Greater Sage-Grouse (Centrocercus urophasianus)



Background

- North Americas largest grouse species
- Sagebrush obligate
- Umbrella species
- Current range
- Current status ("warranted but precluded")



What is a lek?



Greater Sage-Grouse Monitoring Project for the Powder River Basin



Big Horn Environmental Consultants Sheridan, Wyoming

Project Goals

- Annually radio-mark up to 100 female sage-grouse
- Routine monitoring to determine movements from leks, identify nest and brood-rearing areas and record mortality

Project Goals

Frequent monitoring during WNv season

• Gather pertinent information including; nest fate, brood success, hen survival, etc

Project Goals

• Assess response of sage-grouse to reduction of CBNG infrastructure

- Power lines
- Reservoirs
- -Human Visitations
- Acres Disturbed

Sage-Grouse Capture Season

 Sage-grouse breeding area=lek

 Capture hens from 6 different leks





Trapping Methods





Rocket-Net

CODA Netlauncher

Handling and Processing

- Attach 21.6g neck
 mounted transmitters
- Individually numbered leg bands
- Age by primary shape, color and wear
- Obtain blood and feather samples for genetics, serum separated to test for WNv antibodies



Nesting Season

- Locate hen on nest by triangulation
- 2 consecutive visits confirms nest
- Monitor every 2-6 days
- Successful nest is ≥ 1 hatched egg



Brood Rearing Season

- Locate by triangulating collared hen
- Monitored every 3-6 d until 35 d post-hatch
- Brood counts at 35 d
- Successful broods ≥ 1 chick



West Nile virus (WNv)

- First detected in SAGR in PRB in 2003
- Cx. tarsalis
- Spring precip. and warm weather



Adult Mosquito Sampling



- Sample for adult mosquitoes with the direction of Dr. Johnson of MSU-Bozeman
- Samples are submitted to Dr. Johnson's lab for ID

Winter Monitoring



- Winter habitat use
- Flock size
- Flock composition
- Seasonal migrations

Sage-Grouse Mortalities



- Predation
- Bacteria
- Vehicle collision
- Power line collision
- Fence collision
- WNv
- Undetermined cause

Predation

- Relationship between sage-grouse and lagomorph population cycles.
 - Tularemia outbreak causing predators to switch from rabbits to other prey sources ("Prey Switching").
- Anthropogenic influences on predators.
 - Roads, structures, culverts, power lines, stock ponds.
- Water availability influencing "new comer predators".

Range Conditions

- Grazing
- Grasshoppers
- Drought

