

Improving survival & performance of released pheasants

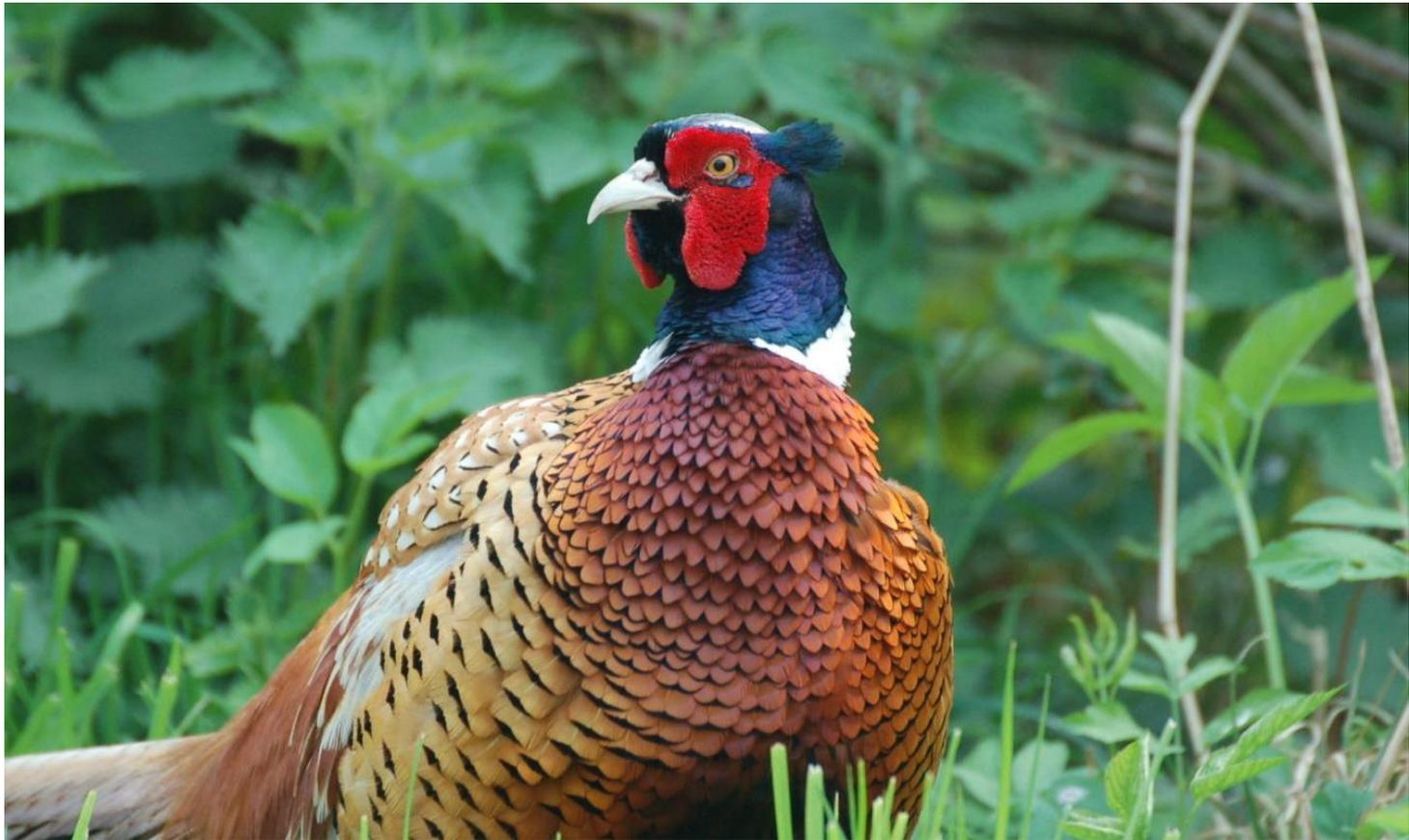
Dr Roger Draycott

The GWCT

- **Research and Education Charity**
- **The conservation ecology of game and wildlife**
- **Game research, 60+ scientists**
- **Our predecessors go back to 1930s**



Pheasants are the most common and economically important gamebird in the UK



Pheasant hunting in the UK



Birds released in the summer for hunting in the Fall & Winter



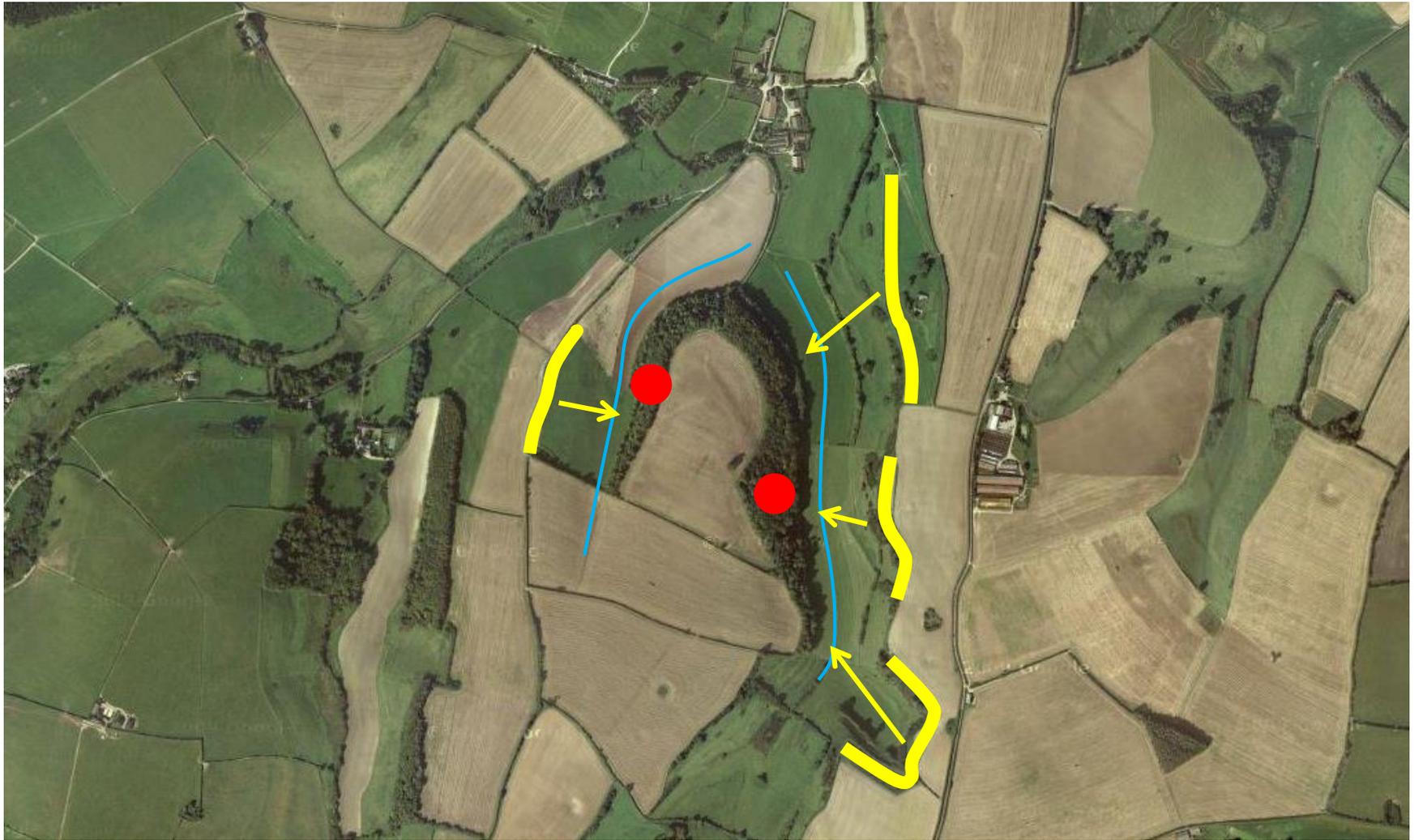


Pheasant hunting provides the motivation to manage woodlands

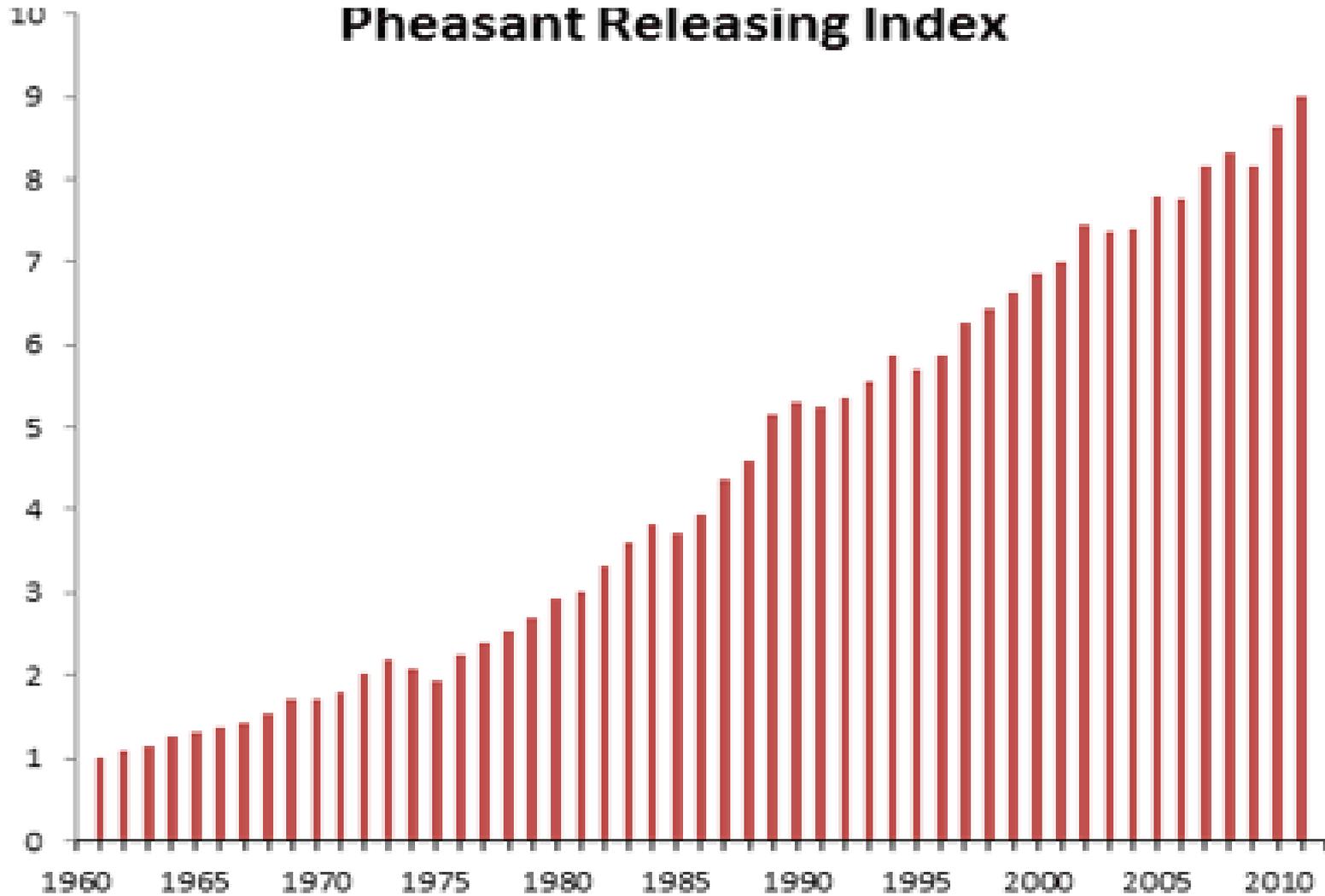


Pheasant hunting often the main reason for retaining and planting small woodlands on farmland





Pheasant Releasing Index







Game Cover Crops



Potential positive impacts of pheasant management on woodland and farmland ecology

Summary:

Management of woodland for pheasant shooting can benefit other woodland birds

Creation of rides and skylighting will increase light reaching understorey, good for butterflies and other wild pollinators

Accompanying game crops attractive to farmland and woodland birds



Negative Impacts of released birds ?

Releases can effect flora and soils in and around release and feed points

Impacts on wild pheasants?

Increasing numbers of generalist predators?

Impacts on invertebrates?



Fate of released pheasants July – March on large professionally managed shoots

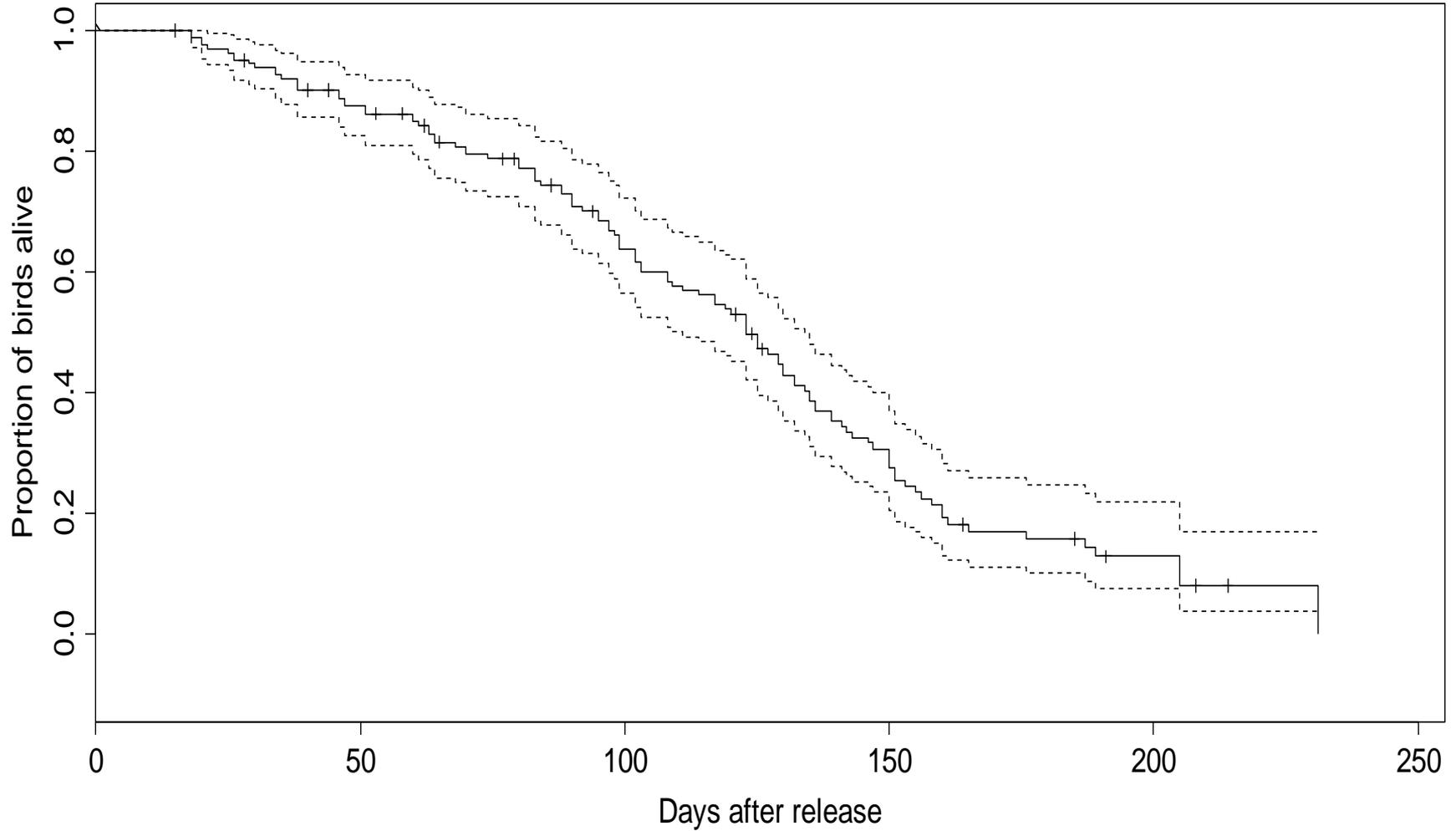
Results from 385 radio-tagged birds on 6 estates over 3 years

| Fate | Number | | Estimated Percentage* |
|------------------------|---------------|--|------------------------------|
| Shot on estate | 148 | | 31 |
| Shot off estate | 25 | | 5 |
| Predated | 80 | | 19 |
| Survived | 49 | | 16 |
| Early pen death | 12 | | 3 |
| Scavenged | 44 | | 15 |
| Unknown/other | 27 | | 11 |
| Total | 486 | | 100 |

* Taking account of lost or failed radio-tags

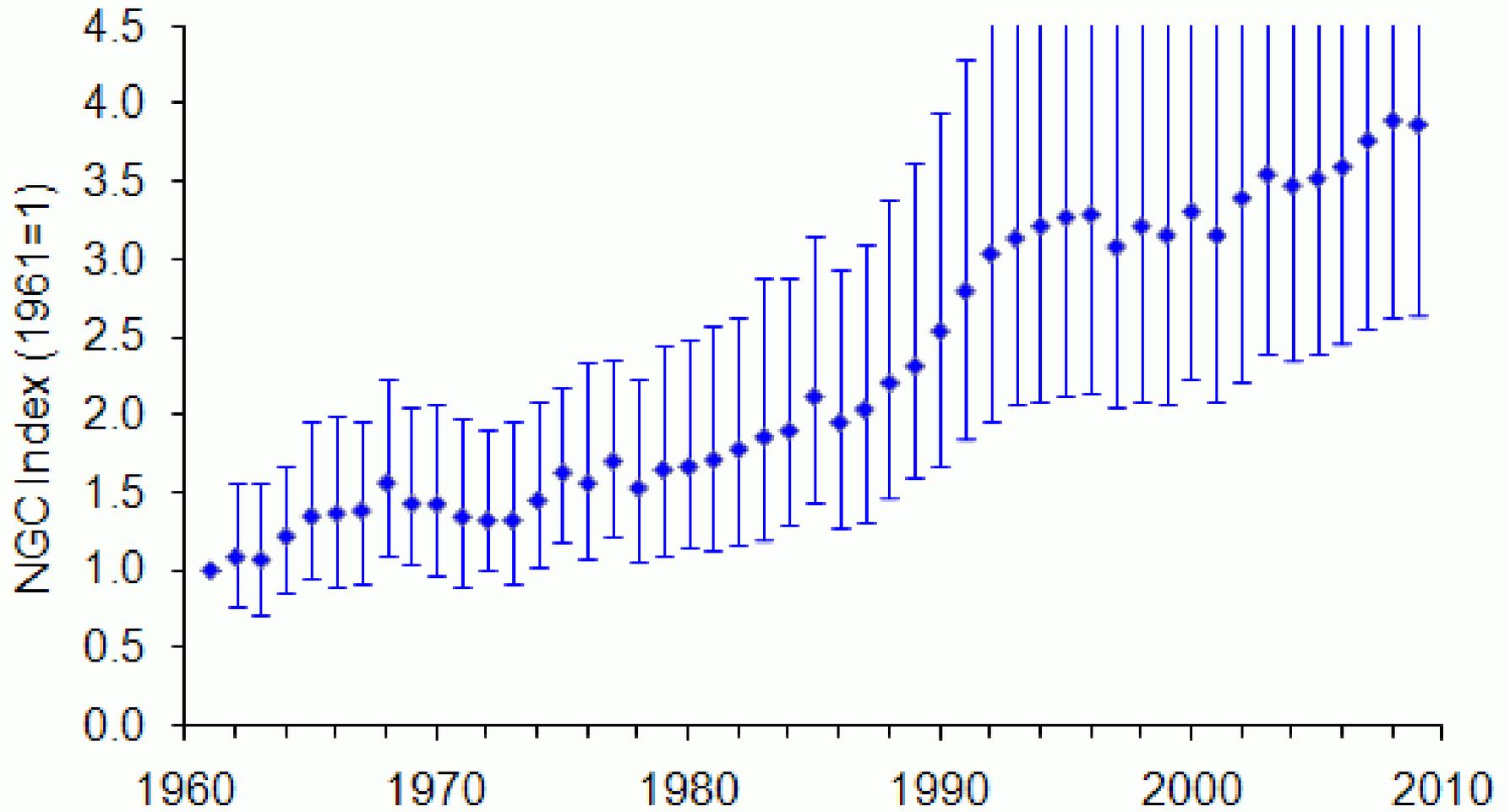
Survival - Six sites, three years (average)

Survivorship in year 1





Fox bag records – National Gamebag Census





Release Pen Habitat

- 1/3 Open sun
- 1/3 Low escape cover
- 1/3 Low roosting



Husbandry

Feeding regime – enough feeders?

What to feed?

Drinkers - are there sufficient?

Hygiene

Medication?

Date of release

Age of release

Wing clip or not?

Good release pen habitat



Poor release pen habitat

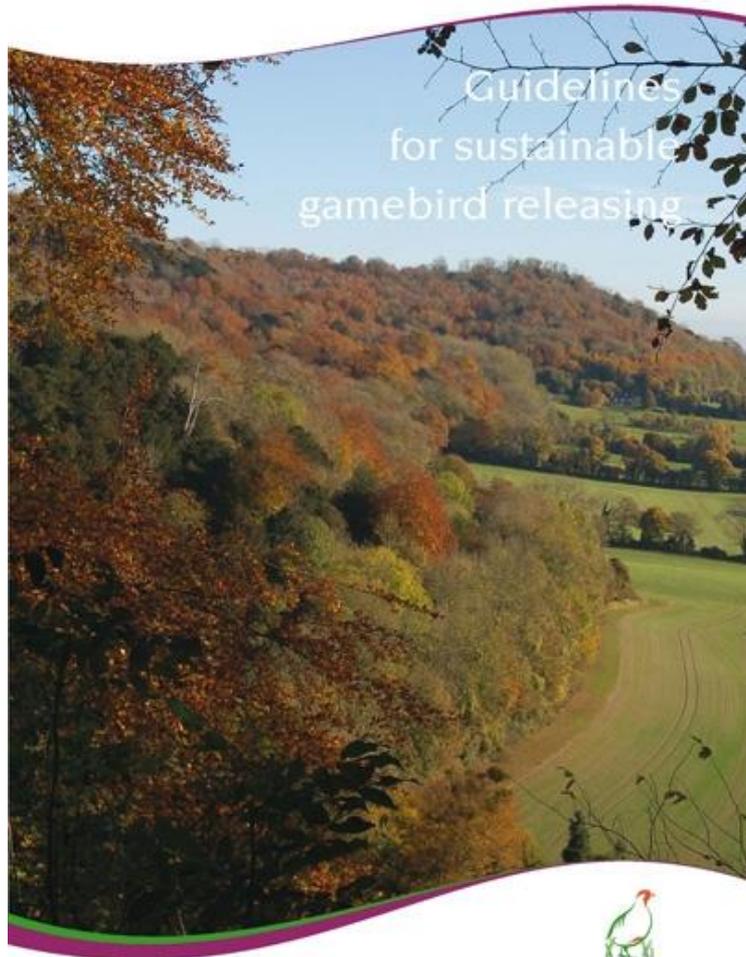


Improve the habitat – Improve the survival





Science-based Advisory guidelines



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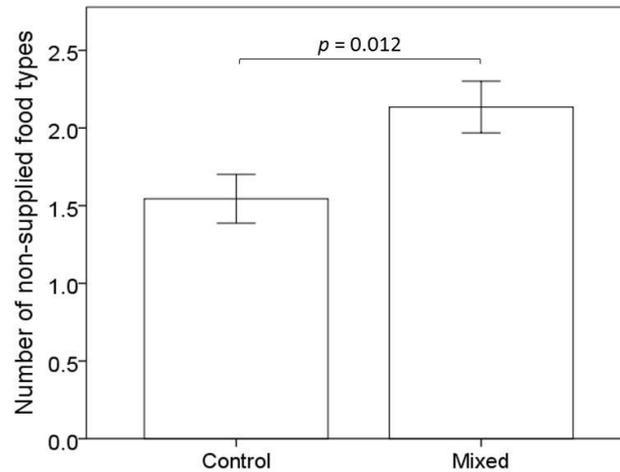
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Rearing pheasants better adapted to life in the wild

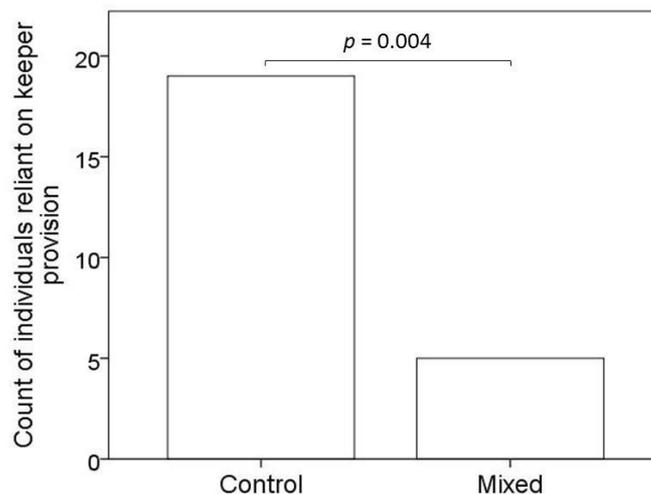
- Experiments:
- Can manipulating diets of chicks influence foraging efficiency in poults and adults?
- Can access to perches in rearing pens improve behaviour and survival post-release?



Does natural diet during rearing affect diet after release?



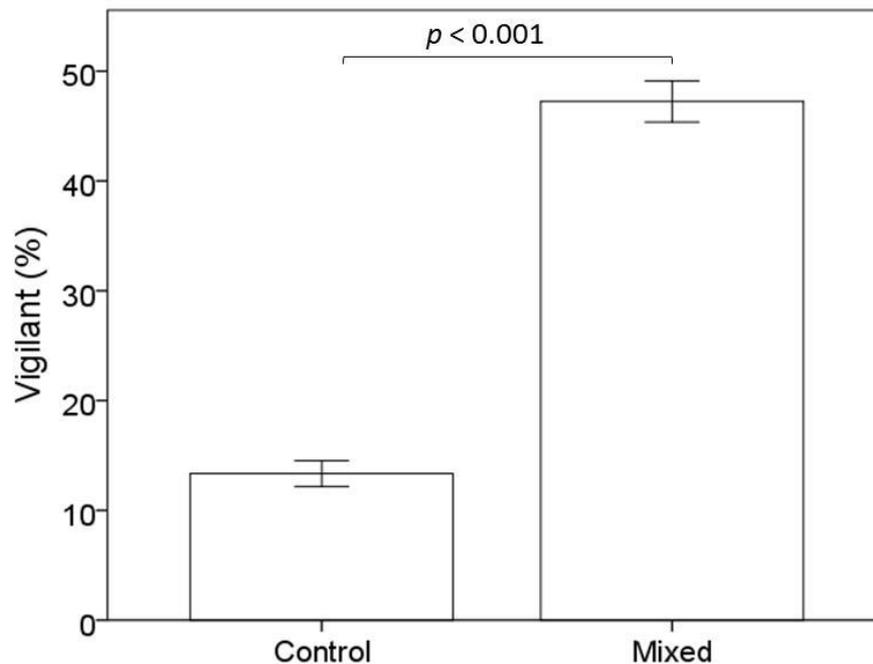
Birds reared with mixed diet had a more diverse crop sample



Birds reared with the controlled diet were more reliant on supplementary feeding



When a bird is not foraging what is it doing?



- Vigilance levels increase in birds reared with a mixed diet
- Greater vigilance = better ability at detecting and avoiding predators.



Roosting behaviour

- Roosting behaviour is an anti-predation behaviour
 - Fox is biggest predator for pheasants
- Mother prompt chick perching in the wild at around 3 weeks.
- Current modern rearing regimes preclude perches



Methods and Predictions: Quickly

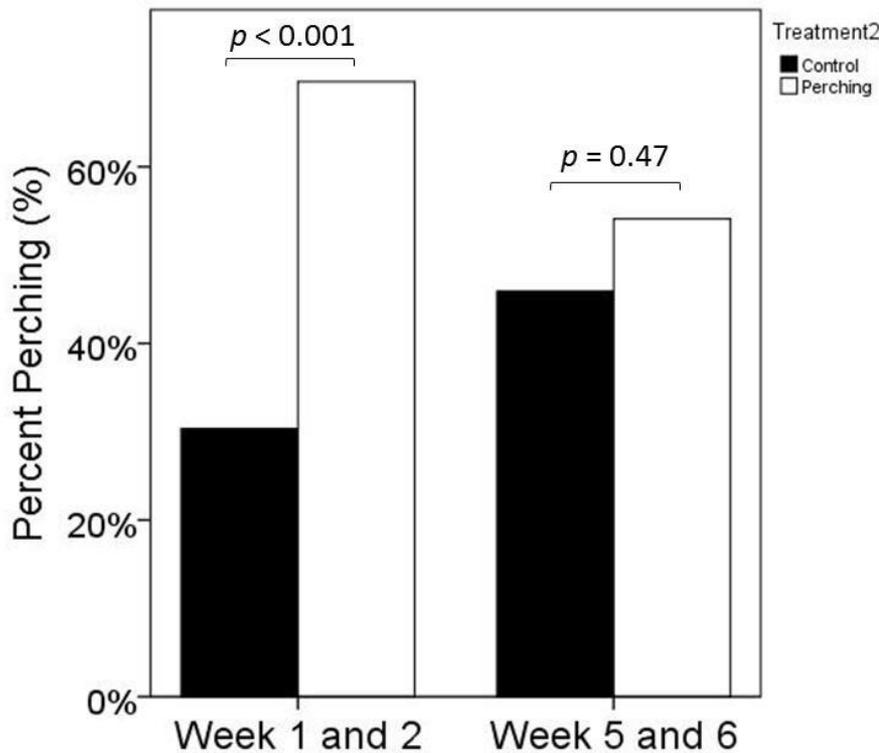
- Reared pheasants for 6 weeks differing in access to:
 - Access to Perches
 - No access to perches: current rearing regime

Having early access to perches:

- Increase propensity to perch
- Increase the physiology to reach perches and stay on them for extended periods
- Differ in brain development
- Increase spatial awareness



Does early access to perches affect the propensity to roost at night after release in the wild?



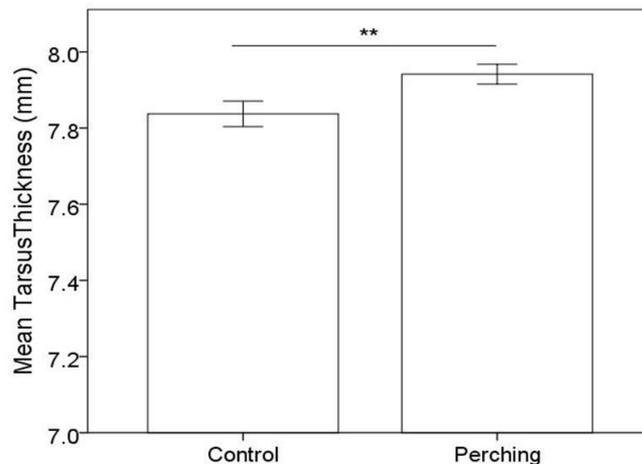
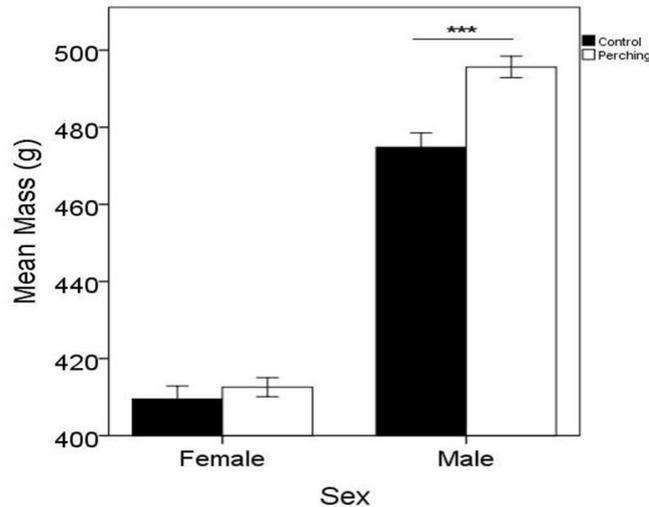
Higher proportion of birds in the perching groups roosted at night in the first 2 weeks of release.

- Roosting is an important anti-predator behaviour.

By 6 weeks there is no difference in the proportions roosting.

- In the wild the mother will promote roosting through calling.

Does early access to perches affect the physiology that better enable a bird to perch after release?



Birds reared with access to perches were heavier

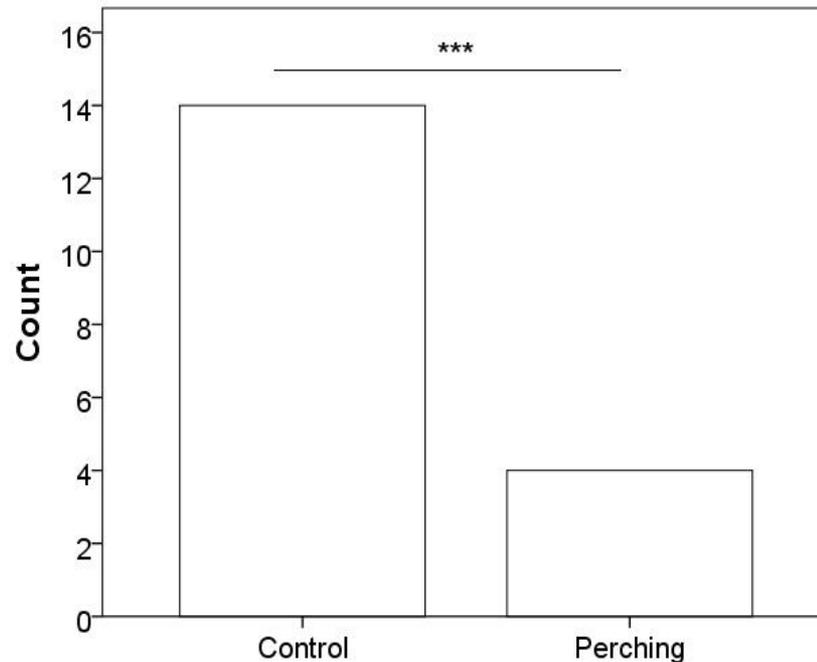
- Perching promotes flight
- Wing flapping for balance
- Influences muscle development

Birds reared with access to perches had larger tarsus thickness

- Bone size, strength and volume increases with exercise and loading
- Found in captive chickens reared with perches

Therefore upon release birds have the propensity to perch and the physiological development to get to higher perches and stay there for an extended period.

Did this affect survival?



More birds from the control groups were predated in the first 8 months after release.



Manipulations during early development influences

- Behaviour
- Physiology



Diet Complexity

- Preference
- Discrimination
- Foraging time in the wild
- Diet
- Gut morphology

Habitat Complexity

- Propensity to roost
- Physiology to allow for prolonged roosting at night

Crucially influences survival



Summary

- Husbandry, Habitat and predation control are key factors in influencing post-release survival rates and return rates
- Can we produce birds that are better adapted to life in the wild through minor modifications in the commercial rearing sector?



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