

# Post-breeding Movements of Rusty Blackbirds in Northern New Hampshire



# Areas of investigation

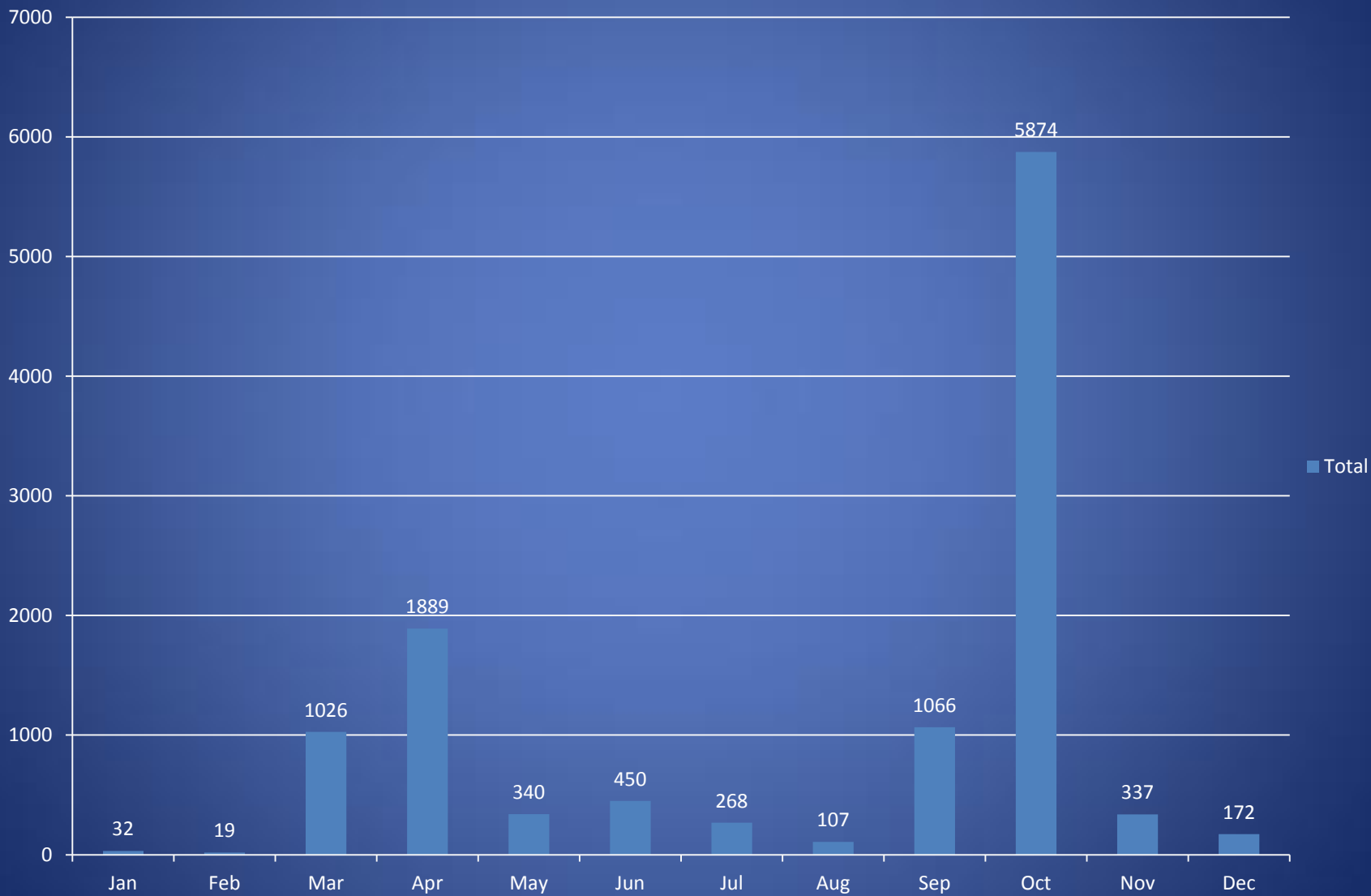
Distance and direction of post-fledging movements from nest sites

Daily activity patterns

# NH Bird Records

## Rusty Blackbirds

### January-December 1949-2009

















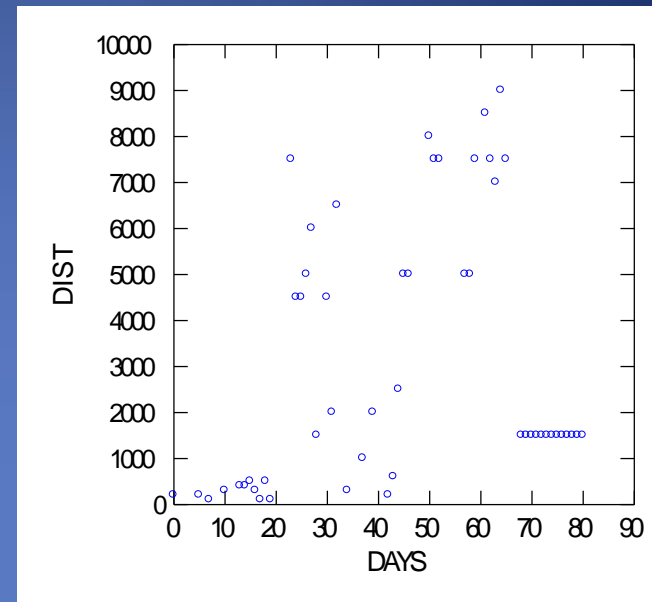
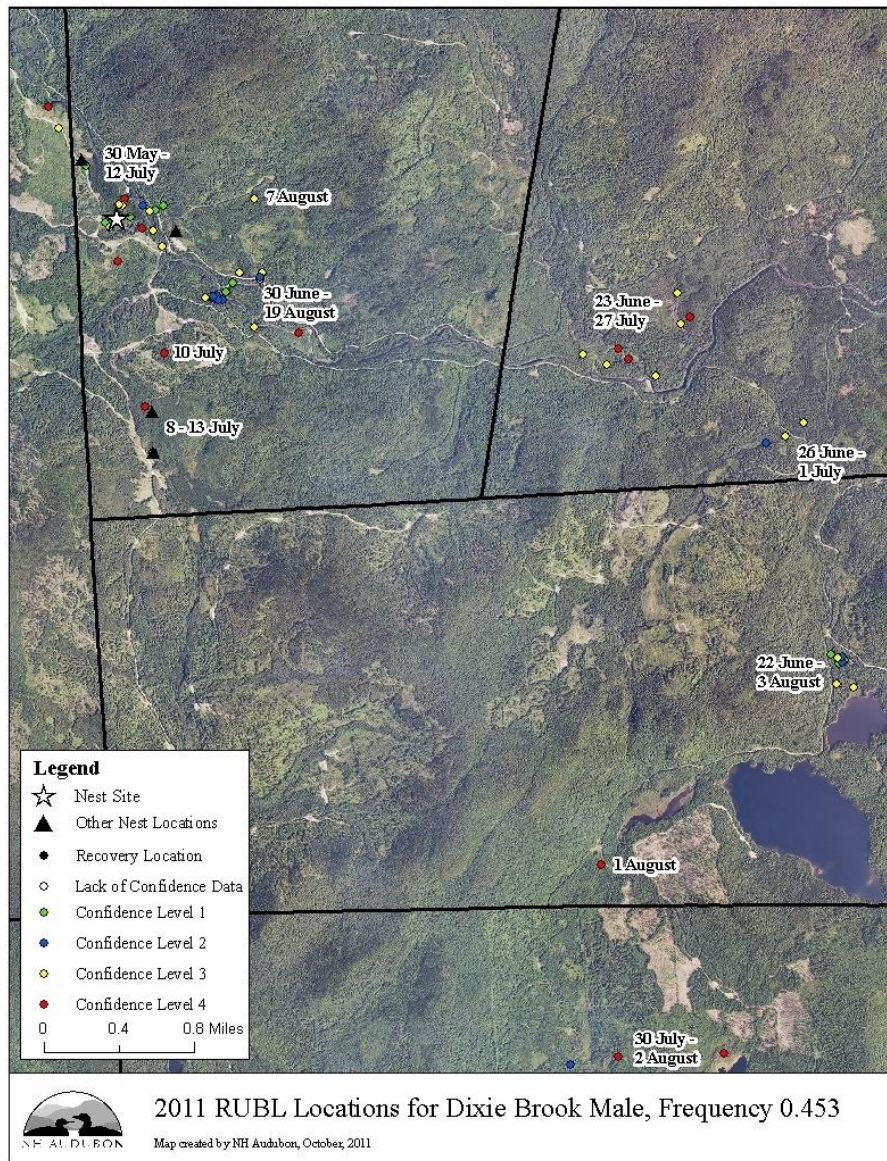
# Approaches to Analysis

Relationship between distance from nest and  
days since fledging

Scatterplot

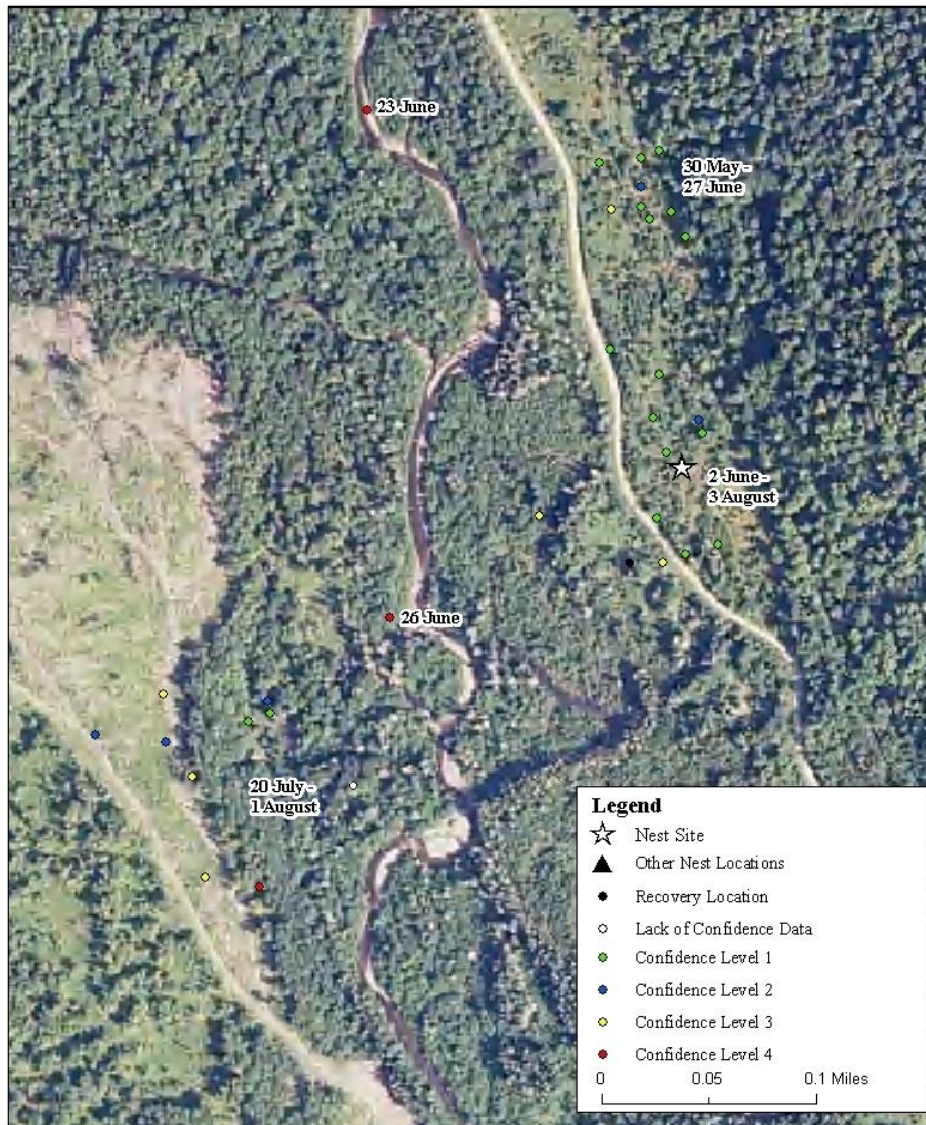
Spearman rank correlation

Circular histogram



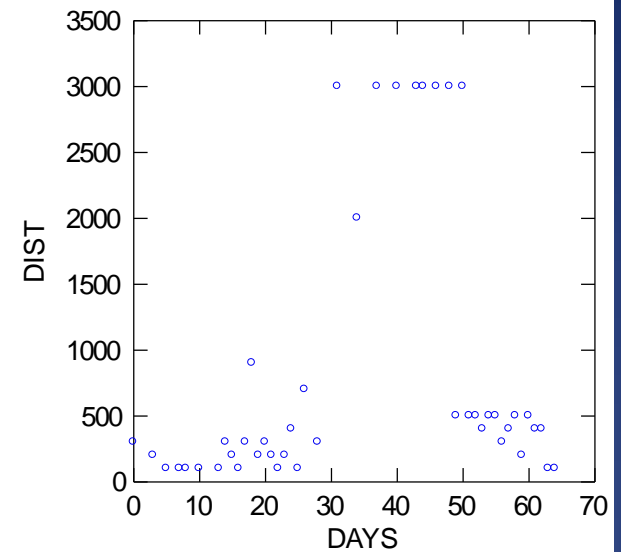
Adult male  
52 observations  
80 days  
 $R=0.372$





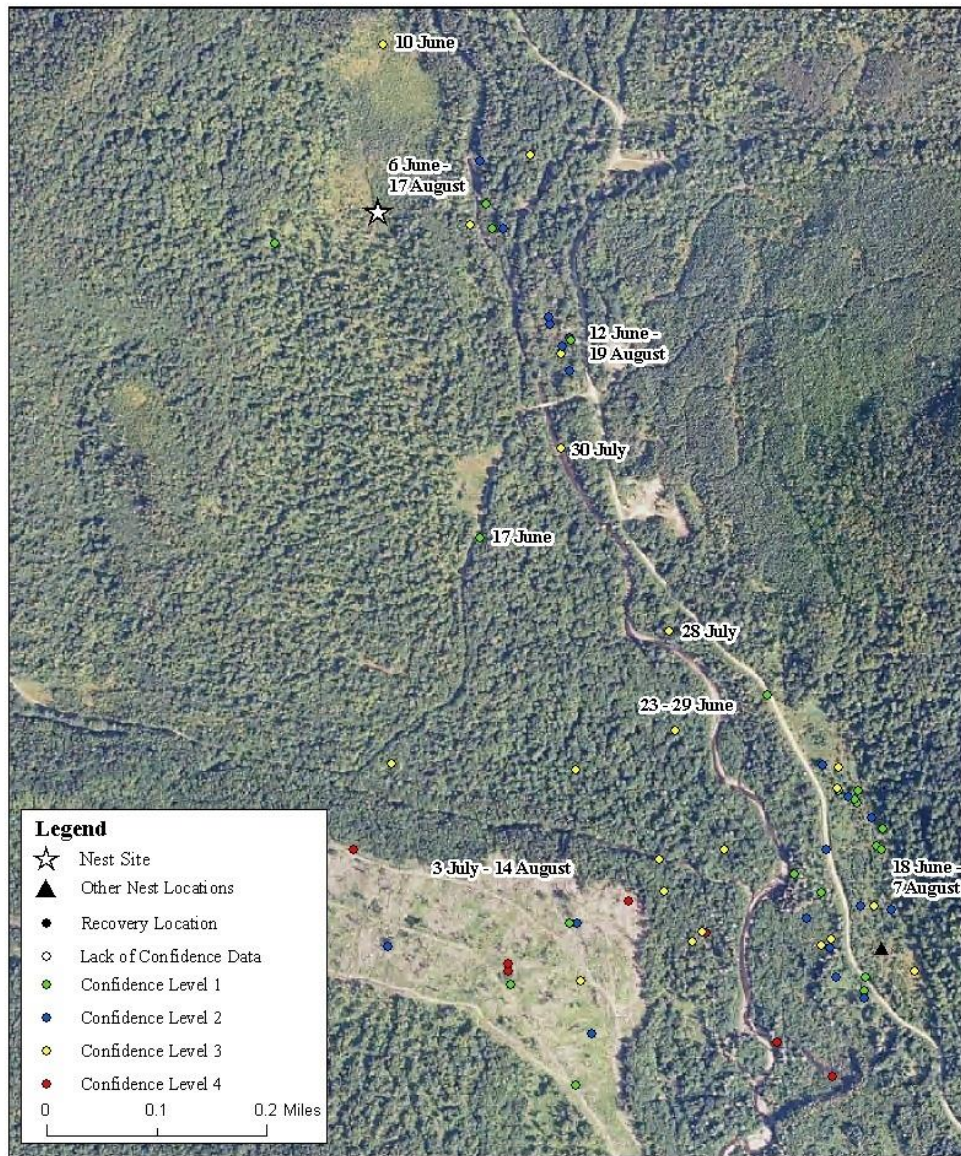
2011 RUBL Locations for Mile 10.8 Male, Frequency 0.332

Map created by NH Audubon, October, 2011



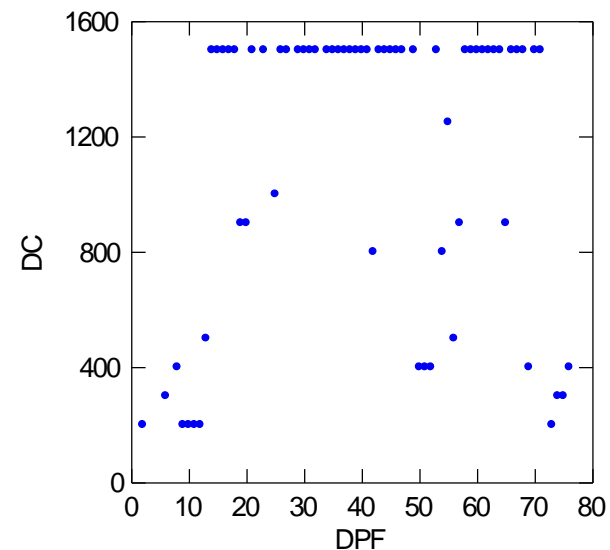
Adult male  
45 observations  
64 days  
 $R=0.393$



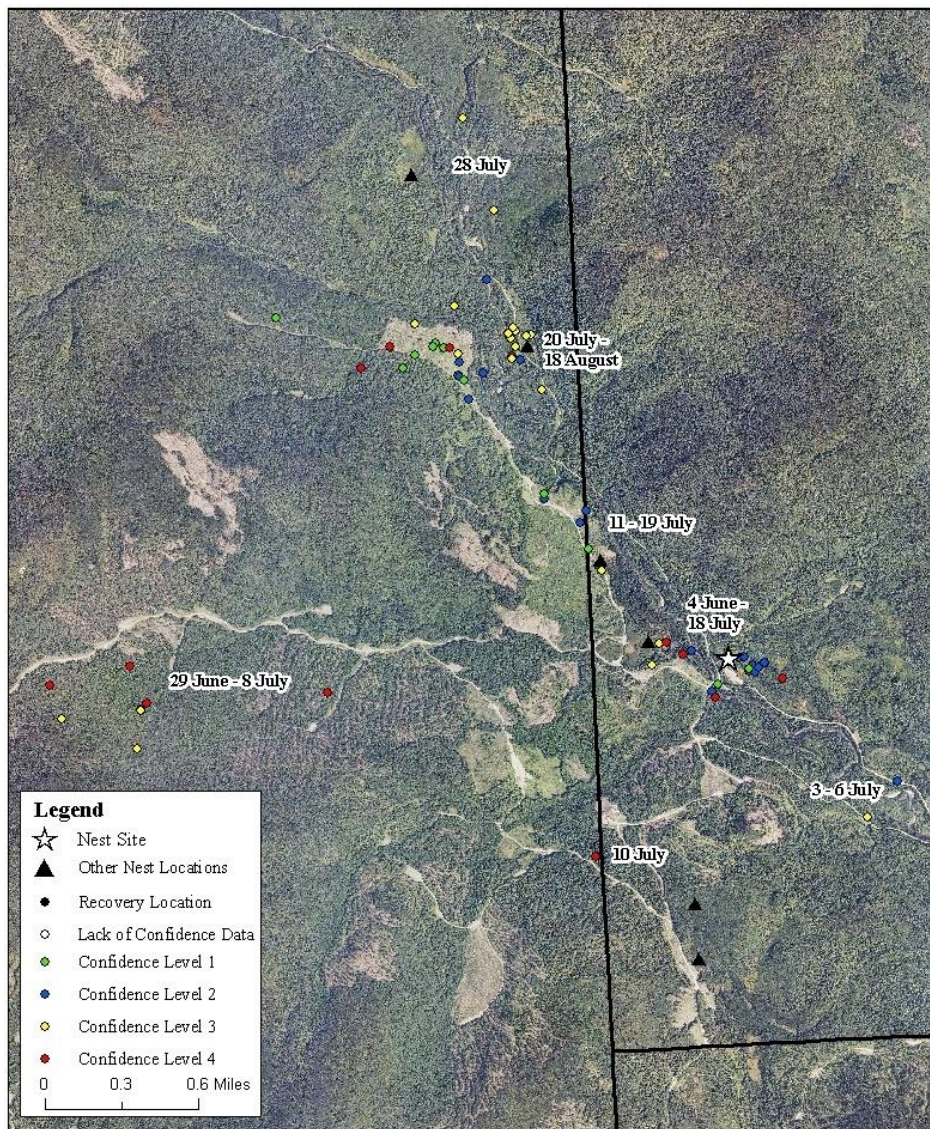


2011 RUBL Locations for Nathan Pond Junction Male, Freq. 0.270

Map created by NH Audubon, October, 2011

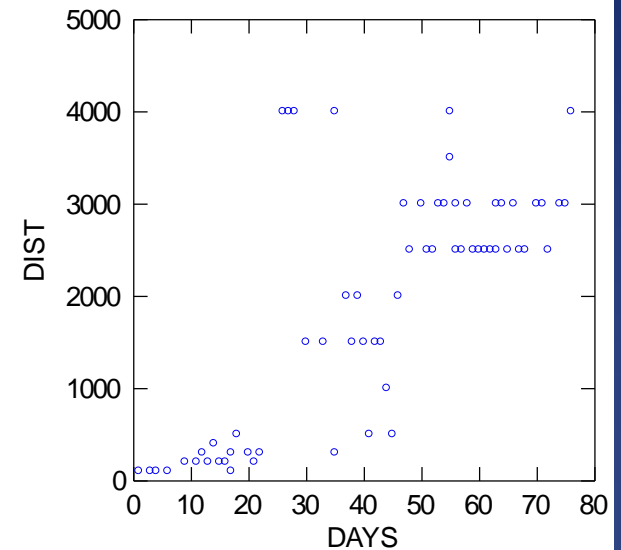






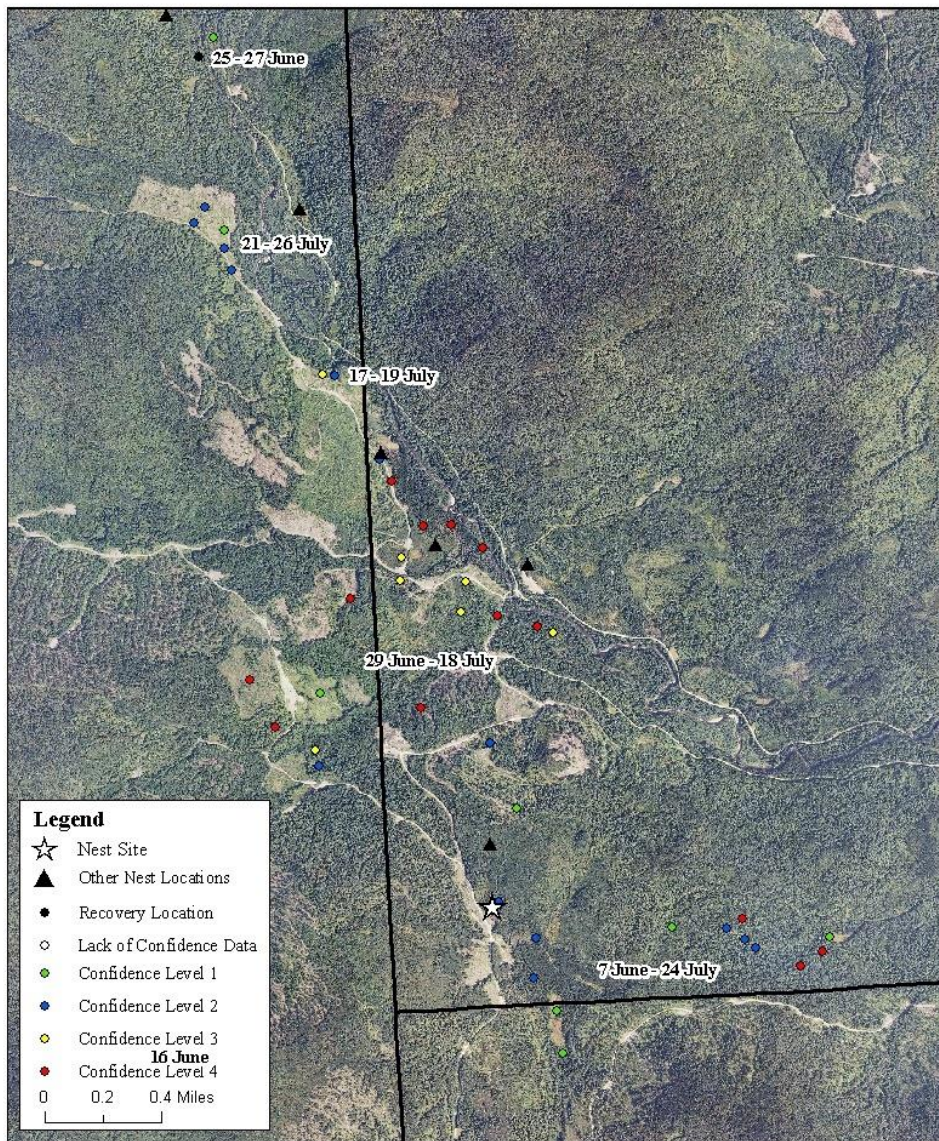
2011 RUBL Locations for Four Mile, Frequency 0.361

Map created by NH Audubon, October, 2011



Hatch year  
64 observations  
76 days  
 $R=0.717$



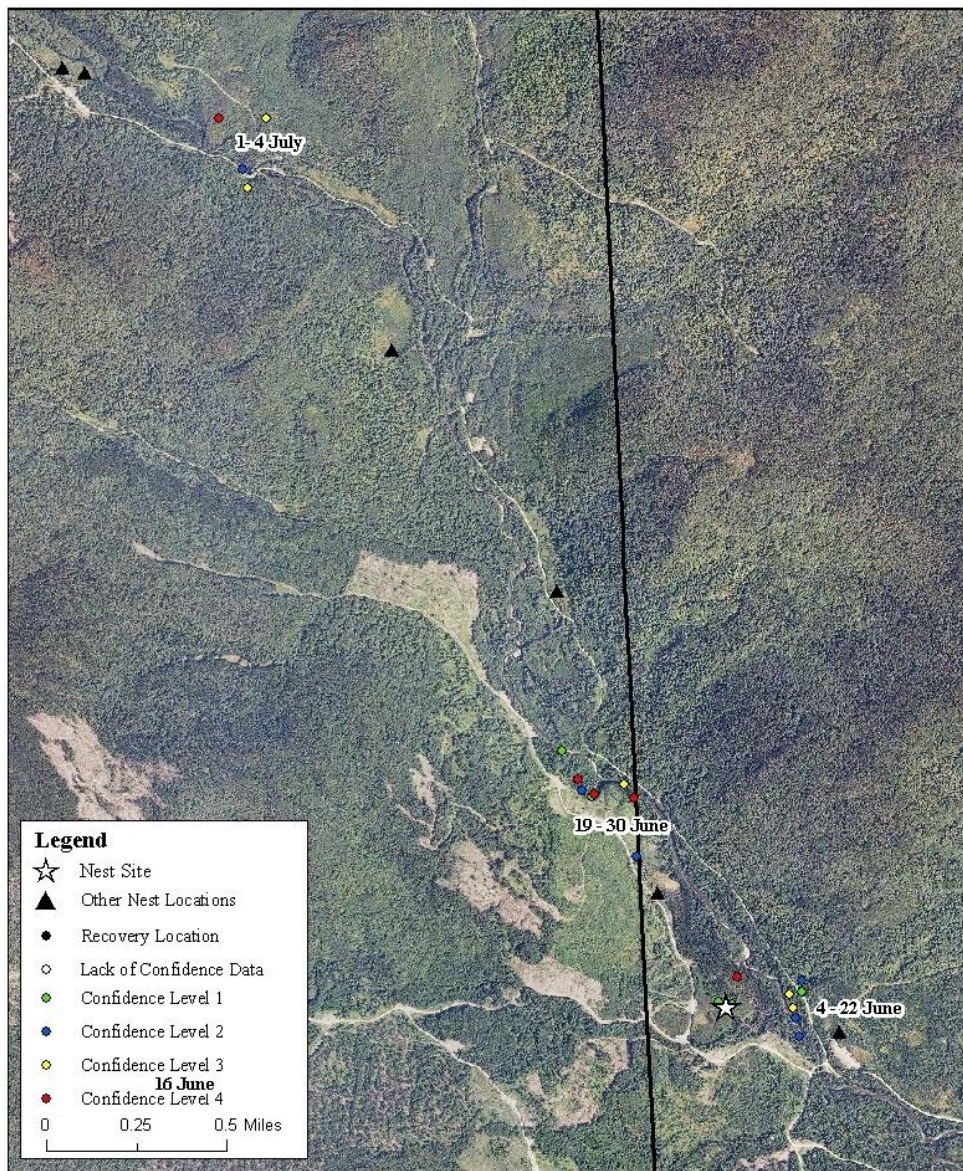


2011 RUBL Locations for Corser Brook, Frequency 0.392

Map created by NH Audubon, October, 2011

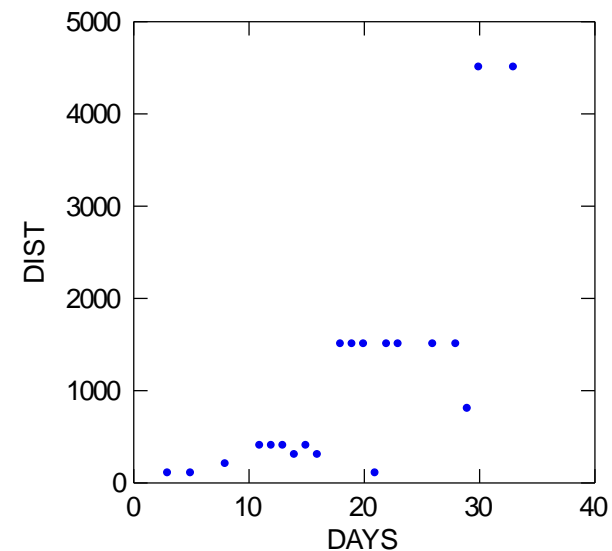
Hatch year  
42 observations  
53 days  
 $R=0.857$





2011 RUBL Locations for Dixie Brook, Frequency 1.290

Map created by NH Audubon, October, 2011



Hatch year  
20 observations  
33 days  
 $R=0.782$



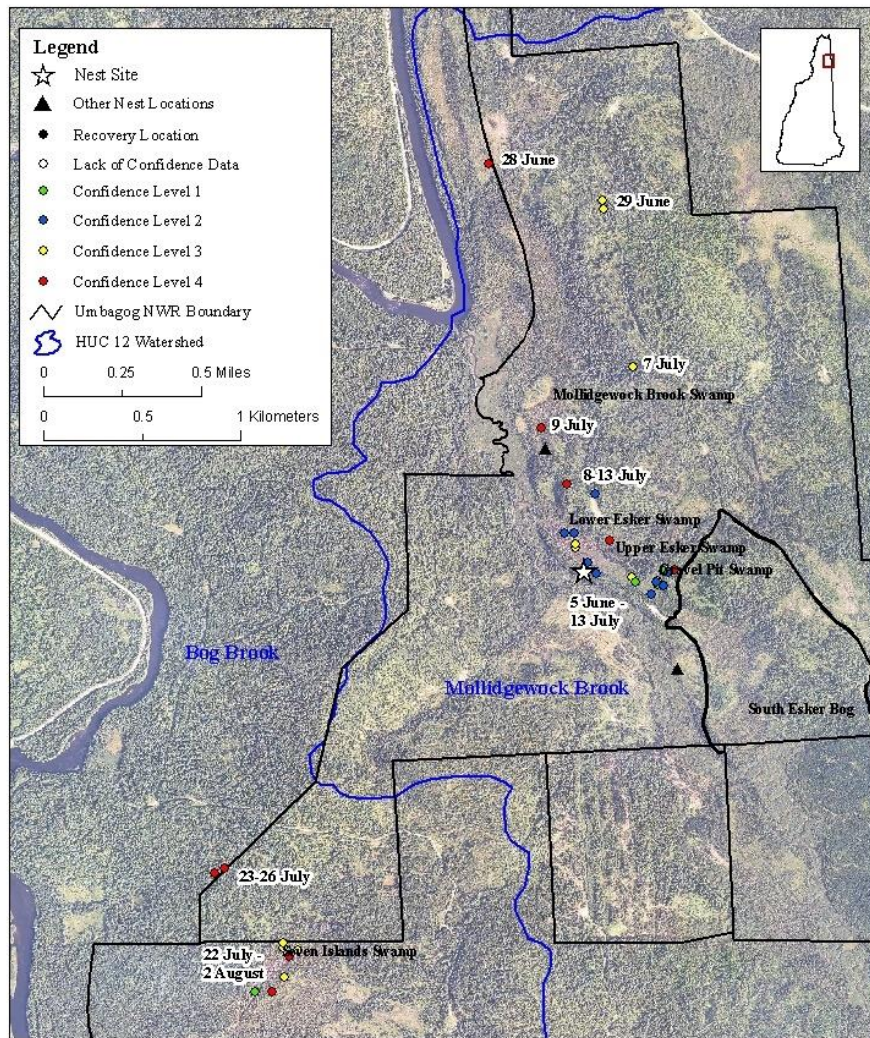
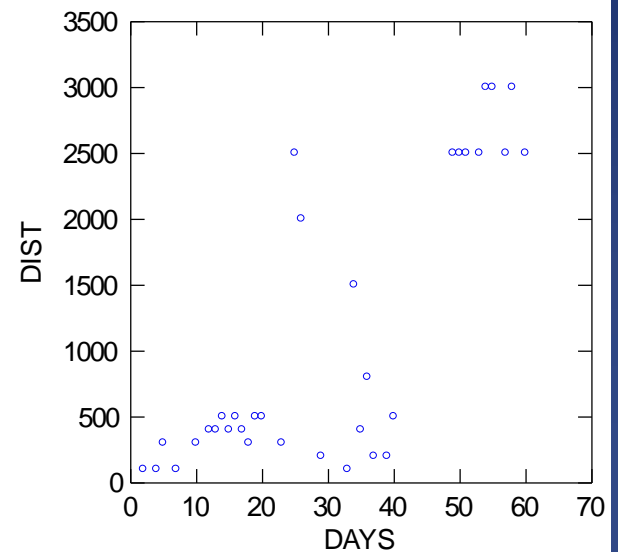


Figure 11. Locations for Snowmobile Bridge Hatch Year (151.260), 5 June - 2 August 2011



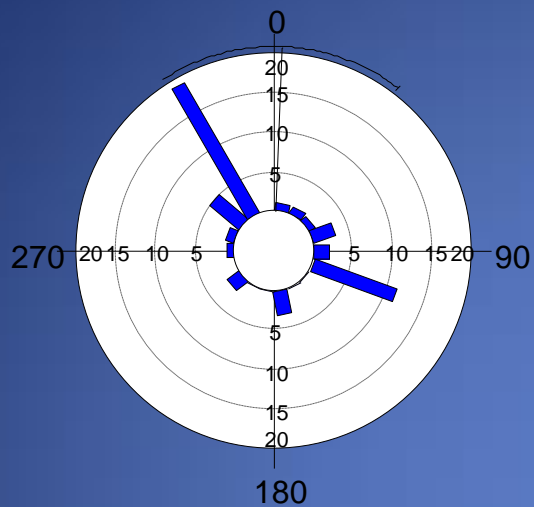
Map created by NH Audubon, January, 2012



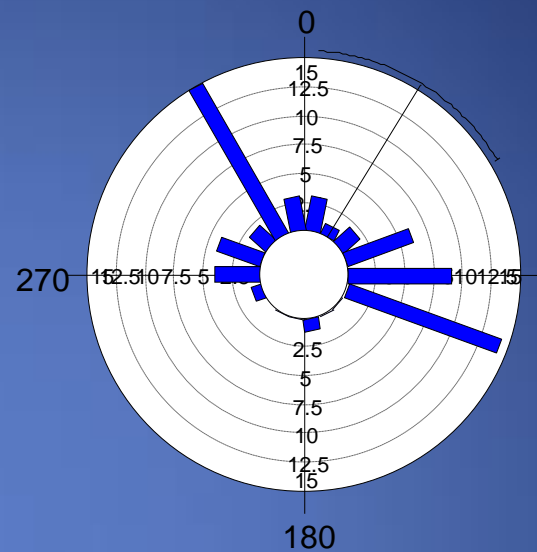
Hatch year  
34 observations  
60 days  
 $R=0.707$



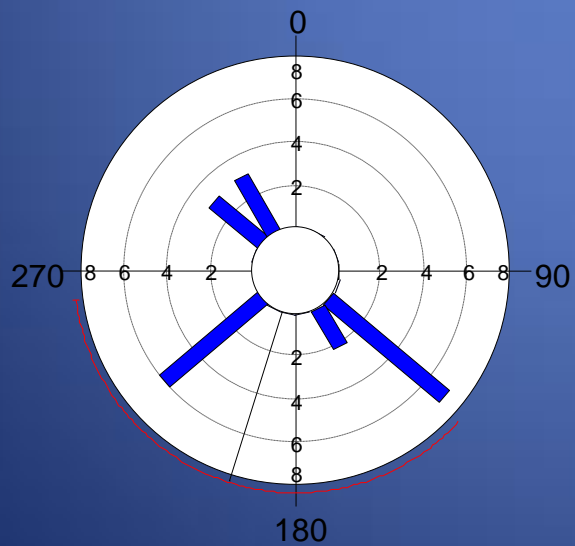
Dixie male 2012



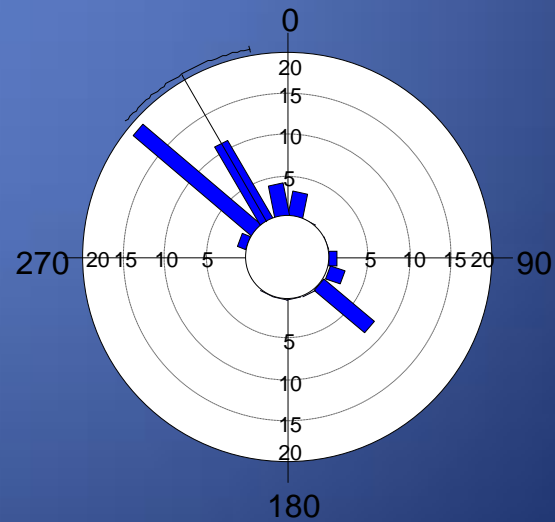
Dixie female 2012



Mile 14 male a 2012



Mile 14 Male b 2012



# Recording Receiver Data

- Equipment:
  - ATS 4500SD
  - 12-volt marine battery
  - two 6-prong yagi antennas





## Location

knoll in clearcut along river valley

8 known territories within 4 miles

Known area of post-breeding activity

## Time frame

27 June – 28 August



# Recording Receiver Data

Year

Antenna

Day

Frequency

Hour

Signal strength

Minute

Pulse rate

Pulses received

Number of matches



# Data analysis

- Eliminated all data points with  $PPM < SPR-5$  or  $PPM > SPR+5$  and number of mismatches  $(NNN-MMM) > 3$
- Determined detections within each hour for each day
- Used Oriana circular statistics software to create histograms for hours with 0 detections, 6 or more detections, and 1-2 detections

# RESULTS

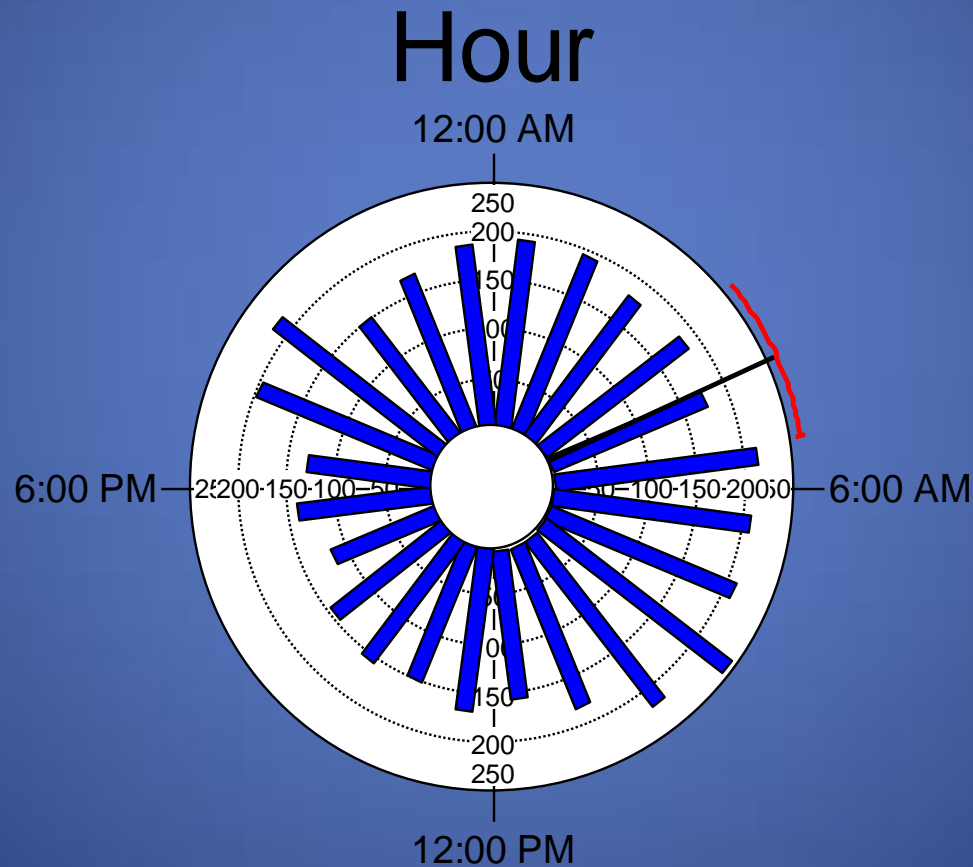
46,440 data points  
(1-3 per detection)  
12 individuals



# Frequency 150.270

## 2011 Recording Receiver

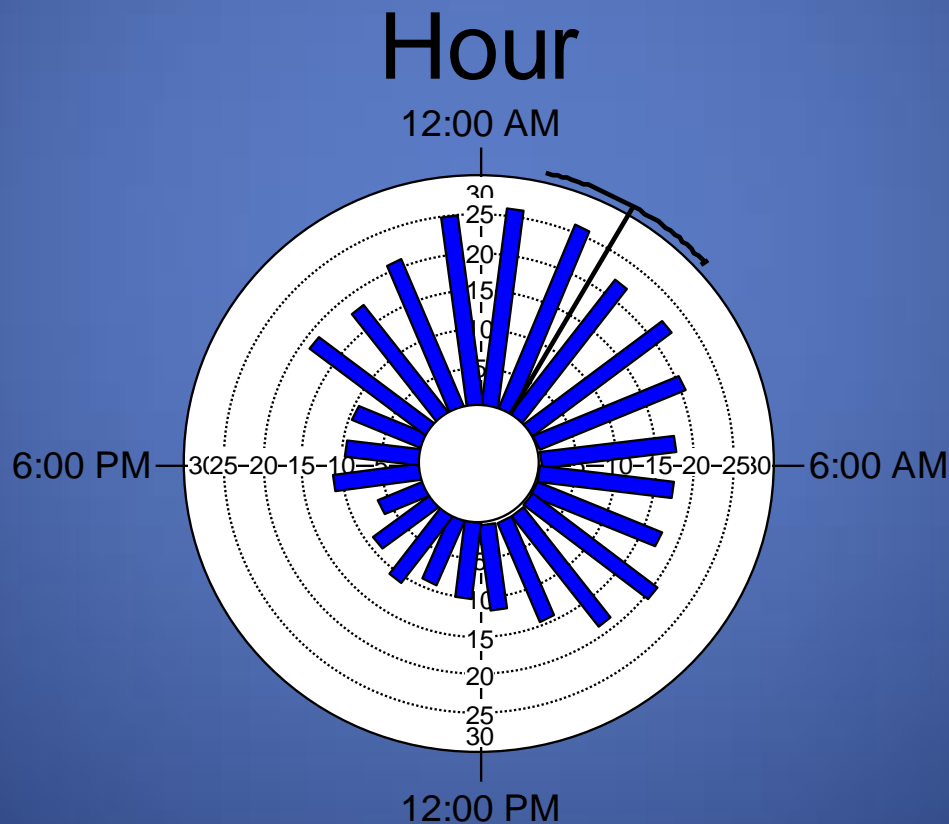
### All Detections



# Frequency 150.270

## 2011 Recording Receiver

### 6+ Detections

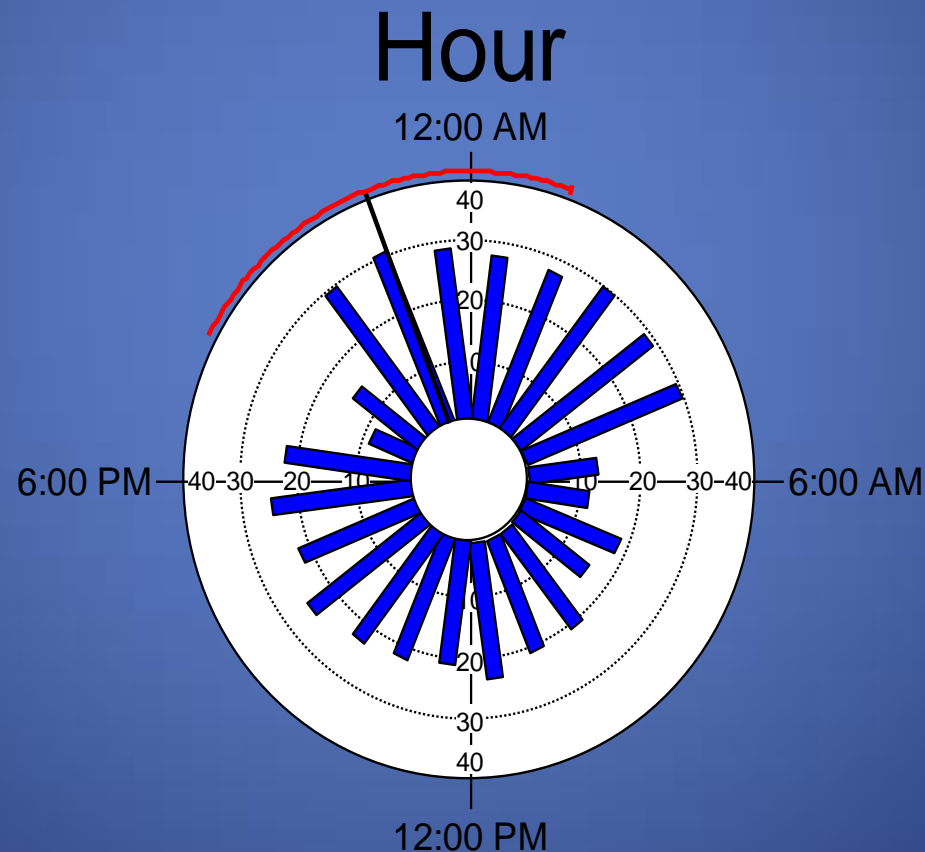




# Frequency 150.270

## 2011 Recording Receiver

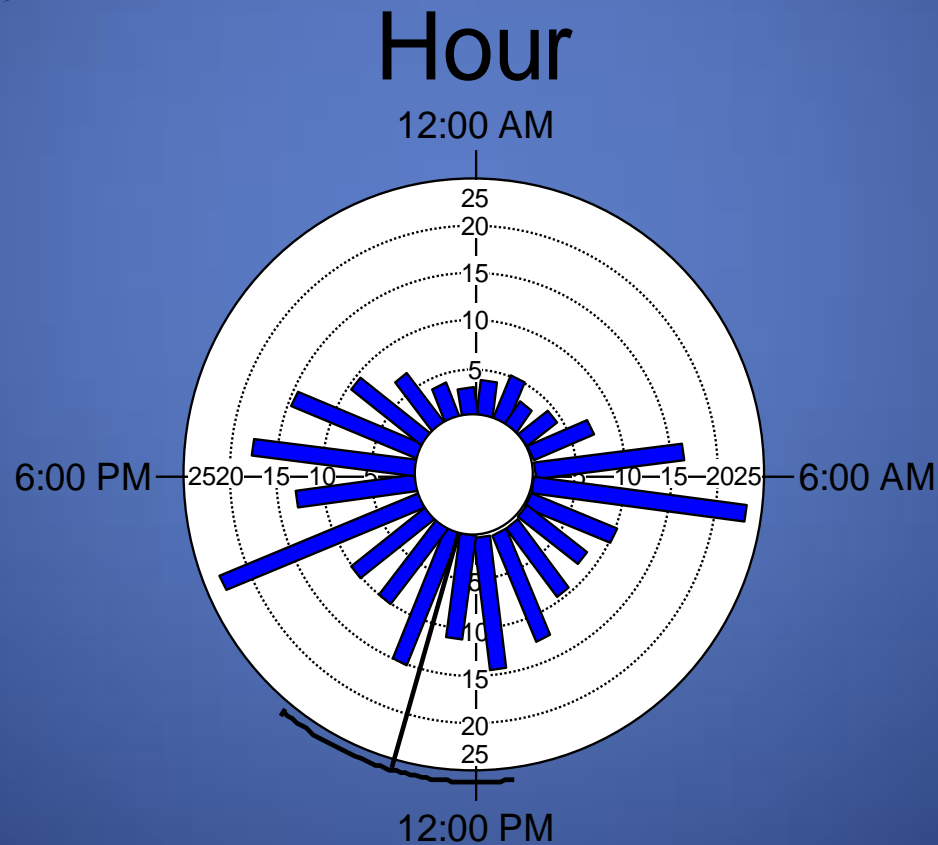
### 0 Detections



# Frequency 150.270

## 2011 Recording Receiver

### 1-2 Detections





# What conditions support deployment of a recording receiver

- Multiple nests within x to provide a source of birds for telemetry
- Linear water feature that concentrates foraging activity
- Moderate to high topographic relief to concentrate movement

# What can we learn from recording receiver data?

- Insights into detectability issues
- Insights into daily activity patterns
- Insights into timing of predation events
- Insights into timing of post-breeding movements and concentration