

Ketterson / Nolan Research Group Collection

This document is part of a collection that serves two purposes. First it is a public archive for data and documents resulting from evolutionary, ecological, and behavioral research conducted by the Ketterson-Nolan research group. The focus of the research is an abundant North American songbird, the dark-eyed junco, *Junco hyemalis*, and the primary sources of support have been the National Science Foundation and Indiana University. The research was conducted in collaboration with numerous colleagues and students, and the objective of this site is to preserve not only the published products of the research, but also to document the organization and people that led to the published findings. Second it is a repository for the works of Val Nolan Jr., who studied songbirds in addition to the junco: in particular the prairie warbler, *Dendroica discolor*. This site was originally compiled and organized by Eric Snajdr, Nicole Gerlach, and Ellen Ketterson.

Context Statement

This document was generated as part of a long-term biological research project on a songbird, the dark-eyed junco, conducted by the Ketterson/Nolan research group at Indiana University. For more information, please see IUScholarWorks (<https://scholarworks.iu.edu/dspace/handle/2022/7911>).

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AFTER FLEDGING

1. For the nests where we don't observe adult post-fledging behavior, we need to determine fledgling survival. We always try for survivorship curves (# alive 1 day after fledging, 2 days after fledging, 3 days after fledging, 6 days after fledging, 9 days after fledging, 14 days after fledging). However this is nearly impossible to do. The families move around a lot and you may not find them one day and then find them the next.

2. The day-14 measure is the most important, but you have to visit the territories all along in order to know where the likely places to look are on day 14. So follow Zig's sheets for recording fledgling sightings. Be sure to record what you saw ASAP, so other will not duplicate your efforts.

3. If on day 14 you find all the fledglings that you think are alive, then you can quit looking. If you have not seen one or more of them, keep going to the territories even after day 14, until you are CONVINCED that certain young are not alive. On day 21 you may quit in any case.

Use all your senses. Sound, etc. *The key to success:* Go prepared with information about band colors, so you know what leg and colors to look for. You will get only a few seconds, so preparation will make you much more effective.

4. Return to the lab and record your findings on the fledgling survival sheets. Note where you looked, how much time you spent, how sure you are of your observations, etc.

5. Be on the look out for signs of renesting. Is the female still around the fledglings? Did you see her feed young or just the male? I think that the earliest turn around is a case in which a female laid a second brood egg 8 days after the first brood fledged. But 12 to 15 days is probably more common.