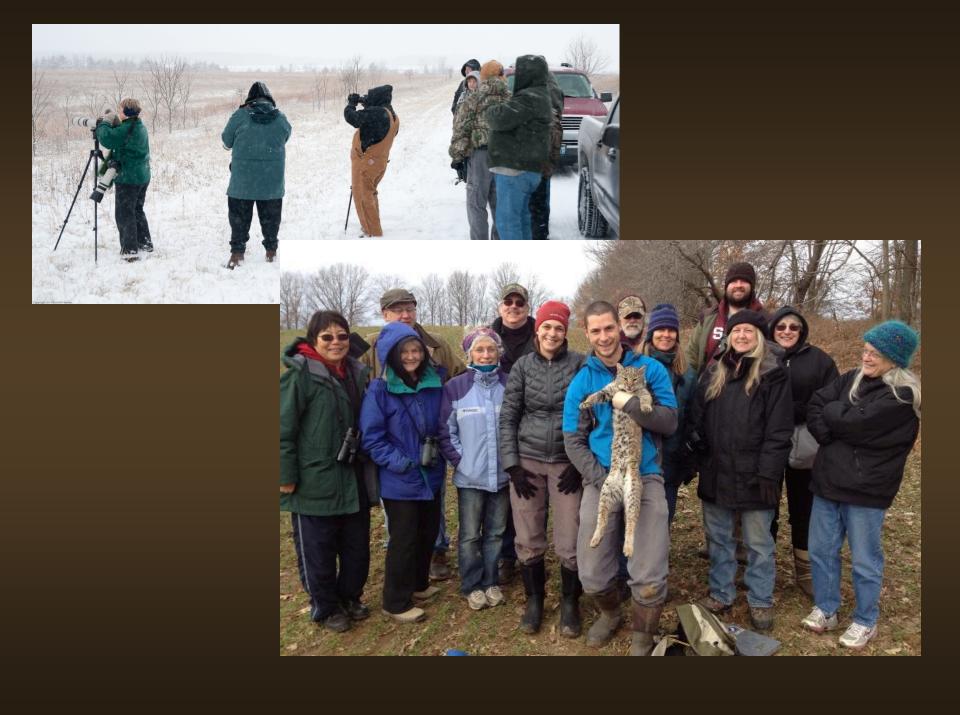


Illinois IBA Nomination Form





(Copyrighted images provided by D. Brewer)



Turkey Research

Majority of research in dense forested areas

Minimal research in areas interspersed with agriculture and open grasslands

Few studies on reclaimed surface mine sites





Objectives

Hen, nest, and brood survival rates

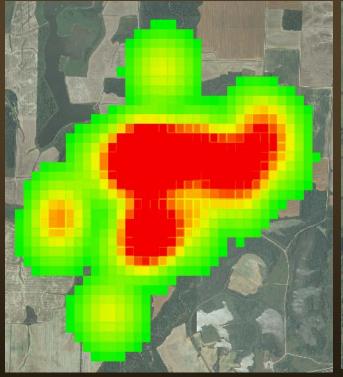
Factors limiting hen and nest survival

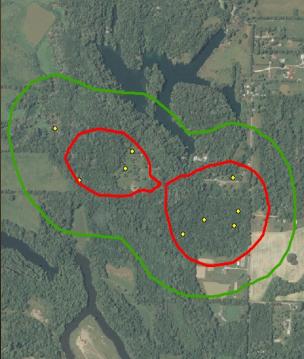




Objectives

Hen breeding home range
Brooding home range
Brood habitat selection









Capture and Handling

Rocket netting (Winter 2008 – 2010; 2011-13)

Weight

Age

100 g transmitters w/ mortality sensors





Radiotelemetry Triangulation

≥3 compass bearings/bird

≥5 locations/week





Breeding Home Range

Home range >30 locations

Program Locate III

ArcGIS (Hawths tools)

95 & 50% fixed kernel



Brooding Home Range

Home range

4 - week period

>10 locations

Program Locate III
ArcGIS (Hawths tools)
95, 50% fixed kernel



Habitat* Selection



Nest Site Habitat

Cover type

Dominant species

Nest visibility

Davis disk

Veg. height

Veg. density

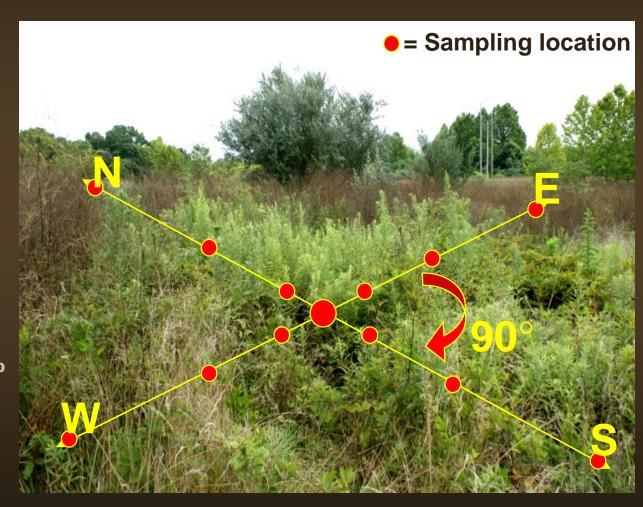
Poor ≤ 5%

Sparse 5-25%

Moderate 25-75%

Good > 75%

Canopy cover



Litter depth

Land Use Measurements

Elevation

Slope

Level (< 5°)
Slight slope (5-20°)
Steep slope (> 20°)

Distance measurements

Water source

Road

Ag. edge

Forest cover



Nest Sites and Random Sites

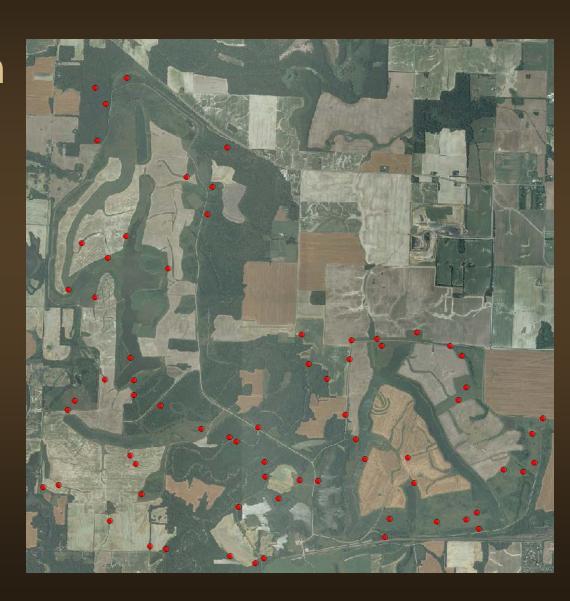
Nest vs. Random

1:1 ratio

ArcGIS - Hawths tools

Delete points

Active agriculture Gravel roads Water



Nest Site Selection and Success

Nest Site vs. Random Site

Successful Nest vs. Failed nest



Nesting Variables

Land use

Slope

Elevation

Distance to:

Agriculture edge

Forest cover

Permanent water

Road edge

Microhabitat

1 m nest visibility

Nest vegetation density

1 m vegetation density

Cover pole

Cover type

Season

Hen and Nest Survival

Cause of mortality

Carcass characteristics
Pattern of crushed eggs
Tracks/ and or scat



Mortality categories

Predation (spp.)
Human caused
Weather
Unknown





2008 - 2011

64 Hens*
(11 Juveniles)

100 Nests
(Radio hens)

106 Nests106 Random sites

23 Broods





* 44 (2012 2013**)**

Hen Survival – 74%

Causes of mortality (n=21) %

Coyote 42.8

Bobcat 42.8

Owl 9.5

River Otter 4.8





Hen Survival

Seasonal* survival

Nesting 68 -74%

Winter 86%



Brood Survival

Total hatched

260 (93%)

4 weeks post hatch

66 (25.4%)





Nest Fate

Nest mortality (77/100)

Mortality Factors %

Coyotes	40.3
Raccoons	27.3
Striped skunk	9.1
Flood/ weather	7.8
Unknown	6.4
Human	3.9
Bobcat	1.3
Crow	1.3
Opossum	1.3
Weasel	1.3





Nest Survival (23%)

Successful vs. Failed nests

Habitat

Overhead Cover Trees/shrubs Grasses -

Land use

Distance to forest cover

Distance to road edge



Logisitic Regression

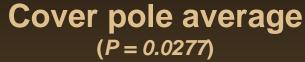
Vegetation Composition

Successful	%	Failed	%	
Forbs/ Legumes	78.3	Forbs/ Legumes	80.5	
Grasses	56.5	Grasses	71.4	0.0473
Briars / Vines	73.9	Briars / Vines	64.9	
Trees/ Shrubs	56.5	Trees/ Shrubs	35.1	0.0606





Successful vs. Failed Nests







Nest Site Selection

Nest Site vs. Random Site

Habitat

Land use





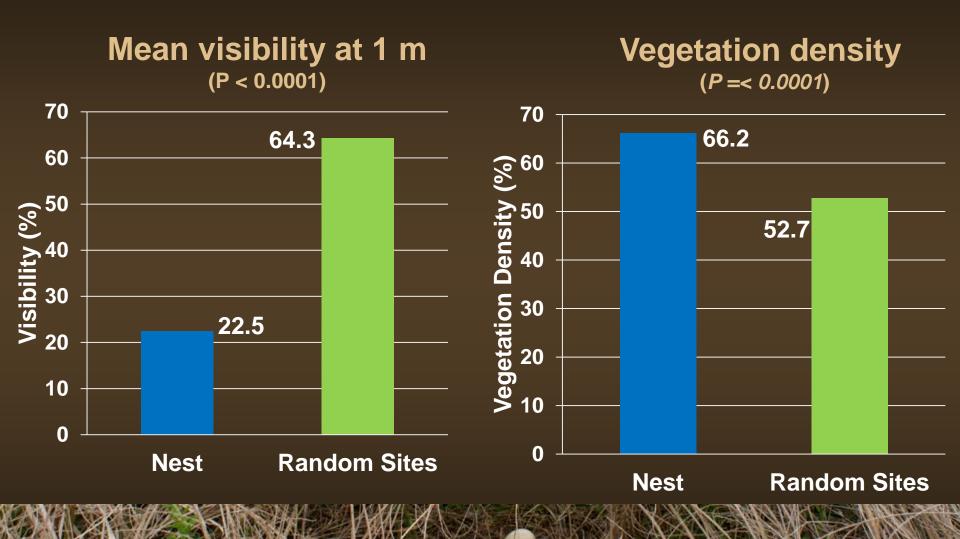
Vegetation Composition

Nest	%	Random	%
Forbs/ Legumes	80	Forbs/ Legumes	78
Grasses	69	Grasses	77
Briars / Vines	68	Briars / Vines	16
Trees / Shrubs	41	Trees / Shrubs	42

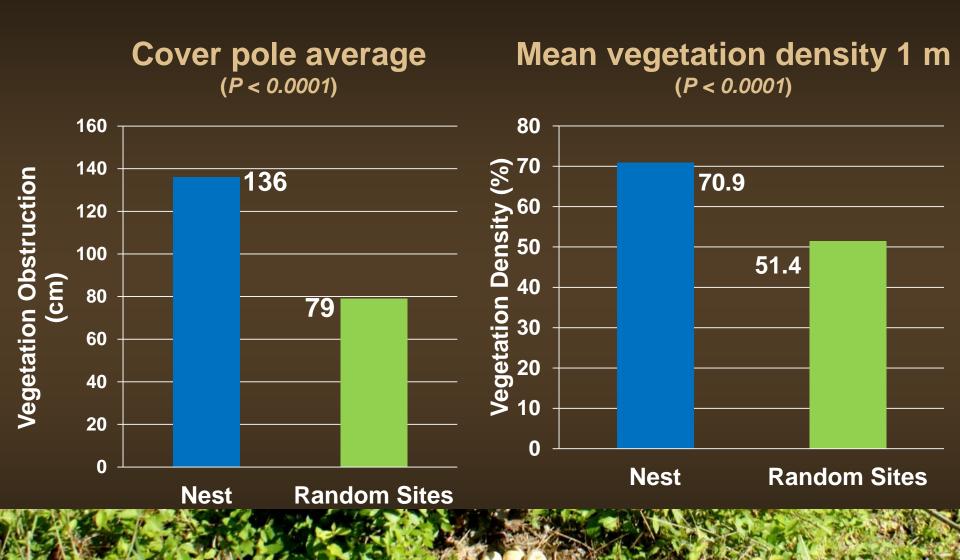
< 0.0001



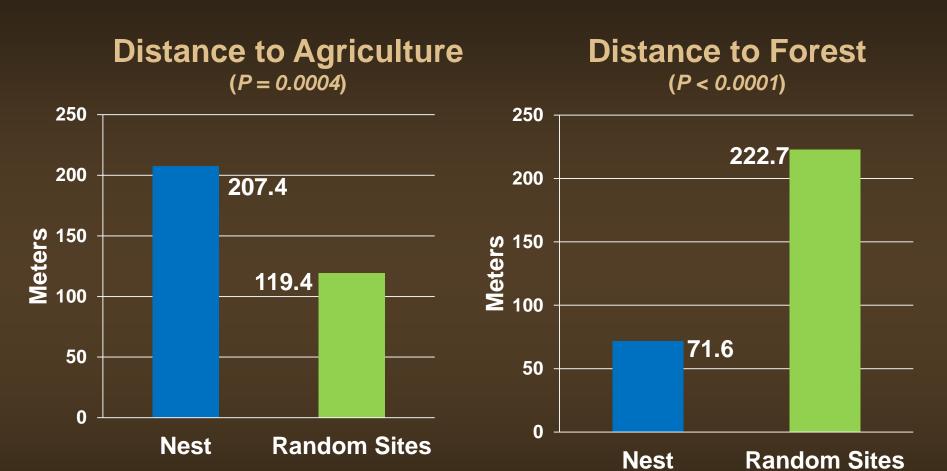
Nest Site vs. Random Site



Nest Site vs. Random Site



Nest Site vs. Random Site



Breeding Home Range

95% Range 1121 ac

50% Core area 226 ac

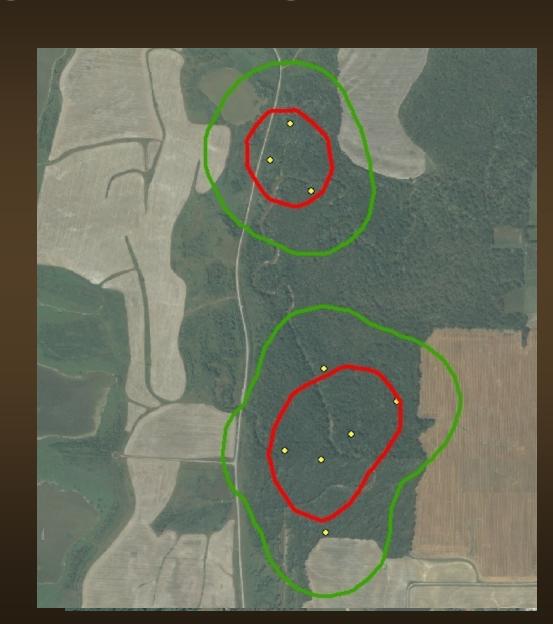


Brooding Home Range

15 Brooding home ranges

95% Range 244.1 ac

50% Core 68.9 ac



Brooding Habitat Selection

167 Brooding sites, 149 Random Brooding sites

Cover	Brooding	Expected	P-value
Forest	90.4	17.4	< 0.0001
Grassland	7.8	38.3	< 0.0001
Shrubland	1.2	10.1	0.0001
Agriculture	0.6	34.2	< 0.0001



Brooding Habitat Selection

Habitat Categories	Brooding	Expected	
Vegetation density (25-50%)	41.3	14.8	
Vegetation height (26-50 cm)	45.5	34.9	
Litter depth (0-4 cm)	91.6	51.7	
Canopy cover (50-75%)	43.7	9.4	



Brooding Habitat Selection

Week		Forest		Grassland	Shrub	Ag
	Upland	Bottomland	Total			
1 (n=20)	52.5	47.5	100	0	0	0
2 (n=17)	39.4	45.4	84.8	12.2	0	3.0
3 (n=16)	59.4	31.2	90.6	6.3	3.1	0
4 (n=15)	60.0	23.3	83.3	16.7	0	0





Hen Survival (%)

Illinois 70.5

lowa 69.5

Mississippi 49.7-63.8

Missouri 43.5



Nest Survival (%)

Niewolfork 27.9

Missouri 30.6

Mississippi 27.9

Illinois 23.2



Brood Survival (%)

Iowa

Miasouri **25.4** 40

New York

Alabama 30.2

Illinois 25.4

Massachusetts 23

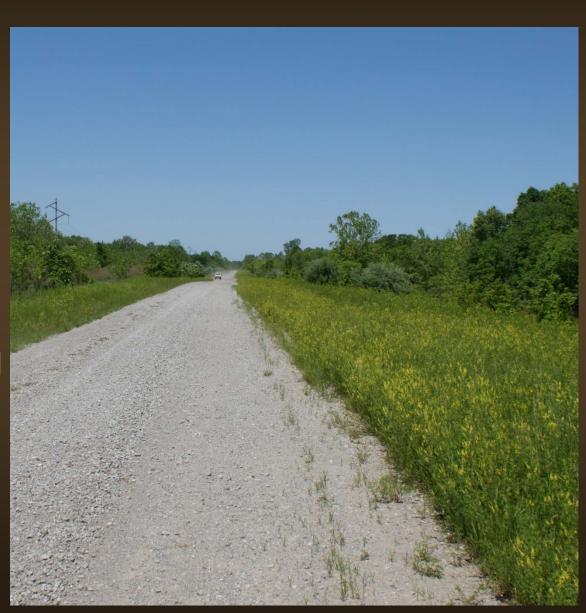


Hen Survival

Closed roads

Limited access

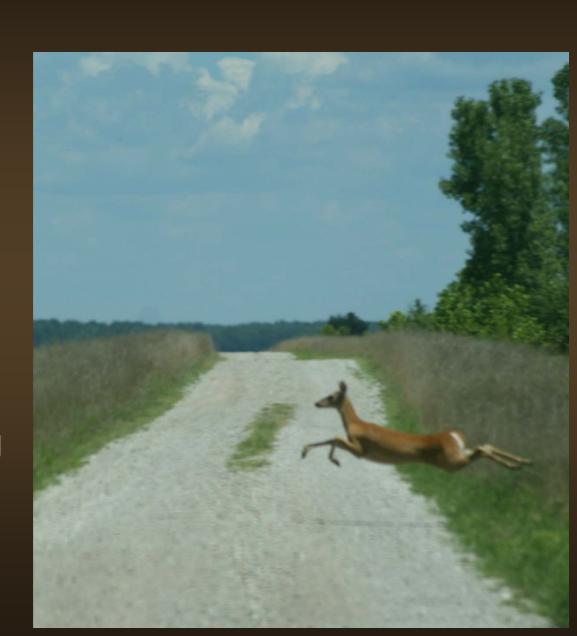
- ↑ Hen survival
- Hen poaching
- **Unting**



Brood and Nest Survival

Closed roads Limited access

- Brood and nest survival
- Predator poaching
- Hunting/trapping
- ↓ Predator road mortality



Management

Allow predator trapping and hunting

"Predator Proof" Habitat





"Edge Effect"

Rowcrop Reclamation Nesting Habitat



Nesting "Edge Effect"

Rowcrop Reclamation



Brood Habitat Enhancement

Not managed

- ↑ Litter depth
- Foraging efficiency
- **↓** Poult mobility



Habitat Management

Early successional cover management

Prescribed Fire*

- Litter depth
- ↑ Seeds and Insects
- **↑ Foraging efficiency**
- ↑ Available habitat





*2012 2013

Acknowledgements

Dan Woolard

Brian Mahan

Shawn Duncan

Adam Phillips

Rich Whitton

Ben Funk

Charles Anderson

John Severson

CWRL Special Reclamation Studies
Cooperative Wildlife Research Laboratory
Illinois Department of Natural Resources
SIUC Department of Zoology and Graduate School











