

Life on the Edge

Establishing vibrant densities of pheasant and grey partridge on a modern farm

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Enchant Project

Increase densities of grey partridge
and pheasant

Increase biodiversity

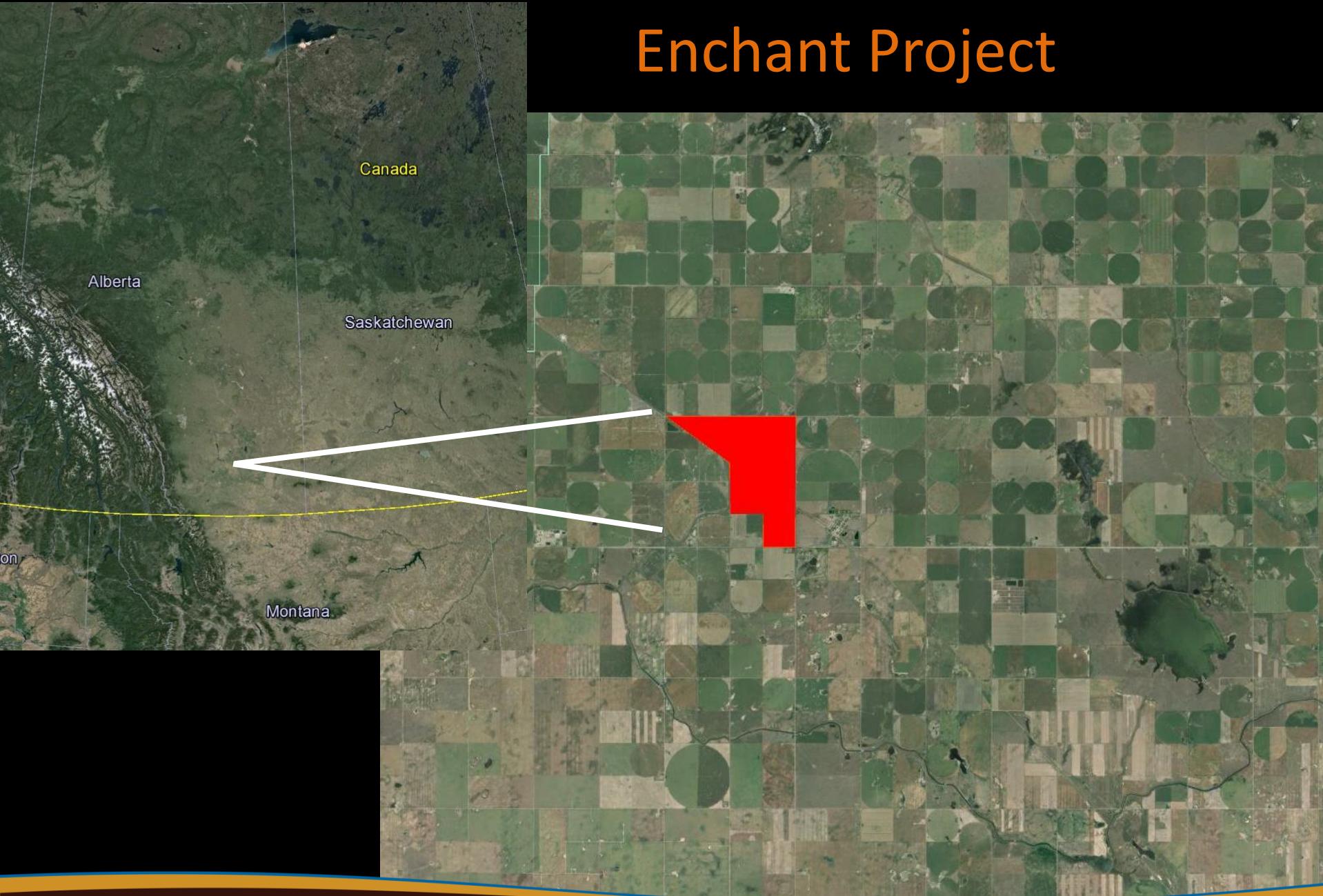
Determine habitat enhancements
needed

Test harvest targets

Farm profitability



Enchant Project



Highlights today

1. Creating habitat within the farm
2. Predator management approach
3. Harvest strategy
4. Trialing approaches to establish Pheasants

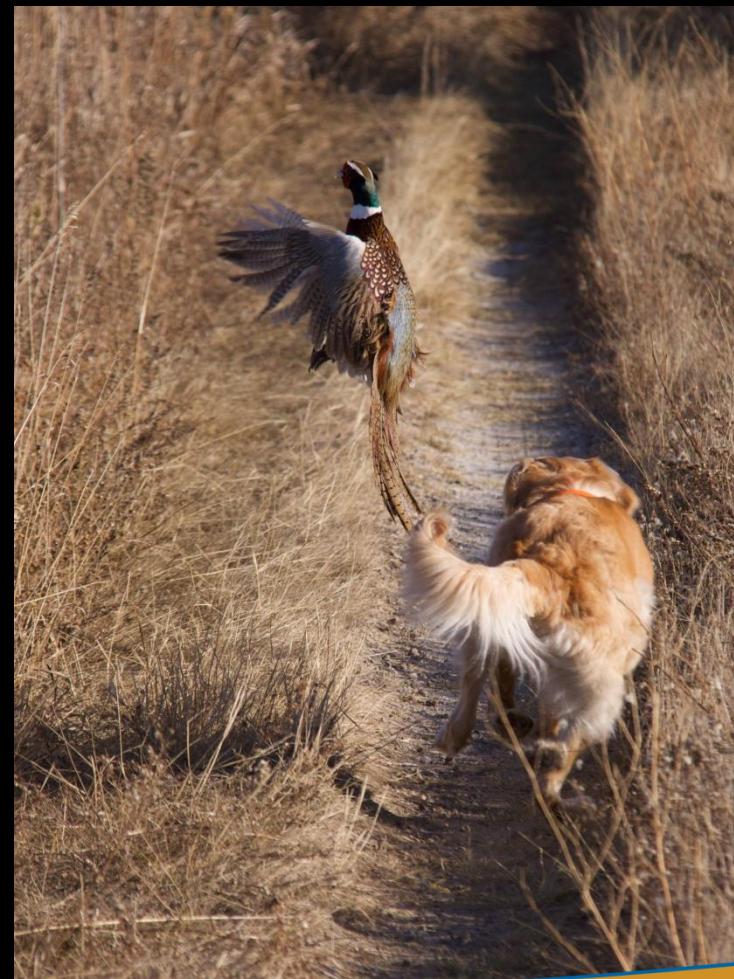


What's changed?

Intensified farming

Herbicides and pesticides

Predator community change?



Pheasants and grey partridge ~ 1908

First hunting season – 1930s



Reapers

Pre-WWII

stooks and threshing



Alberta - Vana - east of Laredo F-85-1-5 #37

Post WW11 - modernization

Reaper, stooks, and
threshing

“combined”

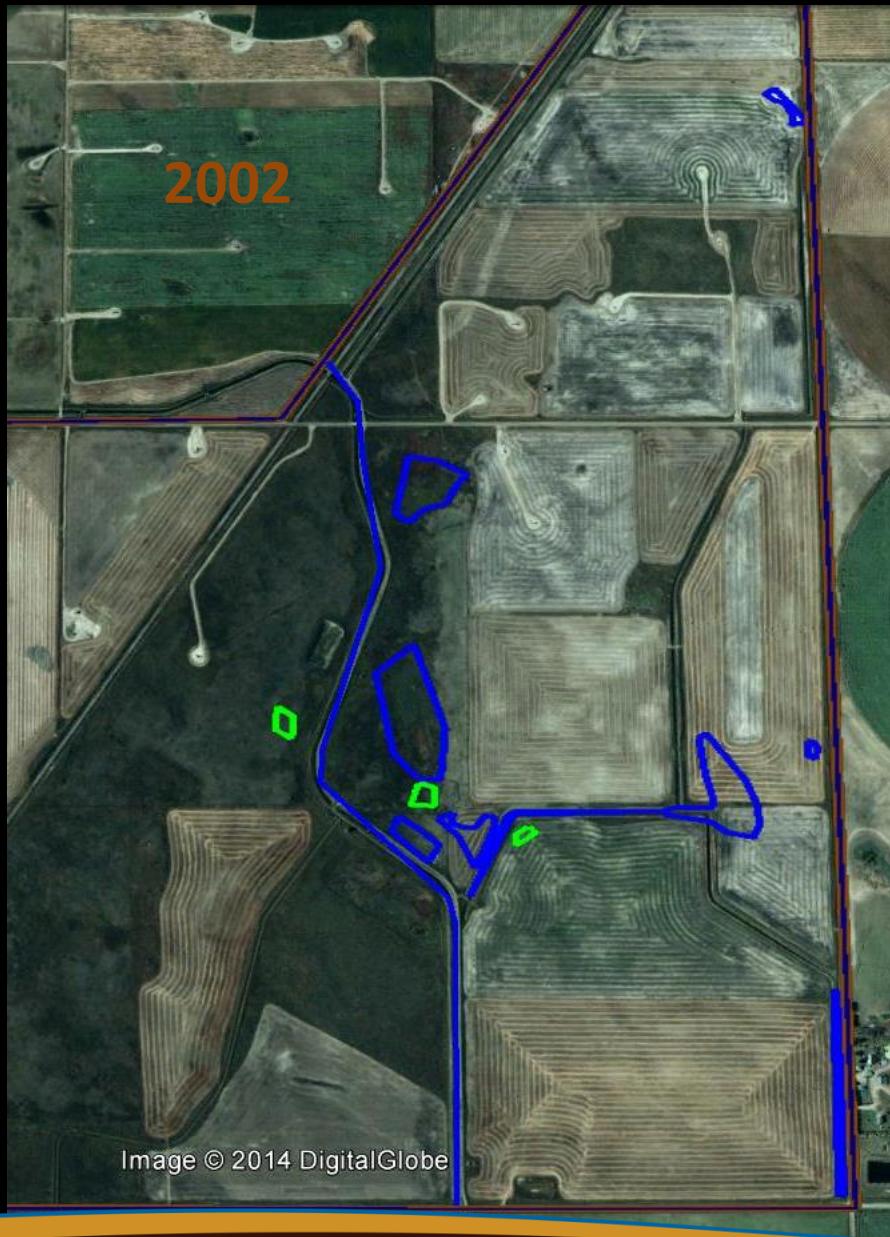


Modern methods

minimize risk - optimize yield - save time



background



Key habitat needs

Edge habitat

Nest habitat (residual grasses)

Tall cover (shrub or sorghum/millet)

Chick mix (insects)



Improve nest success

Desirable territories

Chick survival



Territory habitat

Create territory habitat

13 km existing

19 km to be created



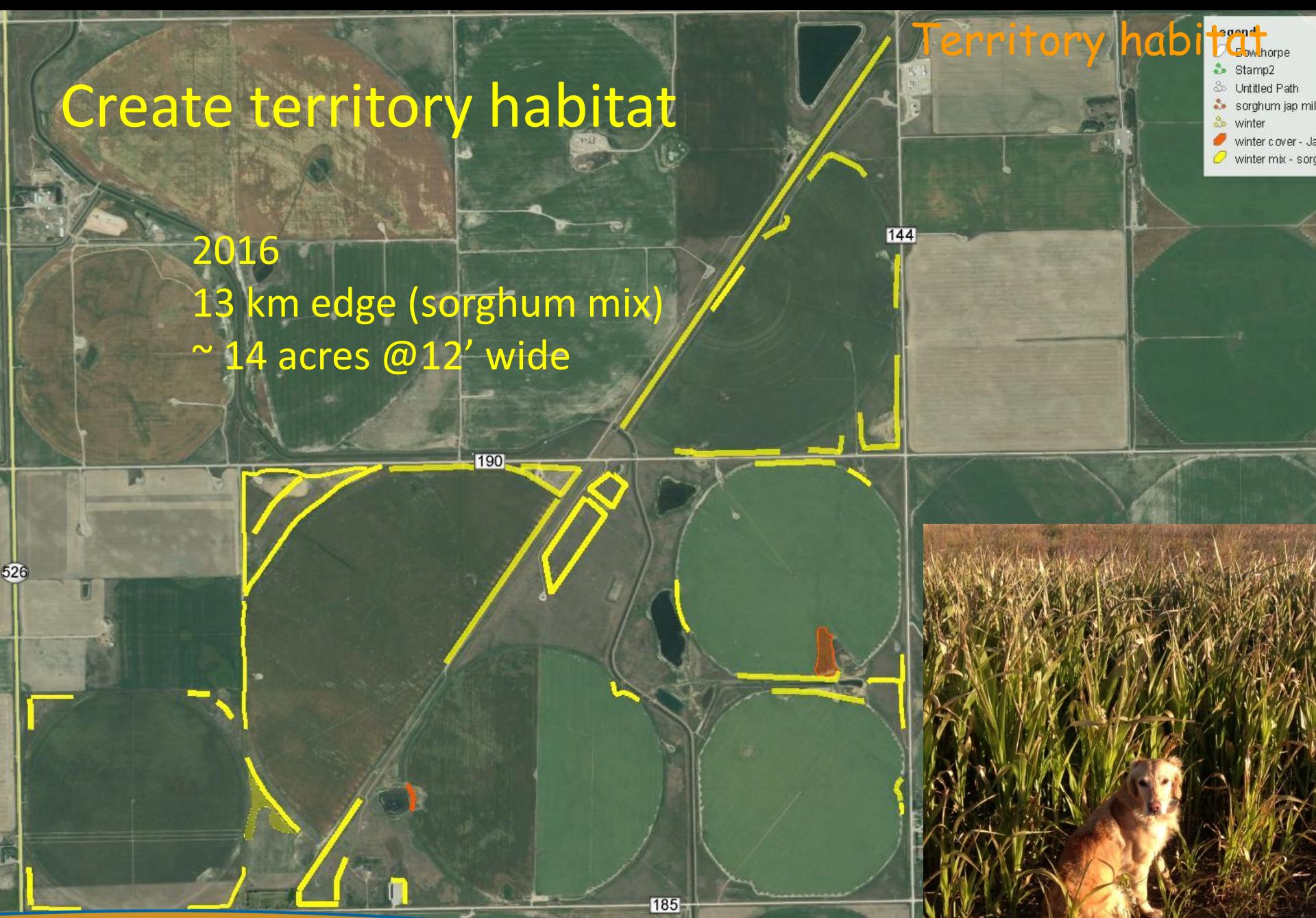
Territory habitat

Create territory habitat

2016

13 km edge (sorghum mix)

~ 14 acres @12' wide



Territory habitat

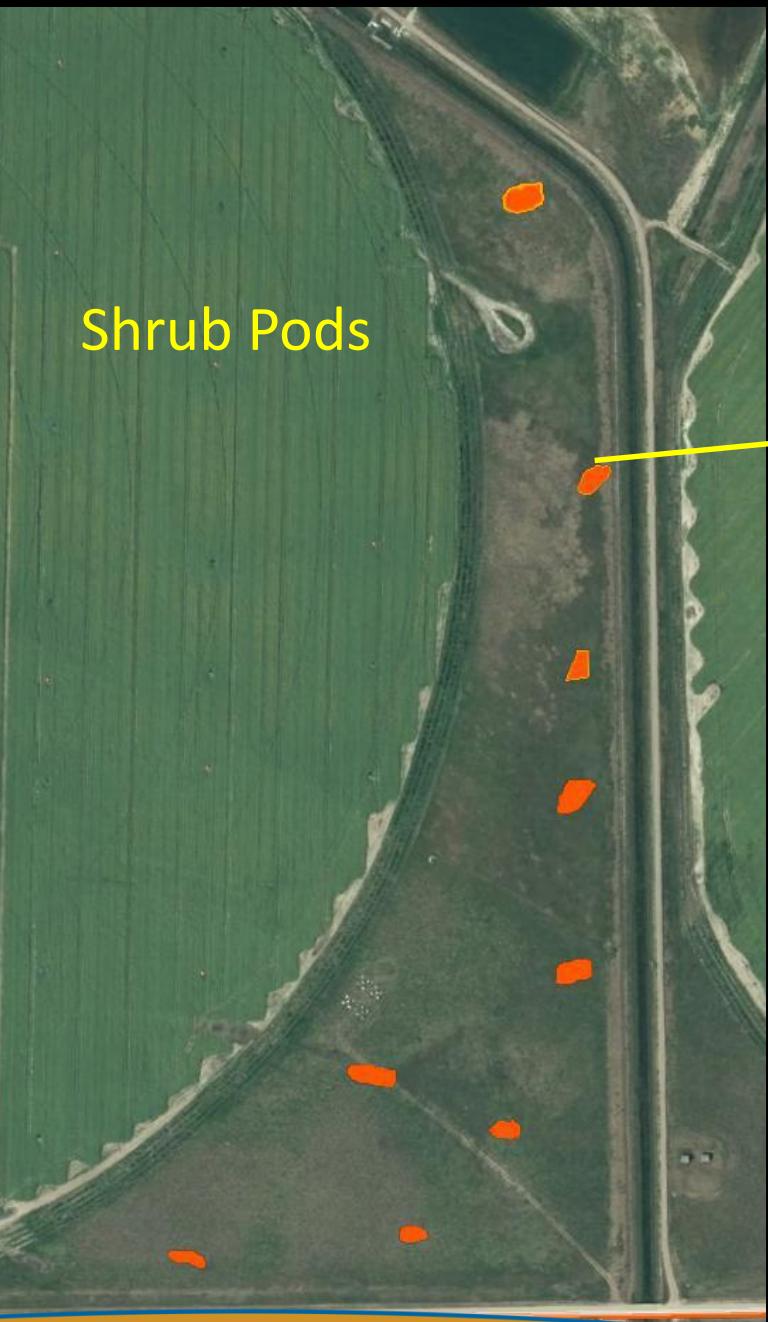
Shrub Pods vs Shrub Rows

- shrubs/winter mix
- brood mix
- grass nest cover



Territory habitat

Shrub Pods



Shrubs

sorghum
Mix
(5 yrs)

Chick mix

ACA: Brood Rearing M

15% Shockwave BR Alfalfa

15% Purple Prairie Clover

20% Tyndal Triticale

10% Alsike Clover

20% Sainfoin

10% Tom Russian Wildrye

10% Cicer Milkvetch

Net Weight 25kg

Chick habitat

Chick survival

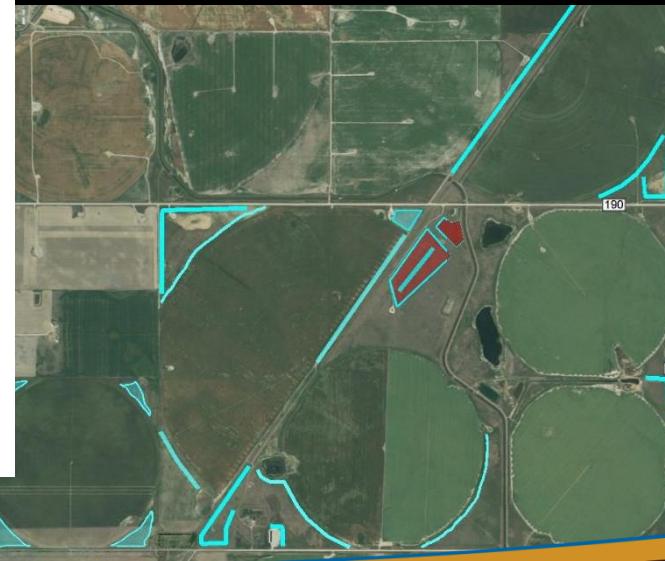
7.5 km chick mix - strips
~ 7 acres if 12' wide

CHICK SURVIVAL

81



Plate VII. Two chicks from the same brood used in feeding trials at Imperial College.
The chick fed with insects is shown right.



Within crop treatments

6 m crop standing

6 m chemical reduced



Chick survival



Predator management

Active vs passive



Passive

Top predators – guard duty

Great horned owl & Coyote

Reduce competition and control other species

mink	magpie
skunk	merlin
raccoon	red-tailed hawk
crow	northern harrier



Harvest strategy

Main steps

1. Spring count - adults
2. Fall count - broods
 - sub-sample - brood size
3. Estimate target density next spring
4. Harvest surplus (~ max 20%)

Partridge population goals

Harvest strategy

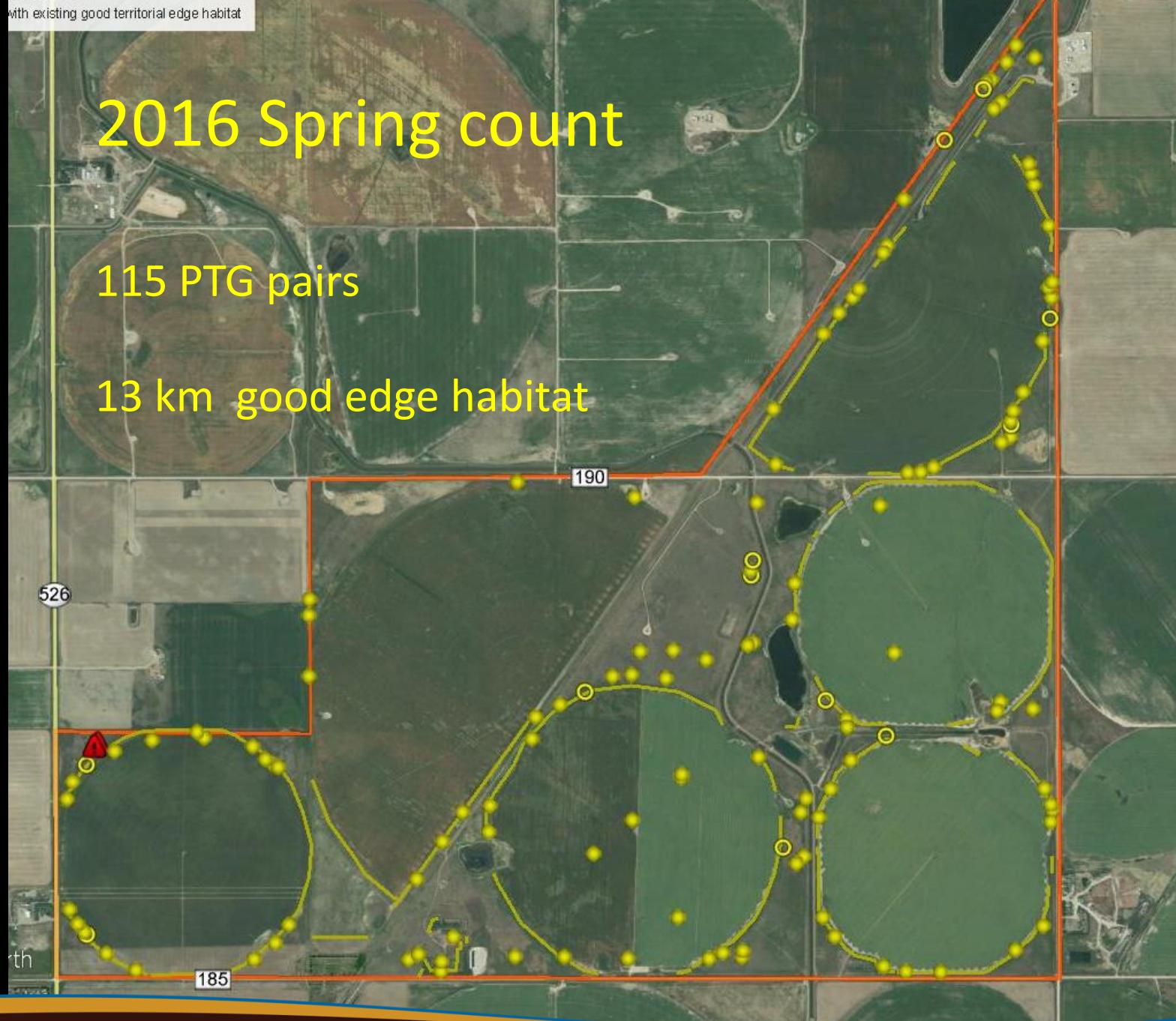
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Spring Pair	55	115	187	266	317	377
Pair km2	10	22	34	50	60	71
Fall count		775	1250	1750	2150	2500
Harvest 20% max		0	100	360	430	500
Add edge Habitat			13 km	6 km	6 km	
Add chick mix			7.5 km	TBD	TBD	

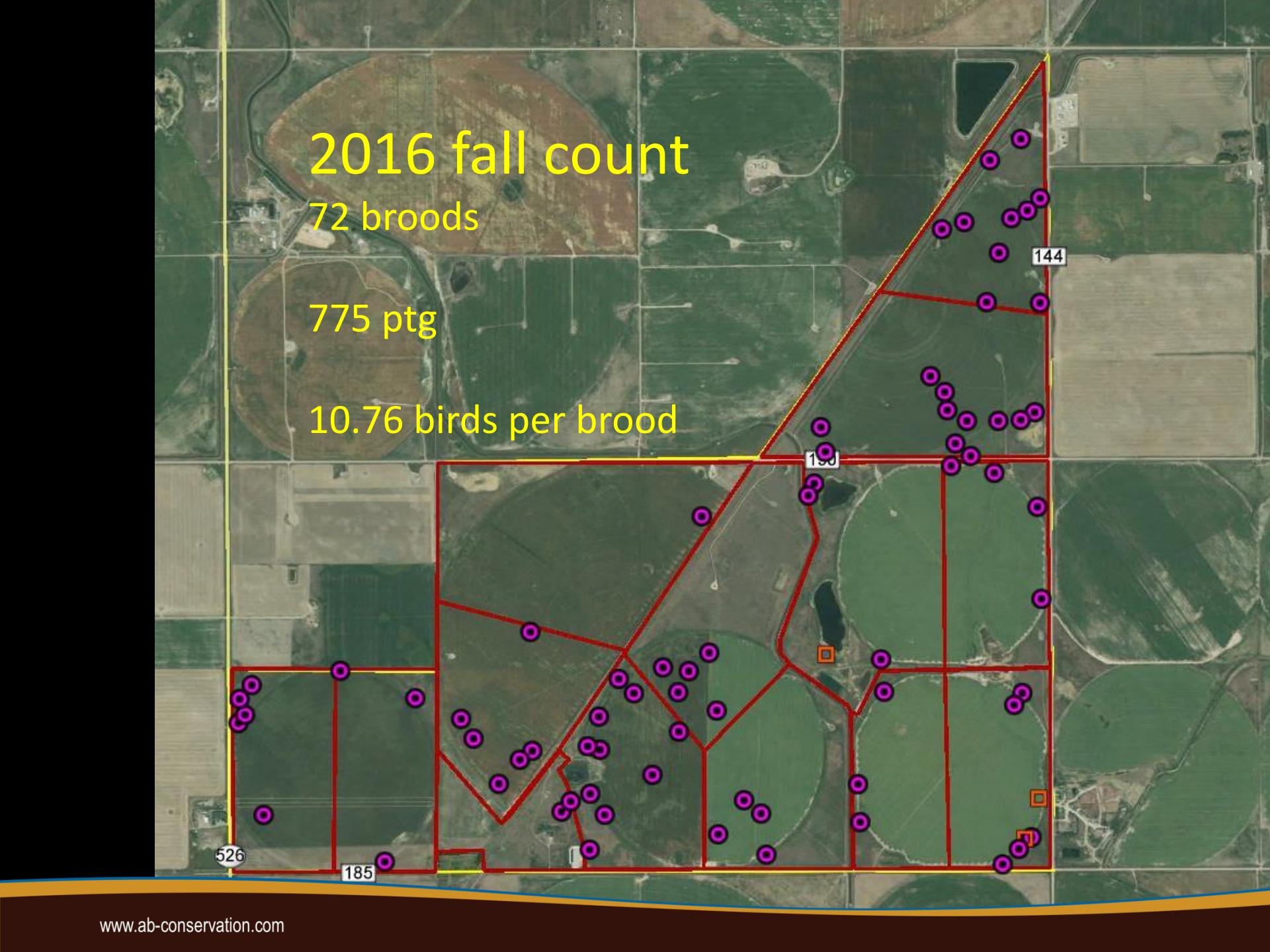
with existing good territorial edge habitat

2016 Spring count

115 PTG pairs

13 km good edge habitat





2016 fall count

72 broods

775 ptg

10.76 birds per brood

Establish pheasants

1. Hard release - 20 weeks

2. Soft release – 7-10 weeks
 - a) Small pens
 - b) Large pen



Establish pheasants

Small pen technique

7 weeks



Establish Pheasants

Large pen technique

7 weeks



Pheasant Survival

Hard release

Small pen

Large pen

Enchant Project

Haggins Family
Stamp Family
Alberta Conservation Association

