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Status and Harvests of Sandhill Cranes: Mid-continent, Rocky Mountain, Lower Colorado River Valley and Eastern Populations

Kammie L. Kruse
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

James A. Dubovsky
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Thomas R. Cooper
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

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U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Status and Harvests of Sandhill Cranes

Mid-continent, Rocky Mountain, Lower Colorado River Valley and Eastern Populations

2012

Acknowledgments

This report provides population status, recruitment indices, harvest trends, and other management information for the Mid-Continent (MCP), Rocky Mountain (RMP), Lower Colorado River Valley (LCRVP), and Eastern (EP) populations of sandhill cranes. Information was compiled with the assistance of a large number of biologists from across North America. We acknowledge the contributions of: D.S. Benning, J.L. Drahota, R.C. Drewien, P.P. Thorpe, T.S. Liddick and D.L. Fronczak for conducting annual aerial population surveys; R.C. Drewien for conducting RMP productivity surveys; K.D. Richkus, K.A. Wilkins and M.H. Gendron for conducting the U.S. and Canadian Federal harvest surveys for the MCP; J.R. Bohne for compiling harvest information collected on sandhill cranes in the Pacific Flyway; M.J. Rabe for compiling information for the LCRVP; S. Kelly and D.L. Fronczak for compiling population information for the EP; G.L. Krapu and D.A. Brandt for providing preliminary results from satellite-transmittered MCP cranes; and D.E. Sharp who was the mainstay behind this report until his retirement in 2011. We especially want to recognize the support of the state and provincial biologists in the Central and Pacific Flyways for the coordination of sandhill crane hunting programs and especially the distribution of crane hunting permits and assistance in conducting of annual cooperative surveys.

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STATUS AND HARVESTS OF SANDHILL CRANES

MID-CONTINENT, ROCKY MOUNTAIN, LOWER COLORADO RIVER VALLEY and EASTERN POPULATIONS

2012

Kammie L. Kruse, Wildlife Biologist, Division of Migratory Bird Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Denver, Colorado

James A. Dubovsky, Central Flyway Representative, Division of Migratory Bird Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Denver, Colorado

Thomas R. Cooper, Migratory Shore and Upland Game Bird Biologist, Division of Migratory Bird Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bloomington, Minnesota

Abstract: Compared to increases recorded in the 1970s, annual indices to abundance of the Mid-Continent Population (MCP) of sandhill cranes have been relatively stable since the early 1980s. The spring 2012 index for sandhill cranes in the Central Platte River Valley, Nebraska, uncorrected for visibility bias, was 259,576 birds, which was significantly lower than the previous 5 years likely due to later timing of the survey period and an early spring migration. The photo-corrected, 3-year average for 2009-11 was 579,863, which is above the established population-objective range of 349,000-472,000 cranes. All Central Flyway States, except Nebraska, allowed crane hunting in portions of their States during 2011-12. An estimated 7,836 hunters participated in these seasons, which was 11% lower than the number that participated in the previous season. Hunters harvested 14,442 MCP cranes in the U.S. portion of the Central Flyway during the 2011-12 seasons, which was 23% lower than the harvest for the previous year and 1% lower than the long-term average. The retrieved harvest of MCP cranes in hunt areas outside of the Central Flyway (Arizona, Pacific Flyway portion of New Mexico, Minnesota, Alaska, Canada, and Mexico combined) was 13,205 during 2011-12. The preliminary estimate for the North American MCP sport harvest, including crippling losses, was 31,354 birds, which was a 13% decrease from the previous year's estimate. The long-term (1982-2008) trends for the MCP indicate that harvest has been increasing at a higher rate than population growth. The fall 2011 pre-migration survey for the Rocky Mountain Population (RMP) resulted in a count of 17,494 cranes. The 3-year average was 19,626 sandhill cranes, which is within the established population objective of 17,000-21,000 for the RMP. Hunting seasons during 2011-12 in portions of Arizona, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming resulted in a harvest of 1,262 RMP cranes, a 6% decrease from the previous year's harvest. The Lower Colorado River Valley Population (LCRVP) survey results indicate a slight increase from 2,415 birds in 2011 to 2,646 birds in 2012. The 3-

year average is 2,442 LCRVP cranes which is below the population objective of 2,500. The Eastern Population (EP) has rebounded from near extirpation in the late 1800s to over 30,000 cranes by 1996. As a result of this rebound and their range expansion, the Atlantic and Mississippi Flyway Councils developed a cooperative management plan for this population and criteria have been developed describing when hunting seasons can be opened. Kentucky held its first hunting season on this population in 2011-12 and harvested 50 cranes.

Introduction

The MCP of sandhill cranes, numerically the most abundant of all North American crane populations, is comprised of lesser (*Grus canadensis canadensis*) and greater (*G. c. tabida*) subspecies of sandhill cranes. A third intermediate-sized subspecies, the Canadian sandhill crane (*G. c. rowanii*), was identified in the MCP (Walkinshaw 1965); however, recent genetic investigations question the differentiation of this third subspecies (Rhymer et al. 2001, Peterson et al. 2003, Jones et al. 2005). The MCP was believed to have >500,000 individuals in the spring during the 1990s (Tacha et al.1994). The breeding range extends from northwestern Minnesota and western Quebec, then northwest through Arctic Canada, Alaska, and into eastern Siberia. The MCP wintering range includes western Oklahoma, New Mexico, southeastern Arizona, Texas, and Mexico (Fig. 1). Extensive, spring aerial surveys on major concentration areas that are corrected for observer visibility bias provide annual indices of abundance used to measure population trends. These surveys are conducted in late March, at a time when birds that wintered in Mexico, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas usually have migrated northward to spring staging areas, but before spring "break-up" conditions allow cranes to move into Canada (Benning and Johnson 1987). The MCP Cooperative Flyway Management Plan (Central, Mississippi and Pacific Flyway Councils 2006) established regulatory thresholds for changing harvest regulations that are based on an objective of maintaining sandhill crane abundances at 1982-2005 levels (i.e., spring index of 349,000–472,000 [$\bar{x}$ = 411,000 ± 15%]). Sandhill crane hunters are required to obtain either a Sandhill Crane hunting permit or register under the Harvest Information Program (HIP) to hunt MCP cranes in the U.S. portion of the Central Flyway and Minnesota in the Mississippi Flyway. The permits or HIP registration records provide the sampling frame to conduct annual harvest surveys. In Canada, the harvest survey is based on the sales of Federal Migratory Bird Hunting Permits, which are required for all crane hunters.

The RMP is comprised exclusively of greater sandhill cranes that breed in isolated river valleys, marshes, and meadows of the U.S. portions of the Central and Pacific Flyways (Drewien and Bizeau 1974). The highest nesting concentrations are located in western Montana and Wyoming, eastern Idaho, northern Utah, and northwestern Colorado. The RMP migrates through the San Luis Valley (SLV) in Colorado and winters primarily in the Rio Grande Valley, New Mexico, with smaller numbers wintering in the southwestern part of New Mexico, in southeastern Arizona, and at several locations (~14) in the Northern Highlands of Mexico (Fig. 2). During 1984-96, the RMP was monitored at spring stopover areas in the SLV. However, cranes from the MCP also began to use this area, which confounded estimates of RMP abundance. In 1995, a fall pre-migration (September) survey replaced the spring count as the primary tool for monitoring population change. The RMP Cooperative Flyway Management Plan established a population objective (17,000-21,000 birds), and identifies surveys used to monitor recruitment and harvest levels that are designed to maintain a stable abundance (Pacific and Central Flyway Councils 2007). The plan contains a formula for calculating allowable annual harvests consistent with the goal of staying within the range of the population objective. All sandhill crane hunters in the range of the RMP must obtain a state permit to hunt cranes, which provides the sampling frame for independent harvest estimates and allows for assignment of harvest quotas by state. In many areas, harvest estimates are supplemented by periodic mandatory check-station reporting.

The LCRVP is numerically the least abundant of the six migratory populations of sandhill cranes recognized in the U.S. (Drewien et al. 1976, Drewien and Lewis 1987). The LCRVP is comprised exclusively of greater sandhill cranes that breed primarily in northeastern Nevada, with smaller numbers in adjacent parts of Idaho, Oregon, and Utah (Fig. 3), and winters in the

Colorado River Valley of Arizona and Imperial Valley of California. LCRVP cranes have the lowest reported recruitment rate (4.8%) of any sandhill crane population in North America (Drewien et al. 1995). In the fall, these cranes leave breeding areas during late September-early October and congregate at staging areas in eastern Nevada. Wintering areas historically extended south along the Colorado River to near its delta with the Gulf of California. However, the current wintering distribution is concentrated at Cibola National Wildlife Refuge and on adjacent areas belonging to the Colorado River Indian Tribes in southwestern Arizona, with a few birds at the Sonny Bono Salton Sea NWR in southern California and the Gila River in Arizona. Collectively, these areas are believed to winter in excess of 90% of the total cranes in the LCRVP. Spring migration is generally initiated as early as the first week of February. Since 1998, an aerial cruise survey has been conducted that covers the four main winter concentration areas.

The Eastern Population (EP), which consists of greater sandhill cranes, has rebounded from near extirpation in the late 1800's (Walkinshaw 1949, 1973; Leopold 1949). Management actions, such as regulating take and the protection and restoration of habitat, have allowed this population to increase to a level that exceeded 30,000 cranes by 1996 (Meine and Archibald 1996). The majority of EP cranes breed across the Great Lakes region (Wisconsin, Michigan, Ontario, and Minnesota); however, the range of this population is currently expanding in all directions (Fig. 4). By early fall, EP cranes leave their breeding grounds and congregate in large flocks on traditional staging areas throughout the breeding range. During migration, EP cranes use traditional stopover areas which include Jasper-Pulaski Fish and Wildlife Area in northwest Indiana and Hiawassee State Wildlife Refuge in southeast Tennessee. Historically, EP cranes primarily wintered in southern Georgia and throughout Florida (Walkinshaw 1973, Lewis 1977, Tacha et al. 1992, Meine and Archibald 1996). Recent annual Midwinter Survey data, conducted by state and federal agencies, show an abundance of cranes have wintered farther north into Kentucky and Tennessee (2003-2011 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Reports, unpublished data).

Mid-Continent Population of Sandhill Cranes

No sport hunting seasons for MCP cranes were allowed in the U.S. between 1918-60. In the Central Flyway, areas open to hunting were gradually expanded during 1961-74, but since that time have remained relatively stable. Operational hunting seasons are now held annually in portions of Colorado, Kansas, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming. Nebraska is the only Central Flyway state that does not have a sandhill crane sport hunting season. Areas open to crane hunting in the Central Flyway during 2011-2012 are shown in Fig. 5. Beginning in 2010, Minnesota, a Mississippi Flyway state, opened a limited hunt in the northwest portion of the state.

During 1961-74, hunters gradually improved their knowledge of sandhill cranes and improved their hunting success. During 1975-85, a tradition of sandhill crane hunting became established. Together with improvements in equipment (decoys, calls, clothing, blinds, etc.) and a shift from pass-shooting and hunting on roosts to decoy-hunting in fields, crane hunter success increased (Sharp and Vogel 1992). Dubovsky and Araya (2008) found that in the late 1990s and early 2000s hunters were more successful in harvesting 2 or 3 cranes per day than they were during the early 1980s. However, since the late 1990s, average seasonal bags have declined for the Flyway.

For most states, sandhill crane seasons began in relatively small areas, and expanded incrementally in subsequent years as experience with the seasons was gained. For example, sandhill crane seasons in North Dakota resumed in 1968 after being closed following the signing of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act in 1918. During 1968-79, the number of counties open for crane hunting increased from 2 to 8, and increased to 30 during 1980-92 and were grouped into two zones that were west of HW 281. Beginning in 1993, the zones were eliminated and Federal frameworks were fully utilized for the designated hunting area (Sharp and Cornely 1997). In 2001, North Dakota extended hunting to the entire state and created two zones with the area east of HW 281 open only for 37 days compared to 93 days for the western zone. Kansas was the most recent Central Flyway state to initiate a crane hunting season in 1993. Initially, crane hunting was open only in portions of 17 counties, but by 2003 the area was expanded to 62 counties, essentially the entire western portion of the state (Sharp et al. 2010). Also, during early years of these seasons, bag limits and shooting hours often were more restrictive than Federal frameworks allowed.

MCP harvest areas have remained relatively consistent from year to year; however, the levels of harvest vary with respect to many factors including changes in hunting pressure, land use, and environmental factors. Most shifts in annual harvests occur locally, but large-scale changes in harvest distributions also have occurred. Since the late 1990s, harvests have increased in Saskatchewan, while harvests have declined in North Dakota (Fig. 6). Causal factors for these changes have not been determined, but are likely different because birds staging in Saskatchewan are largely from the West-central Canada-Alaska breeding affiliation whereas those in North Dakota are from the East-central Canada-Minnesota breeding affiliation (Krapu et al. 2011). Increased hunting pressure in Saskatchewan, mainly by non-resident U.S. hunters (Araya et al. 2010), has likely contributed to increases in harvests whereas declines in harvests in North Dakota appear to be more complex and involve several interrelated factors, likely including changes in hunting pressure, conversion of cropland to grass cover, and environmental conditions.

The MCP included at least 510,000 sandhill cranes in March 1982, the last extensive survey involving high-altitude vertical photography of major spring migration staging concentrations. Beginning in 1982, an intensive photo-corrected ocular-transect survey of Nebraska's Central Platte River Valley (CPRV) and ocular assessments from other spring staging areas have been used to monitor the annual status and trends for this population (Table 1). Use of the CPRV count in the development of annual harvest recommendations relies on the premise that a high proportion (>90%) of the MCP are in the CPRV at the time of the annual survey. Recent research with radio-tracked birds suggests that the proportion of MCP cranes in the CPRV during the survey varies by year (G. Krapu, Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center, personal communication). Annual variability in weather patterns can reduce the percentage below 90% in some years. However, conducting the survey a few days earlier or a few days later likely would not result in a 'better' count (i.e., a higher proportion of birds being in the CPRV), because birds migrate into and out of the area continuously (G. Krapu, Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center, personal communication).

The March 2012 index for the CPRV, which has not yet been corrected for visibility bias, was 259,576 (Table 1, Fig. 7). The number of MCP sandhill cranes observed in 2012 was significantly lower than counts from the previous 5 years. The survey is traditionally flown on the 4th Tuesday in March. Because 2012 was a leap year, the 4th Tuesday fell nearly a week later in the month. This, coupled with the very mild winter and early spring, resulted in many of the cranes migrating out of the CPRV prior to the start of the survey. The manager at the Rowe Sanctuary indicated that 20-30% of the cranes had departed the area at least a week prior to

the start of the survey. That observation is further supported by a record number of cranes being counted in South Dakota (>14,000) and North Dakota (1,100). Nebraska counted 12,800 cranes outside of the traditional survey area, a 31% decrease from 2011. Counts conducted in states south of Nebraska were very low when compared to past years and provide further evidence of an early move north. These combined factors highlight that the survey missed the peak of the cranes this year and is not likely due to a decreasing population of MCP cranes (T. Liddick, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, personal communication).

The annual photo-corrected estimates and 95% confidence intervals for the CPRV portion of the survey indicate a relatively stable (P = 0.08) population trend for the MCP since 1982 (Fig. 8). The average index for photo-corrected counts during 2009-11 is 579,863 cranes, which is 3% lower than the previous 3-year average of 600,892 (Liddick 2011), but above the management objective level (349,000-472,000) for this population (Fig. 9).

Since 1975, special Sandhill Crane Hunting Permits or more recently HIP certification have been required for crane hunters participating in seasons in the Central Flyway. Additionally, a limited MCP sandhill crane hunt was offered in Minnesota starting in 2010, for which a state-issued permit was required for hunters to participate. A sample of these permittees are mailed questionnaires soon after the completion of each hunting season. The resulting responses enable estimation of hunting activities and success (Martin 2007). Estimated numbers of hunters registering as sandhill crane hunters in Texas had been increasing since 1997 when crane hunting was included in the combination licenses issued by the state, with a record high of 122,533 permits issued in 2008. In 2009, Texas revised their licensing system and crane hunters now must go to selected locations to obtain their permit, which resulted in a 91% decrease in the number of hunters identified as crane hunters from 2008. Thus, the number of crane hunters in Texas likely did not decrease as suggested by the data; rather, the number of hunters classified as crane hunters by the Texas registration process declined. During the 2011-12 seasons in the Central Flyway, 25,945 hunters were either HIP-certified or obtained crane hunting permits, which were not limited in number (Table 2), with 7,836 of these individuals hunting at least one time (Table 3). The number of active hunters in the Central Flyway was 11% lower than the previous year (Fig. 10). In 2011, the number of hunters in Texas (35%) and North Dakota (48%) combined comprised 83% of all sandhill crane hunters in the Central Flyway. Minnesota sold 1,954 permits and had 964 active hunters in their first season but interest declined in the 2nd year by 31% (1,342 permits) and 33% (643 active hunters), respectively.

Federal frameworks allowed daily bag/possession limits of 3/6, which most states selected (only portions of North Dakota, Texas and Minnesota had lower bag and possession limits). Specific dates selected by states in the Central Flyway for 2011-12 were similar to those of previous hunting seasons (Table 4).

An index to crippling-loss rates (number of cranes lost/[number of cranes lost + retrieved]) in the U.S. portion of the Central Flyway has declined (R^2 = 0.90, P < 0.01) from over 16% in 1975 to a preliminary estimate of about 6.9% during the most recent hunting season (Fig. 11). The number of days afield (3.8) increased slightly from the previous year (Fig. 12) and is 24% higher than the long-term average of 3.07. The preliminary estimate of seasonal bag per hunter was 1.84 birds (Fig. 13), which is 14% lower the long-term average of 2.15. The preliminary estimate of retrieved and unretrieved mortality associated with the sport harvest in the Central Flyway (15,508) was 25% lower than the previous year's estimate (Fig. 14). The increasing trend (R^2 = 0.60, P < 0.01) in the Central Flyway's harvest of MCP cranes during 1975-2011 likely was related to the gradual increase in hunter opportunity combined with improved

knowledge of crane behavior, hunting techniques, and hunter success (Sharp and Vogel 1992, Dubovsky and Araya 2008).

Cranes from the MCP are also harvested in Minnesota and in the RMP hunt areas in Arizona, New Mexico, Alaska (Table 5), Canada, and Mexico. The final estimate for the 2011-12 sport harvest in Canada (Manitoba and Saskatchewan) has not been completed, but will likely be near 9,074 based on the average harvest from 2000-10 (Table 6). The estimated harvest estimate for Alaska and the RMP hunt areas in Arizona and New Mexico combined was 852 birds for 2011-2012. For Alaska, sandhill crane harvest in harvest zones 1-6 is believed to be mostly MCP cranes and zones 7-12 are sandhill cranes from the Pacific Population of lesser sandhill cranes. There also is some intermingling of MCP cranes with RMP cranes in portions of New Mexico and Arizona; however, periodic bag checks allow estimates of harvests for each population. In the 2nd year of Minnesota's sandhill crane hunt the harvest declined by 8% from 830 to 765 cranes. No annual harvest surveys are conducted in Mexico, but annual MCP harvests probably are <10% of the retrieved harvest in the U.S. and Canada (R. Drewien and D. Nieman, personal communication). This assumed low level of harvest was supported by an independent assessment of harvest in Mexico (Kramer et al. 1995). The 2011-2012 preliminary estimate of retrieved and unretrieved kill of MCP cranes by sport hunters was 31,354, which is a 13% decrease from the previous year and a 8% decrease from the average for 2000-09 (Table 7, Fig. 15).

To assess the relative rates of change between population size (abundance) and harvest, we periodically assess trends in these parameters. In the most recent analysis we used linear regression on the natural log-transformed values for these variables for the years 1982-2008. Because >10% of the MCP occurs outside the CPRV in the spring of some years, we combined the photo-corrected counts in the CPRV with the ocular cruise estimates from areas outside the CPRV for analyses of population abundance. For harvest, we used only the estimates of 'retrieved' harvest for the Central Flyway, RMP hunt areas in Arizona and New Mexico, Alaska, and Canada, because crippling-loss rates for the latter three areas are unknown and there are no empirical estimates of harvest from Mexico. Regression of the log-transformed values indicate a non-significant slope for the abundance values (P = 0.26; R^2 = 0.05; slope = + 0.5% per year change), suggesting no trend in the abundance of cranes over the time frame. However, the regression of the harvest values suggested an increase in the rate of harvest over that same time period (P < 0.01; R^2 = 0.76; slope = + 2.6% per year) (Fig. 16). These results suggest that the increase in the rate of harvest is increasing faster than the rate of growth in crane abundance, and the divergent trends cannot continue indefinitely. Methods have been developed (e.g., Araya and Dubovsky 2008, Dubovsky and Araya 2008) that will assist managers in structuring changes in harvest regulations should such need arise in the future. Results suggest that a bag-limit reduction of 1 bird per day may reduce state-specific harvests by 4%-23%, whereas fairly large restrictions in season framework dates may be needed to realize a perceptible decrease in harvest.

Subsistence harvest levels of MCP sandhill cranes historically were poorly documented. However, the 1997 U.S./Canada Migratory Bird Treaty Amendment identified improvements that should be made to sandhill crane harvest-monitoring programs in both the U.S. and Canada. Intensive studies conducted on the Yukon-Kuskokwim (Y-K) Delta, Alaska, in 2006 reported an MCP harvest of 4,501 adults and fledged young and 345 eggs (Naves 2010). These estimates are relatively similar to long-term averages (1985-2005) of 3,148 adults and fledged young and 528 eggs taken by subsistence hunters on the Y-K Delta (Wentworth 2007). Efforts are being made to gather additional information on subsistence harvests for the remainder of Alaska, Siberia, and Canada.

Rocky Mountain Population of Greater Sandhill Cranes

The RMP was not hunted in the U.S. from 1918-80. Arizona initiated the first modern-day season in 1981. Since that time hunting programs have been guided by a cooperative management plan, including a harvest strategy that has been periodically updated and endorsed by the Central and Pacific Flyways (Kruse et al. 2008). The harvest strategy for the RMP calculate an allowable harvest based on crane survey counts and recruitment relative to the population objective. Thus, allowable harvest changes annually based on the current status of the birds.

Counts conducted in the SLV during the spring migration suggested that the number of RMP cranes was relatively stable during 1984-96 (Table 9). However, survey biologists found that these estimates contained increasing numbers of the MCP (lesser subspecies). An adjustment, using ground-derived proportions, was made to correct for the lesser subspecies but was not a viable approach for the long-term (Benning et al. 1996). In 1996, the survey was discontinued (Fig. 18). In 1997, an attempt was made to survey these cranes during the fall (October) in the SLV, but MCP cranes also were present at that time. Biologists concluded that neither a spring nor a fall count in the SLV would result in a reliable index to the abundance of the RMP. As an alternative, a cooperative 5-state September pre-migration staging-area survey, experimentally tested in 1987 and 1992, has been ongoing operationally since 1995. Because no other crane population comingles with them during that time, the September pre-migration survey for the RMP appears to be a good alternative to either a spring or fall survey in the SLV and was designated as the official count for the RMP in 1997 (Table 10). Although operational in 1995 and 1996, the survey was variable in timing and survey effort. What appears to be a decrease in the population estimates (Fig. 18) in 1995 and 1996 is likely more an artifact of inconsistent survey effort (R. Drewien, personal communication).

The Cooperative Flyway Management Plan (Pacific Flyway Council and Central Flyway Council 2007) recommends using the most recent three-year running average of the September survey to determine status of the RMP. The 2011 September pre-migration survey was completed successfully and resulted in 17,494 cranes counted (Thorpe and Benning 2011). For the 2011-2012 RMP hunting seasons, the 3-year average was 19,626 (Fig. 19), which was a 6% decrease from the average in 2010, but within the established population objective (17,000-21,000).

During 1986-95, important breeding areas in the Intermountain West experienced extremely dry conditions and indices of recruitment (% juveniles) were low (generally between 4-6%) (Fig. 20). A return to more favorable breeding conditions during 1996-99 resulted in higher recruitment rates (8-12%), but drier conditions resulted in lower production during 2000-02. Since 2003 recruitment rates have again increased to above-average levels due to improved wetland habitats and favorable spring and summer breeding conditions. In 2011, habitat conditions were fair but cold spring temperatures and late storms delayed nesting or prevented nesting in some cases. The recruitment rate fell to 6.5%, which is 19.1% below the long-term (1972-2011) average of 8.1 (Drewien 2011). Biologists believe that the production outlook for the 2012 breeding season will be at or above average.

Special limited hunting seasons during 2011-2012 resulted in a harvest of 1,262 RMP sandhill cranes (Table 8), which was 6% lower than the previous year's harvest (Fig. 17). In 2009 Arizona increased their bag limit from 2 birds to 3 birds, which resulted in a corresponding increase in harvest but was still well below their harvest allocation. Based on population and

recruitment indices for the 2009-11 period, management guidelines allow for a maximum allowable take of 1,270 birds during the 2012-13 hunting season.

Lower Colorado River Valley Population of Greater Sandhill Cranes

The LCRVP is the smallest of the migratory populations of sandhill cranes in North America. The range of this population is believed to overlap ranges with the Rocky Mountain and Central Valley populations. Historically, winter counts of the LCRVP have not been well coordinated or conducted using a consistent methodology. However, in recent years efforts have been made to standardize areas surveyed and the timing of the survey to obtain more accurate counts and increased ability to determine trends in population abundance. Beginning in 1998, a coordinated winter aerial cruise survey with a fixed-wing aircraft has been conducted at the 4 major wintering areas: Cibola NWR, the Colorado River Indian Tribes wetland areas, Sonny Bono Salton Sea NWR, and the Gila River. Collectively these counts are believed to contain in excess of 90% of the total number of cranes in this population. The counts are not corrected for cranes present but not seen by aerial crews, and therefore have unknown bias and precision. Survey results suggested an increase from 1,900 birds in 1998 to 2,646 birds in 2012 (Table 11, Fig. 21). Using linear regression on log-transformed counts indicated an average growth rate of approximately 3% per year between 1998-2007 (U.S.D.I. 2007). The recruitment rate in 2012 was estimated to be 8.1% (Mike Rabe, Arizona Game and Fish Department, personal communication).

The LCRVP was not hunted after the signing of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act in 1918. In 2007, the Service completed an Environmental Assessment “Proposed hunting regulations for the Lower Colorado River Valley Population of Greater Sandhill Cranes in the Pacific Flyway” (U.S.D.I. 2007). In 2008, the Service determined that a small allowable harvest (about 30) could be allowed on this population in years when the 3-year average of winter counts exceeded 2,500. The hunting season is guided by a cooperative management plan (Pacific Flyway Council 1995) which includes methodology for determining allowable harvests and allocation of the harvest. Once a hunting season is initiated, this season will be experimental for 3 years. After the 3 years, the season will be reviewed and revised if necessary.

A limited youth hunting season for this population was conducted during 2010 in AZ, the only state that has hunted these cranes, but no LCRVP cranes were harvested. The current winter count 3-year average is 2,442 LCRVP cranes, which is below the population objective that would support promulgation of a hunting season in the 2012-13 season (as was also the case in the 2011-12 season).

Eastern Population of Greater Sandhill Cranes

In 1979, the Service initiated a coordinated fall survey of historic EP migratory staging areas in the Mississippi and Atlantic Flyways. This survey is conducted annually in late October by volunteers and agency personnel (Sean Kelly, USFWS, personal communication). Overall, the survey has documented a long-term increasing trend in EP cranes, with an average growth rate in the population of 3.9% per year (1979-2009) (Amundson and Johnson 2010). The most recent count from 2011 was 72,233 cranes and the 3-year average is 60,592 (Table 12, Fig. 22). The 2011 index was 45% above last year’s index of 49,666. The large increase can be attributed to the addition of counts from staging areas in eastern Minnesota into the survey for the first time as well as adding counts from several new staging areas in Wisconsin. It is

recognized that this index is not a statistically designed population estimate; however, the index does represent a minimum population estimate for EP cranes.

In 2010, the Atlantic and Mississippi Flyway Councils (Ad Hoc Eastern Population Sandhill Crane Committee 2010) endorsed a management plan for EP cranes due to their increasing abundance. One of the plan's provisions includes guidelines for potential harvest of this population when the 3-year average of the fall survey is above 30,000 cranes. Last year, Kentucky held the first season in modern times from December 15, 2011 to January 15, 2012. The hunt plan for Kentucky called for the harvest of up to 400 cranes by hunters registered through a state permit system. Statistics from the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife indicated that 267 permitted hunters harvested 50 cranes during the inaugural season (Rocky Pritchert, KY Dept. of Fish and Wildlife, personal communication).

Priority Research Efforts and Needs for Management of Sandhill Cranes

1. On April 7-9, 2009, a workshop was conducted to discuss the status of North American sandhill cranes and to update research and management priorities. A published document providing outcomes of the workshop is available at: http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/NewReportsPublications/Research/WMGBMR/Priority_Information_Needs_for_Sandhill_Cranes_10-09-09_FINAL.pdf. The following five priority information needs were identified (Case and Sanders, 2009).

   Priority 1. Improving Sandhill Crane Harvest-Management Decision Structures- Current methods to manage harvest for RMP and MCP sandhill cranes use threshold approaches based on population objectives. Recent advances in modeling techniques and computer programs allow managers to better integrate empirical estimates of demographic parameters into models of population dynamics. Such techniques will be explored for the RMP and the MCP, which have the greatest amount of monitoring information of the 6 migratory crane populations. A graduate student was hired by Colorado State University and the Colorado Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit and is conducting this work.

   Priority 2. Improving the Eastern Population Sandhill Crane Survey- An assessment of the USFWS long-term coordinated fall index survey was completed in 2010 (Amundson and Johnson 2010). The conclusion clarified that the current survey is adequate to track the population trends, but is unable to estimate abundance or the geographic distribution of the population. Recommendations to improve the survey were also included. In addition, a satellite telemetry project to assess distribution and timing of movements for EP cranes throughout the migration cycle was initiated in 2010. This project will be completed in 2013.

   Priority 3. Information Needs for Sandhill Crane Populations in the West- These populations are monitored relatively poorly, with no standardized surveys to estimate abundance or other demographic parameters. Potential survey methodologies will be explored to provide better information to managers. Understanding use of wintering and breeding areas by these populations will assist in developing monitoring strategies and provide a better biological rationale for harvest and habitat management decisions. In March, 2011, a pilot survey using an Unmanned Aerial System (UAS) was conducted by a team of researchers and managers from the Service and the U.S. Geological Survey. A Raven RQ-11A was flown over roosting cranes at the Monte Vista National Wildlife Refuge in the San Luis Valley of Colorado, and thermal

videography taken of the cranes. Estimates were derived from the imagery and compared to counts of roosting cranes taken by biologists on the ground. Initial results proved promising, and additional work has been completed in Fall 2011 and Spring 2012. Summaries of this work and popular articles are available at http://rmgsc.cr.usgs.gov/uas/sandhillcraneproj.shtml.

Priority 4. Assessing Effects of Habitat Changes on the Rocky Mountain Population of Sandhill Cranes- The wintering habitat for RMP sandhill cranes has been identified as the limiting factor for this population. A coordinator would be hired and responsible for developing and promoting outreach and grant projects to encourage and enable private land owners to protect and improve crane habitat as well as inform and educate the public of the importance of preserving agricultural land for sandhill crane management.

Priority 5. Improving Population Abundance Estimates for the Mid-Continent Population of Sandhill Cranes- The current survey framework for the annual cooperative spring survey has been in place since 1982 and has provided a reliable index of abundance for MCP sandhill cranes. However, managers are becoming increasingly concerned that habitat changes may be affecting historic spatial and temporal patterns of cranes in the survey area. Evaluation of other survey techniques is needed to compare abundance, variability, and reliability to the existing survey.

2. A monograph on the geographic distribution of Mid-Continent Population sandhill cranes recently was published by Gary Krapu, Dave Brandt, Ken Jones, and Doug Johnson (Wildlife Monographs 175). The results provide information from many years of satellite telemetry work which followed the cranes throughout their annual cycle, and will have important implications for management of the MCP in the future.

3. The agricultural landscape on which sandhill cranes depend for a portion of their annual cycle has undergone dramatic changes in recent years. A recently published paper indicates that the percentage of cropland in the CPRV that is being planted to soybeans, which are not valuable nutritionally for cranes, is increasing whereas the percentage planted to corn is decreasing (Pearse et al. 2010). In years when availability of corn is reduced, some cranes may not be able to increase lipid reserves as much as they did historically, due not only to increased crane numbers but also increased waterfowl abundance, particularly snow geese. If corn acreage and availability decline further, major changes could occur in the abundance or condition of cranes using the area.

4. The standardized timing (4th Tuesday in March) of the cooperative Spring MCP survey in the Central Platte River Valley is being assessed by the Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center. They will use data from radio-marked cranes to estimate proportions of birds present during spring surveys conducted between 2000 and 2007. They also conducted roadside surveys in eastern South Dakota during the cooperative spring survey to determine presence, distribution, and number of cranes that have already left Nebraska. Preliminary survey results reveal that a sizeable but relatively similar number of cranes (10,000-15,000) move north of the Platte River by late March. Overall, preliminary information indicates that the current survey timing is appropriate (A. Pearse, Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center, personal communication).

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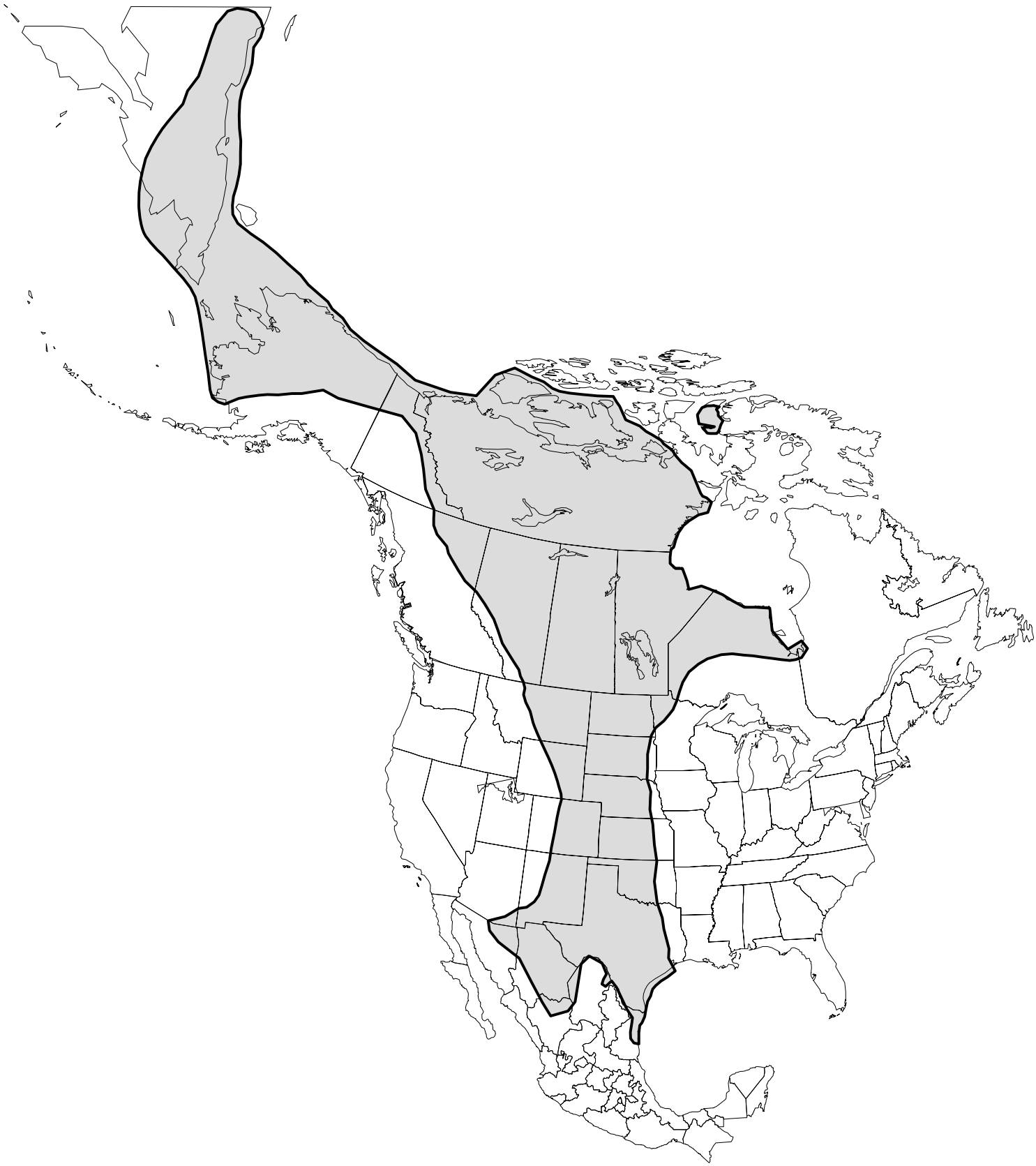
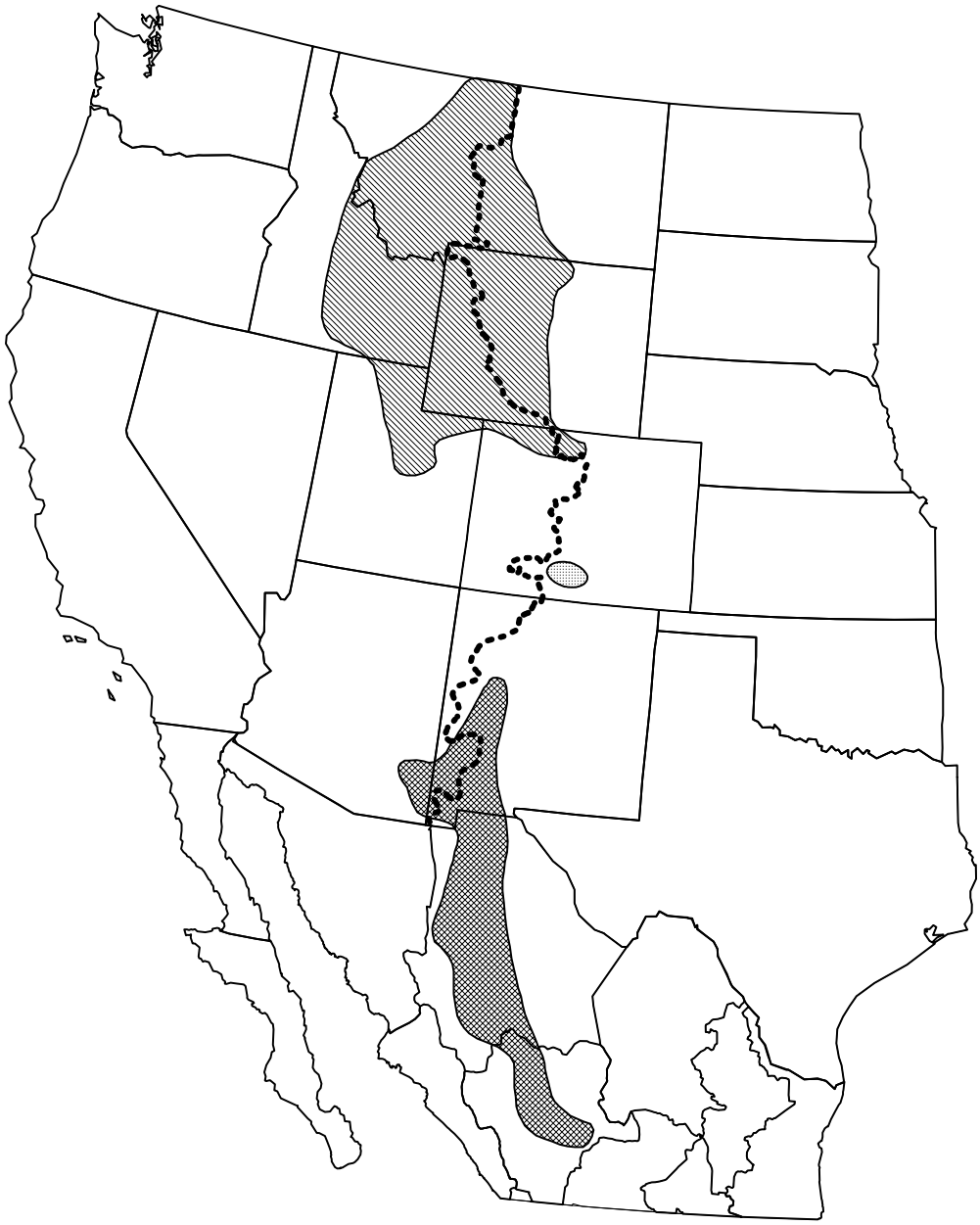


Figure 1. Primary wintering and breeding range and the approximate migration corridor of Mid-Continent sandhill cranes (based on figures in Tacha et al. 1994 and Krapu et al. 2011).



Breeding Range

Primary Staging Area

Wintering Range

Pacific/Central Flyway Boundary

Figure 2. Approximate range of the Rocky Mountain Population of Greater Sandhill Cranes (Tacha et al. 1994, Drewien et al. 1996).

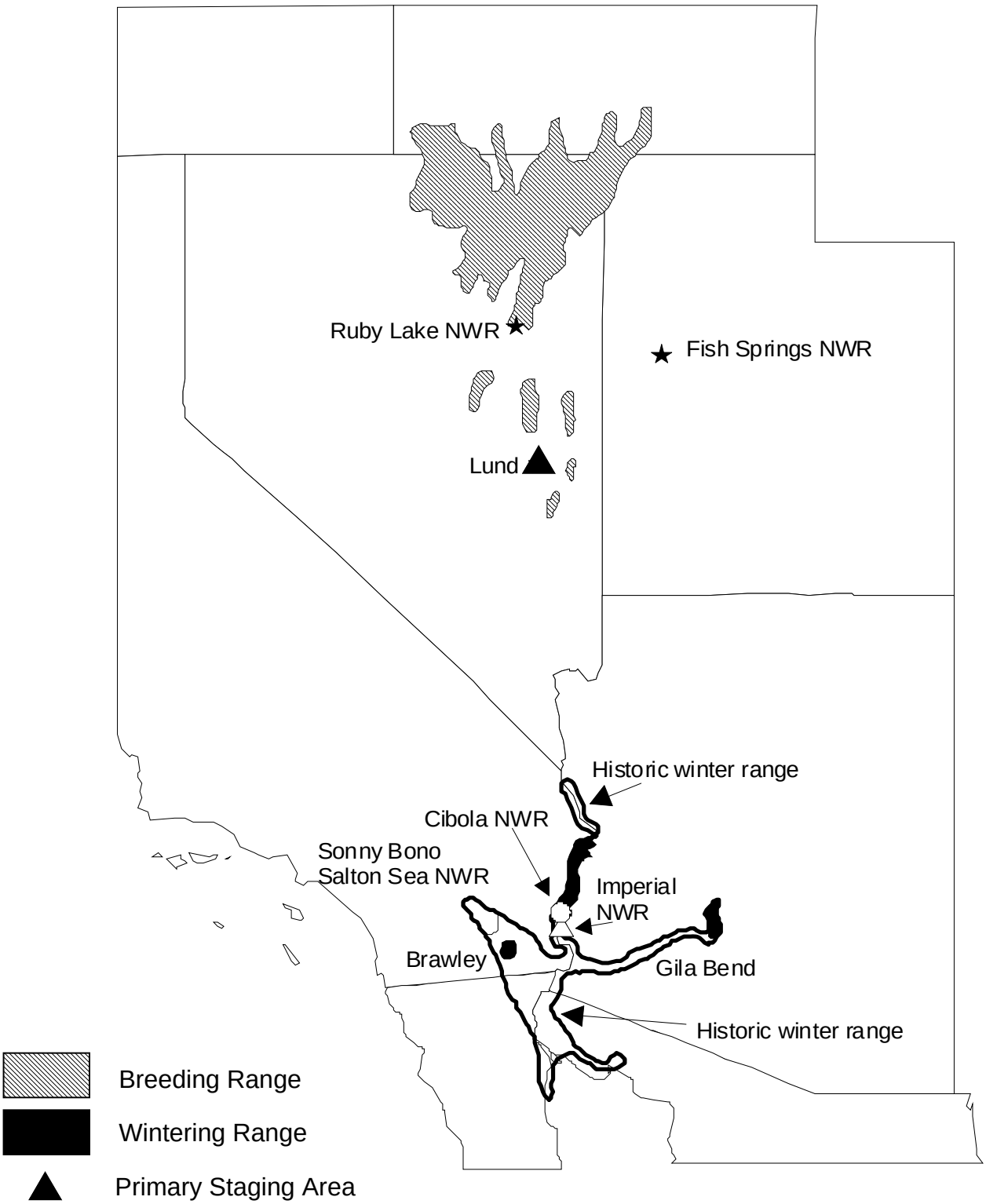


Figure 3. Approximate range of the Lower Colorado River Population of Greater Sandhill Cranes (Pacific Flyway Council 1995).

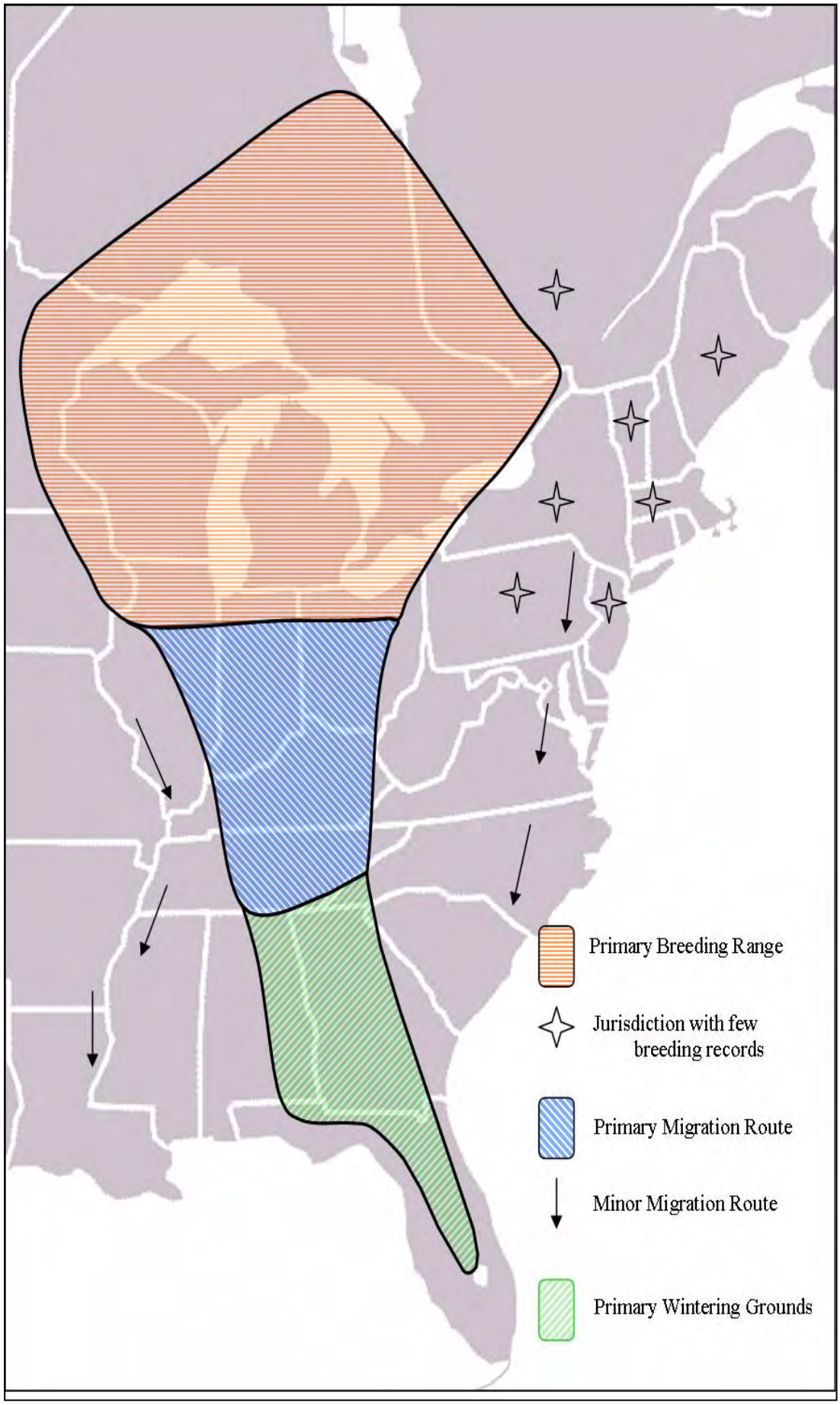


Figure 4. Approximate range of the Eastern Population of Greater Sandhill Cranes (Atlantic and Mississippi Flyway Councils 2010).

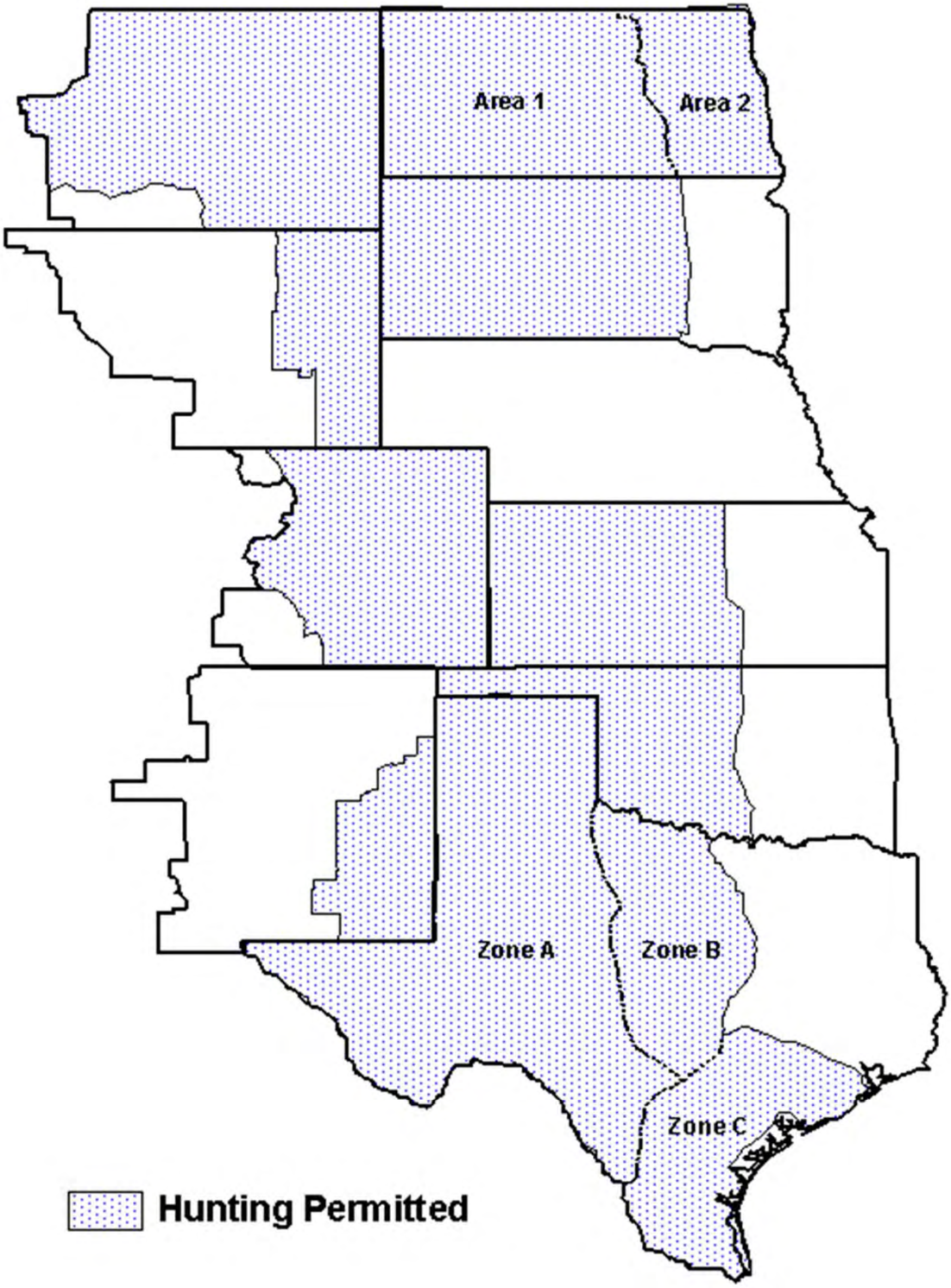


Figure 5. Areas open to the hunting of Mid-Continent sandhill cranes by Federal frameworks in the Central Flyway states, 2011-12.

Figure 6. Annual harvests of Mid-Continent sandhill cranes in Saskatchewan and North Dakota, 1980-2010.

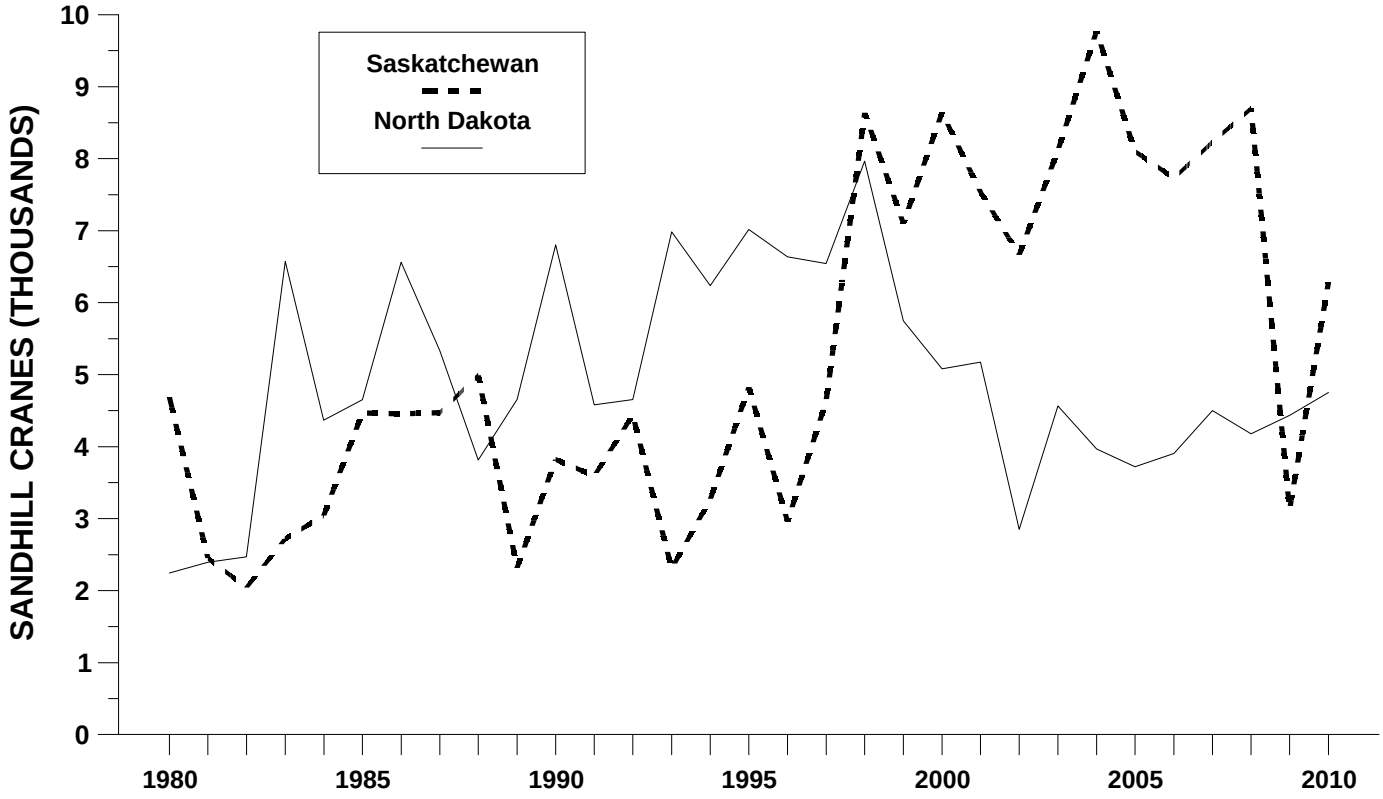


Figure 7. Spring population indices for Mid-Continent sandhill cranes on the Central Platte River Valley, Nebraska.

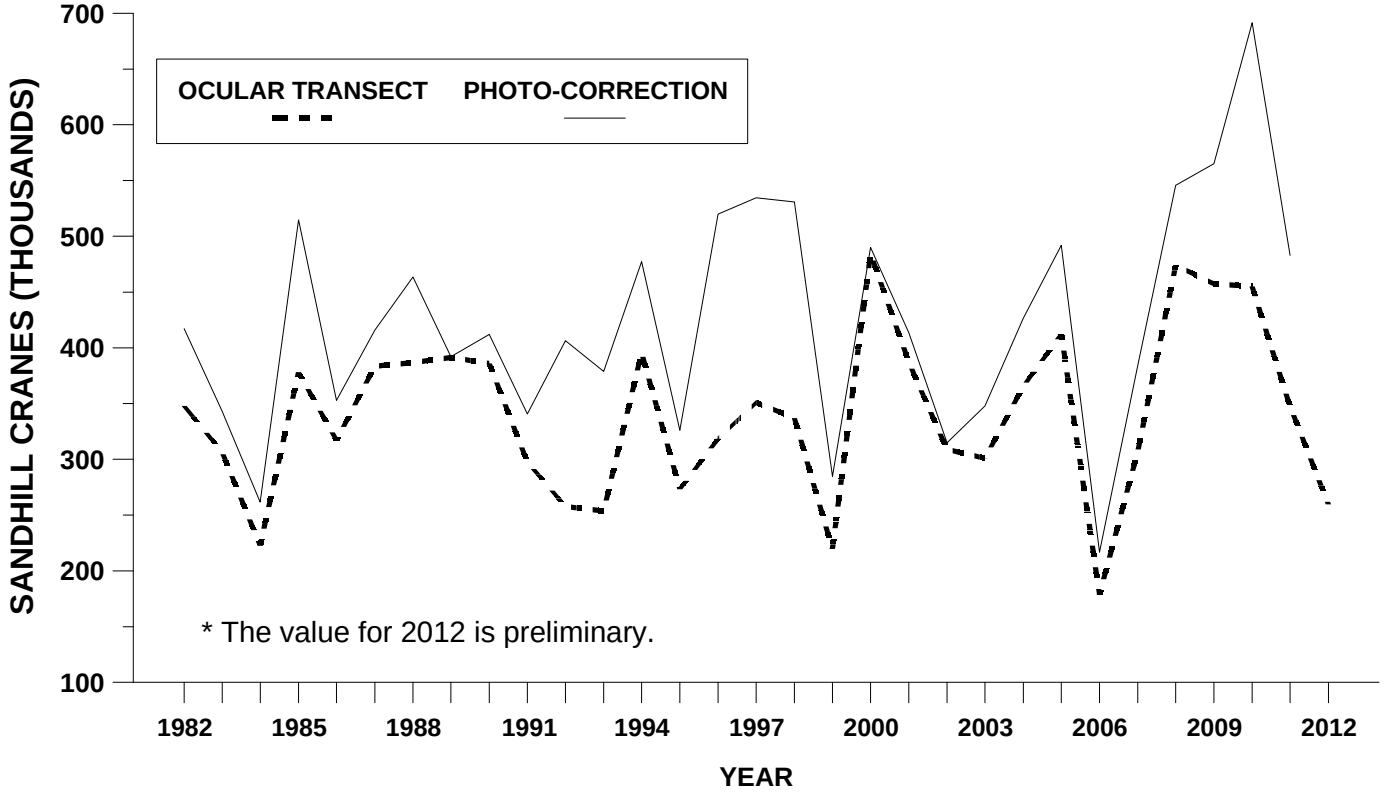


Figure 8. Photo-corrected spring population estimates (solid line) and the 95% confidence intervals (dashed lines) for Mid-Continent sandhill cranes on the Central Platte River Valley, Nebraska.

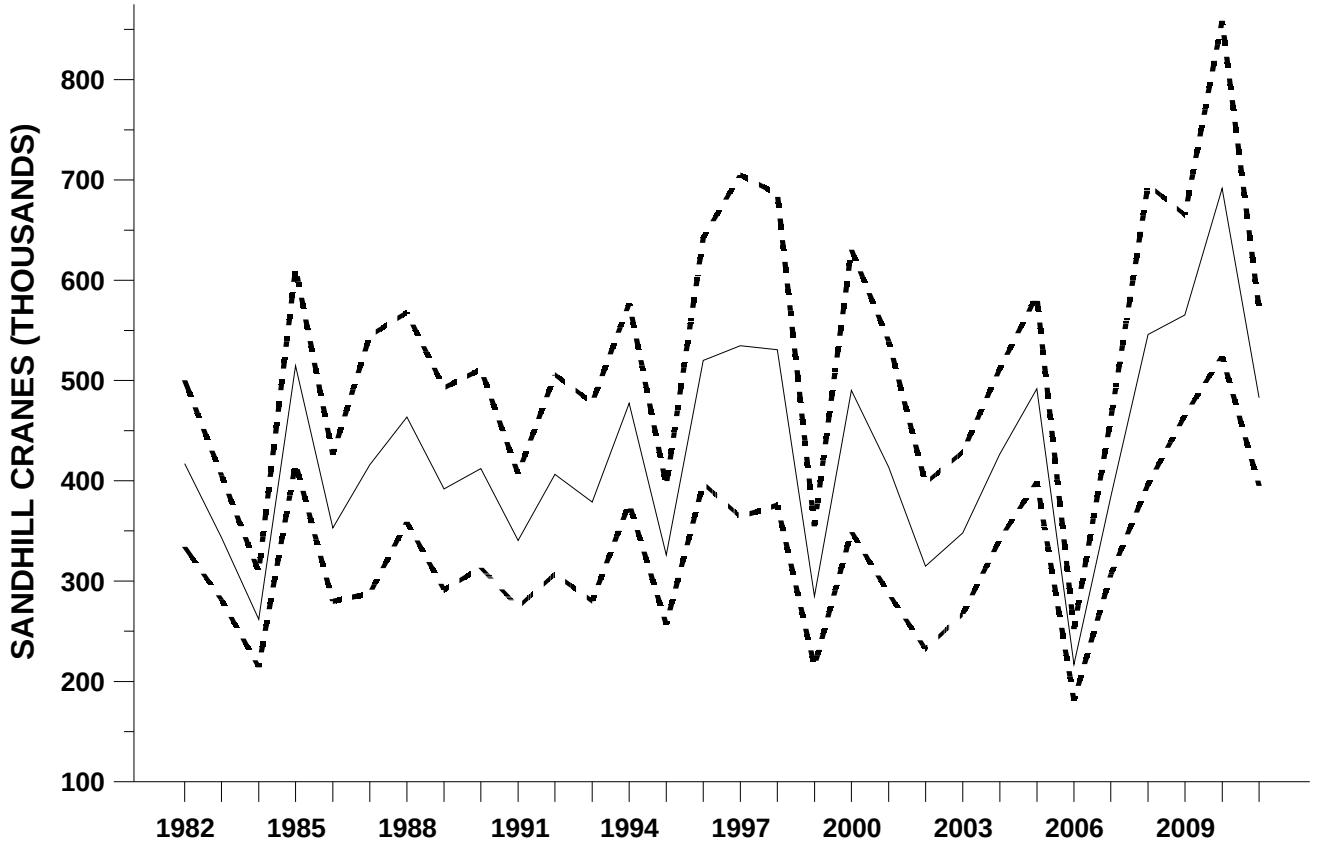


Figure 9. Annual and three-year average photo-corrected ocular transect spring population indices and population objective thresholds for Mid-Continent sandhill cranes.

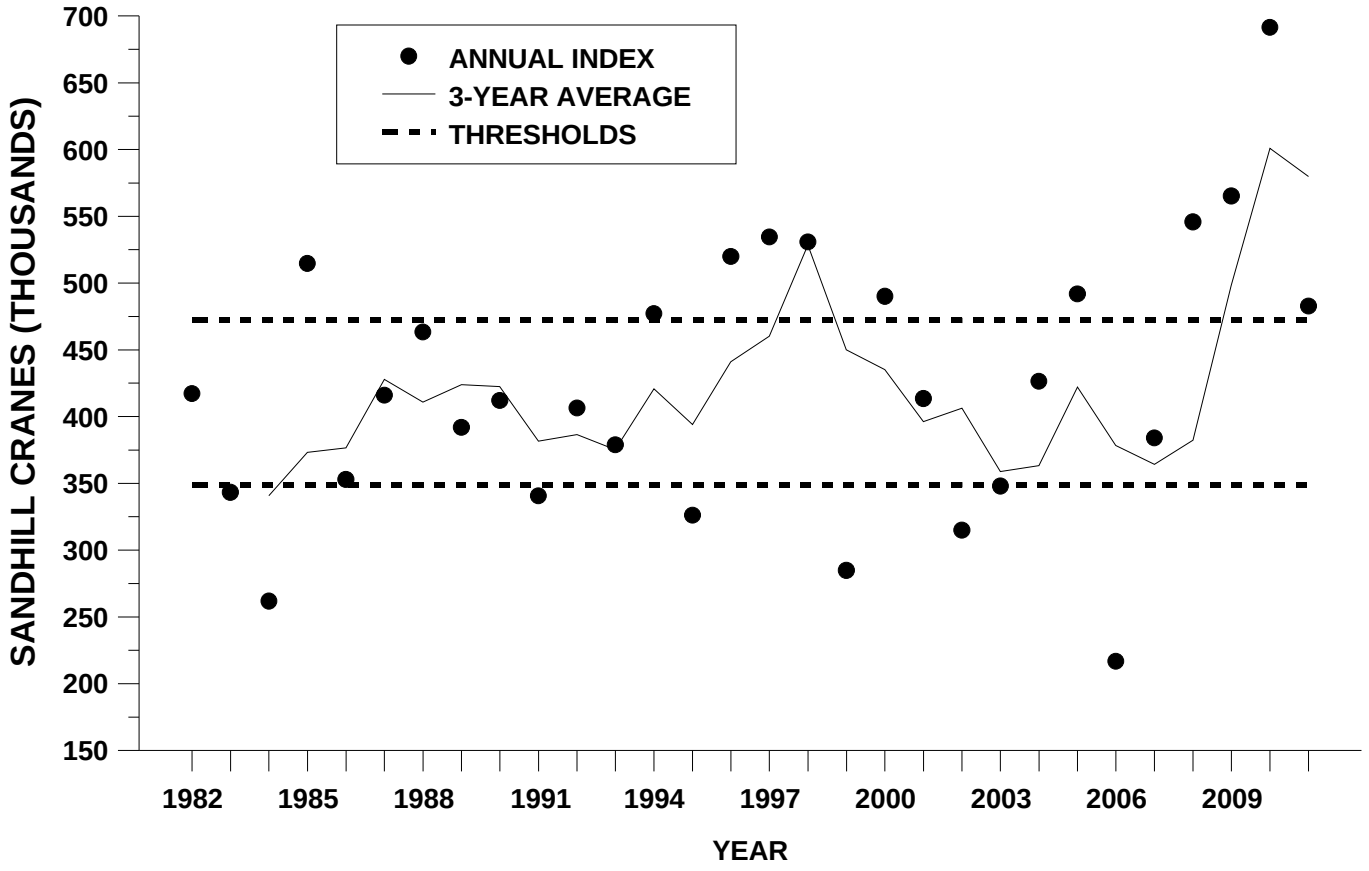


Figure 10. Active Mid-Continent sandhill crane hunters in the U.S. portion of the Central Flyway.

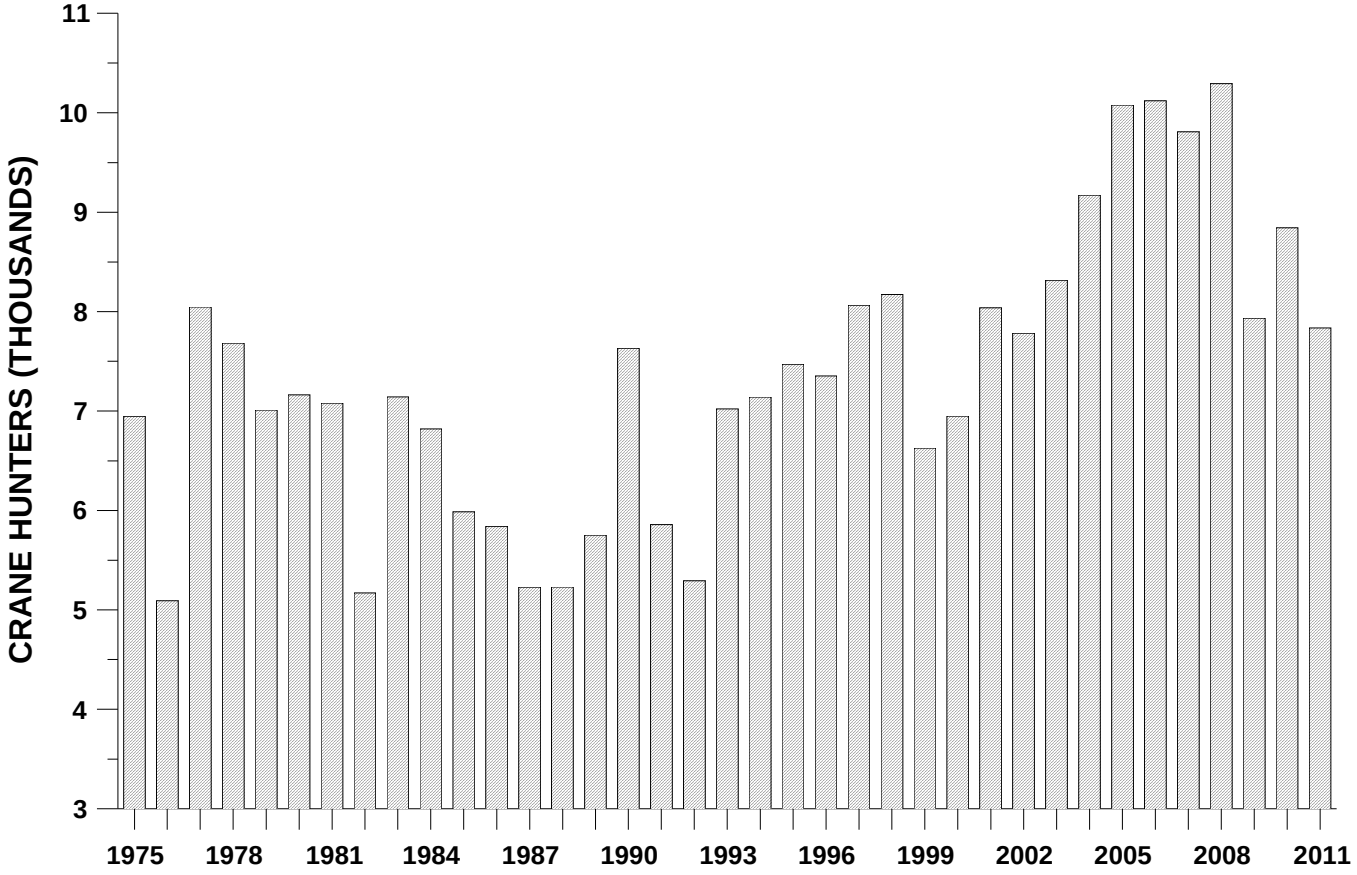


Figure 11. Crippling-loss rate (number lost/[number retrieved + lost]) of Mid-Continent sandhill cranes in the U.S. portion of the Central Flyway.

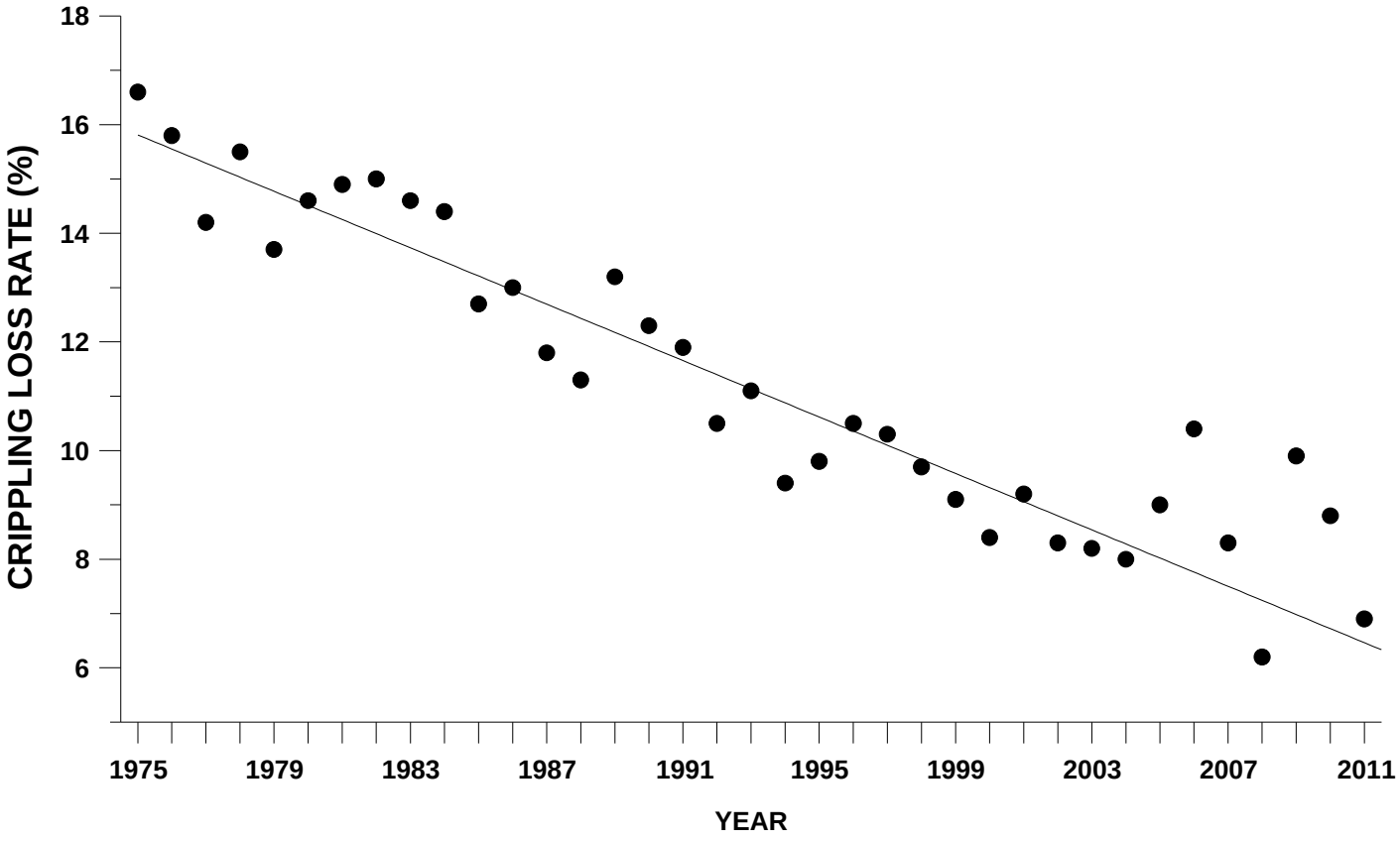


Figure 12. Average number of hunting days afield reported by active Mid-Continent sandhill crane hunters in the U.S. portion of the Central Flyway.

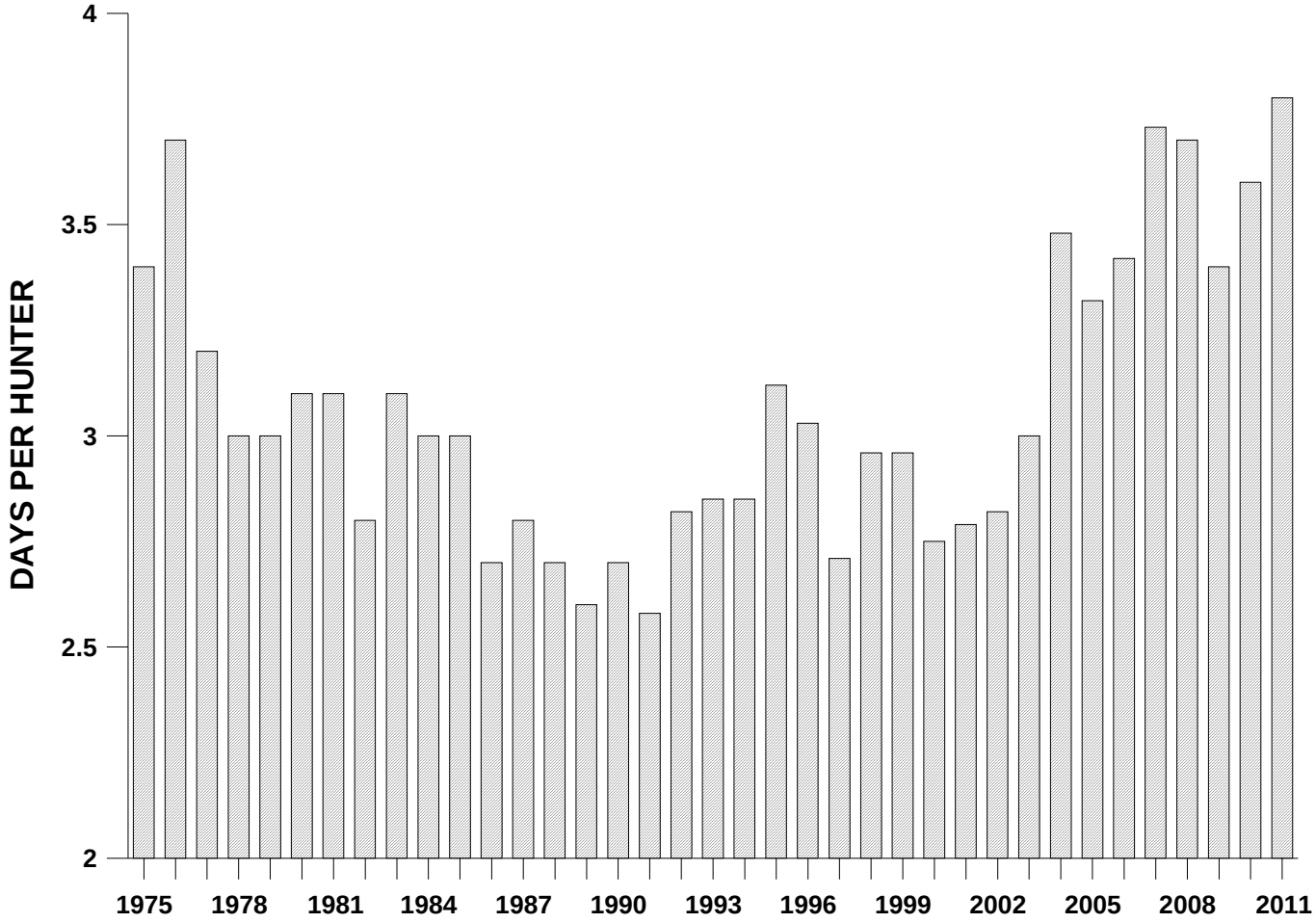


Figure 13. Seasonal bag per Mid-Continent sandhill crane hunter in the U.S. portion of the Central Flyway.

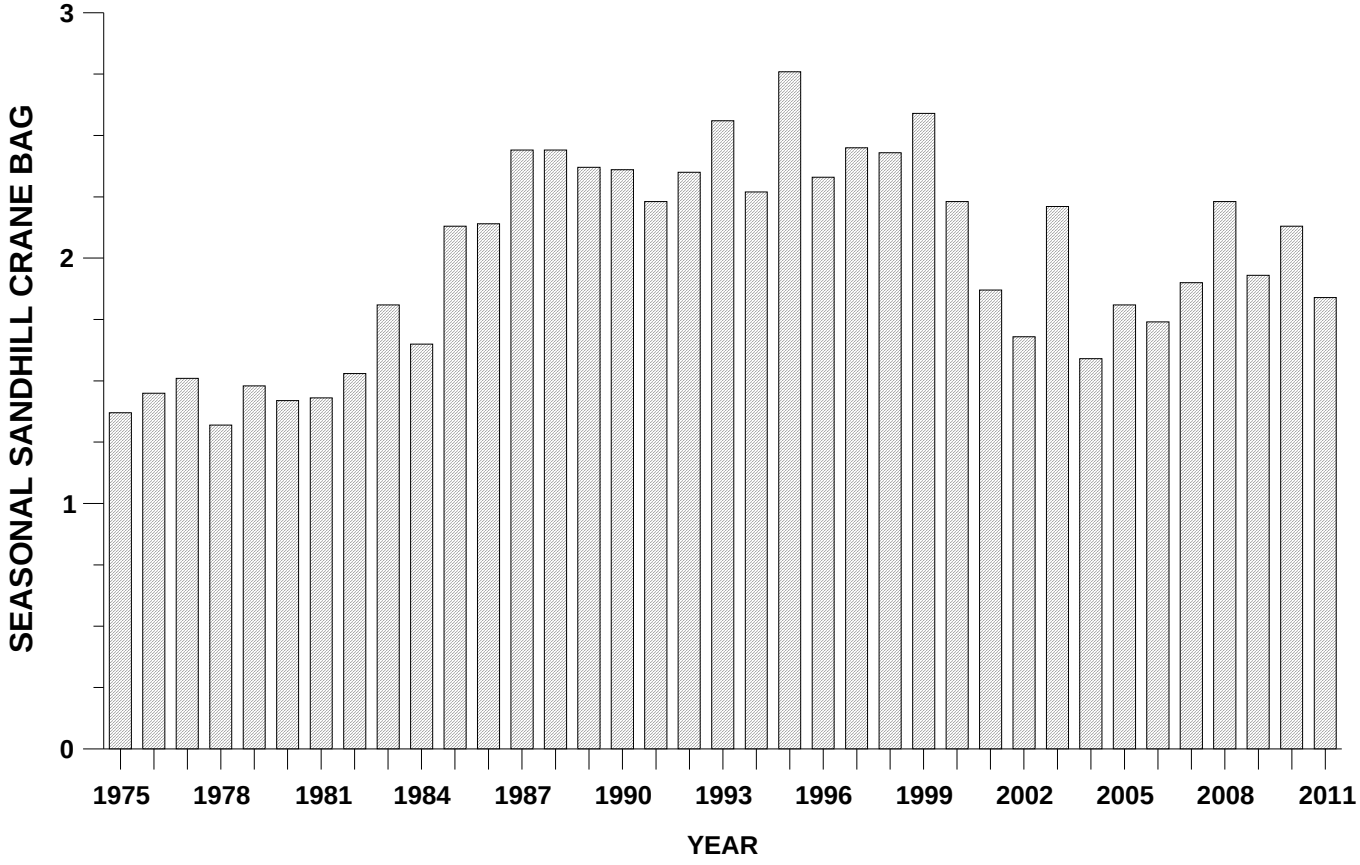


Figure 14. Estimated hunting mortality (retrieved and unretrieved) of Mid-Continent sandhill cranes in the U.S. portion of the Central Flyway.

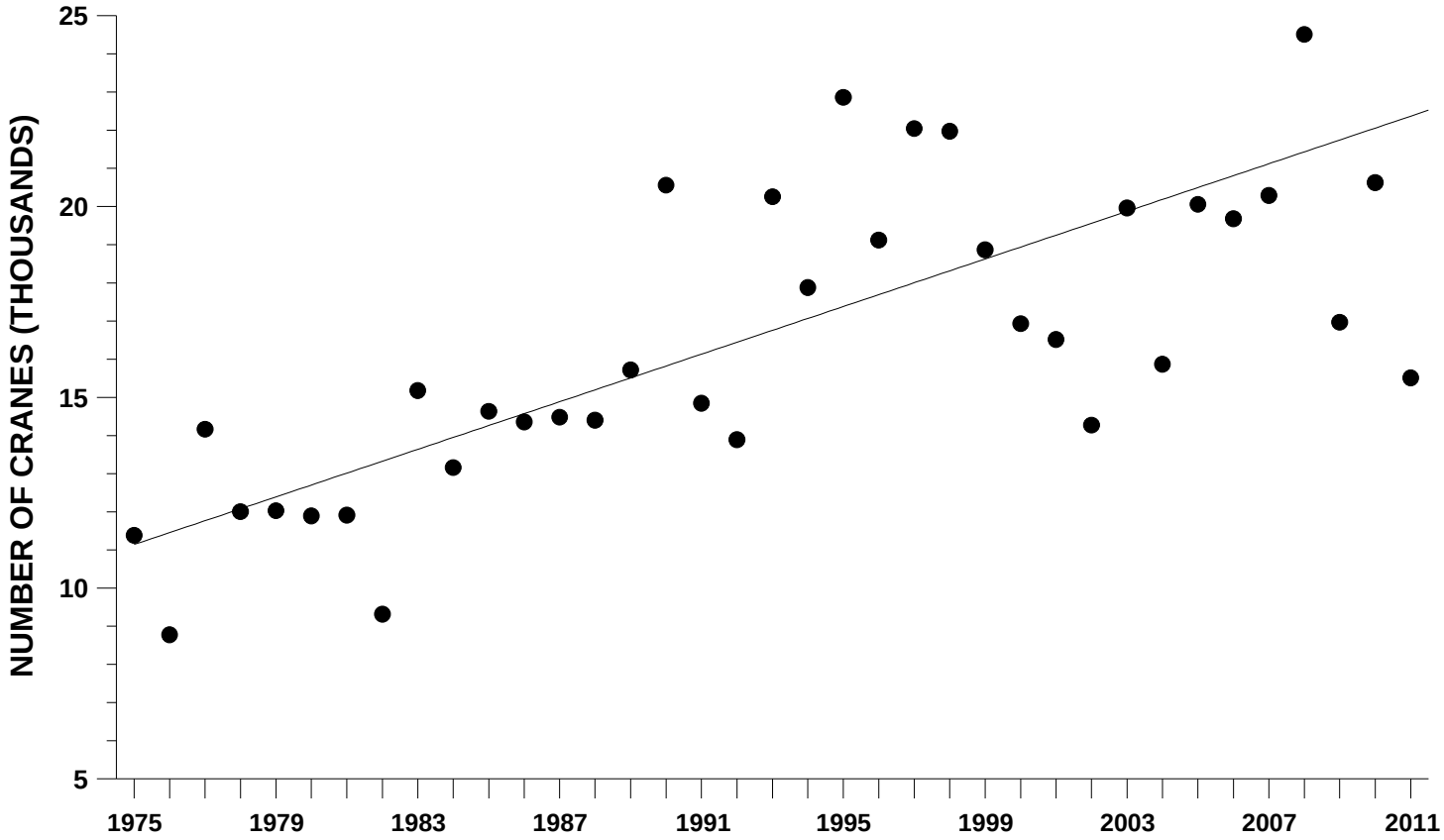
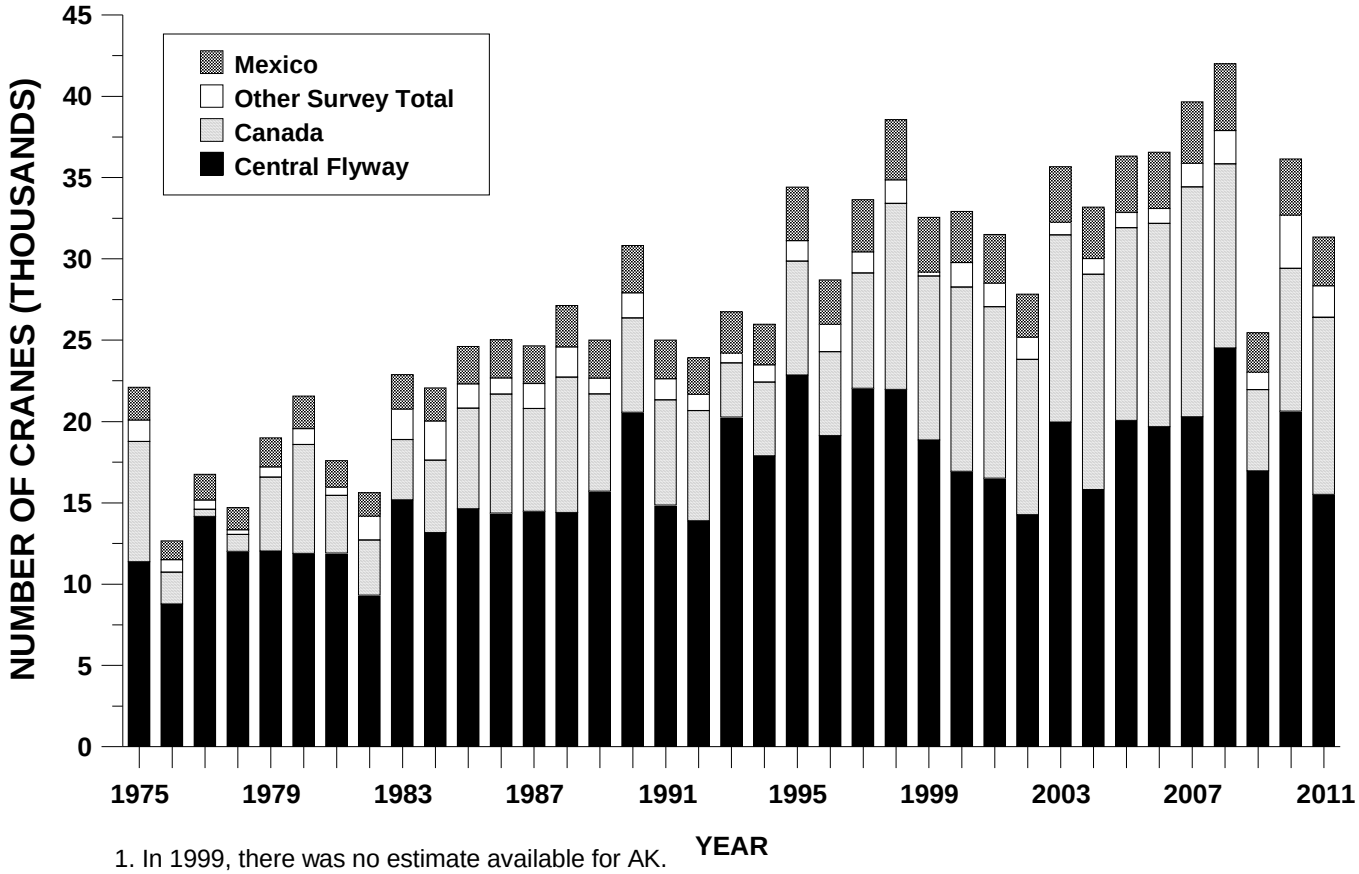


Figure 15. Estimated hunting mortality (retrieved and unretrieved) of Mid-Continent sandhill cranes in North America. [1,2]



1. In 1999, there was no estimate available for AK.
2. In 2010, MN began hunting MCP in the northwestern portion of the state.

Figure 16. Trend analyses of indices to abundance and harvest of Mid-Continent sandhill cranes.

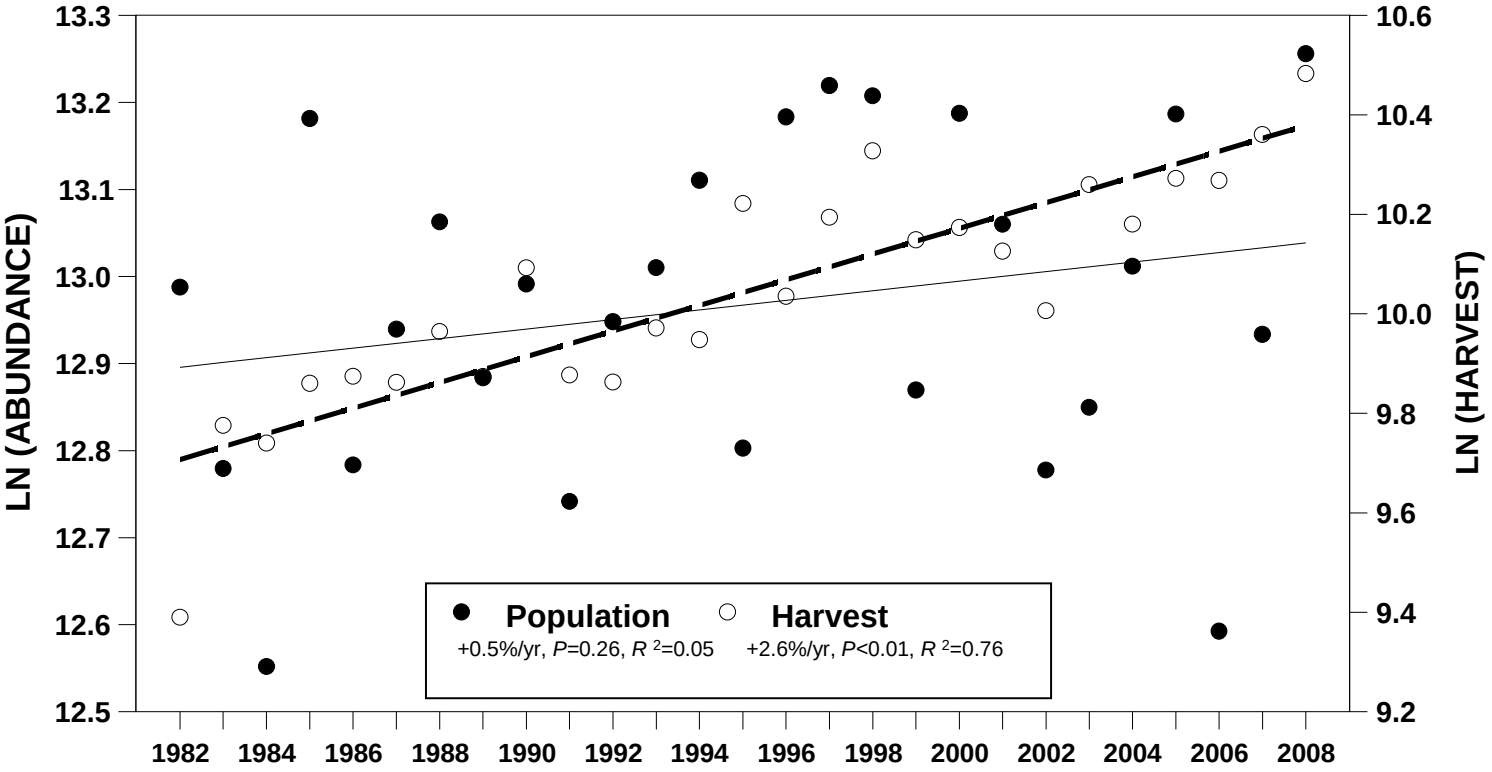


Figure 17. Estimated harvest of Rocky Mountain Population sandhill cranes.

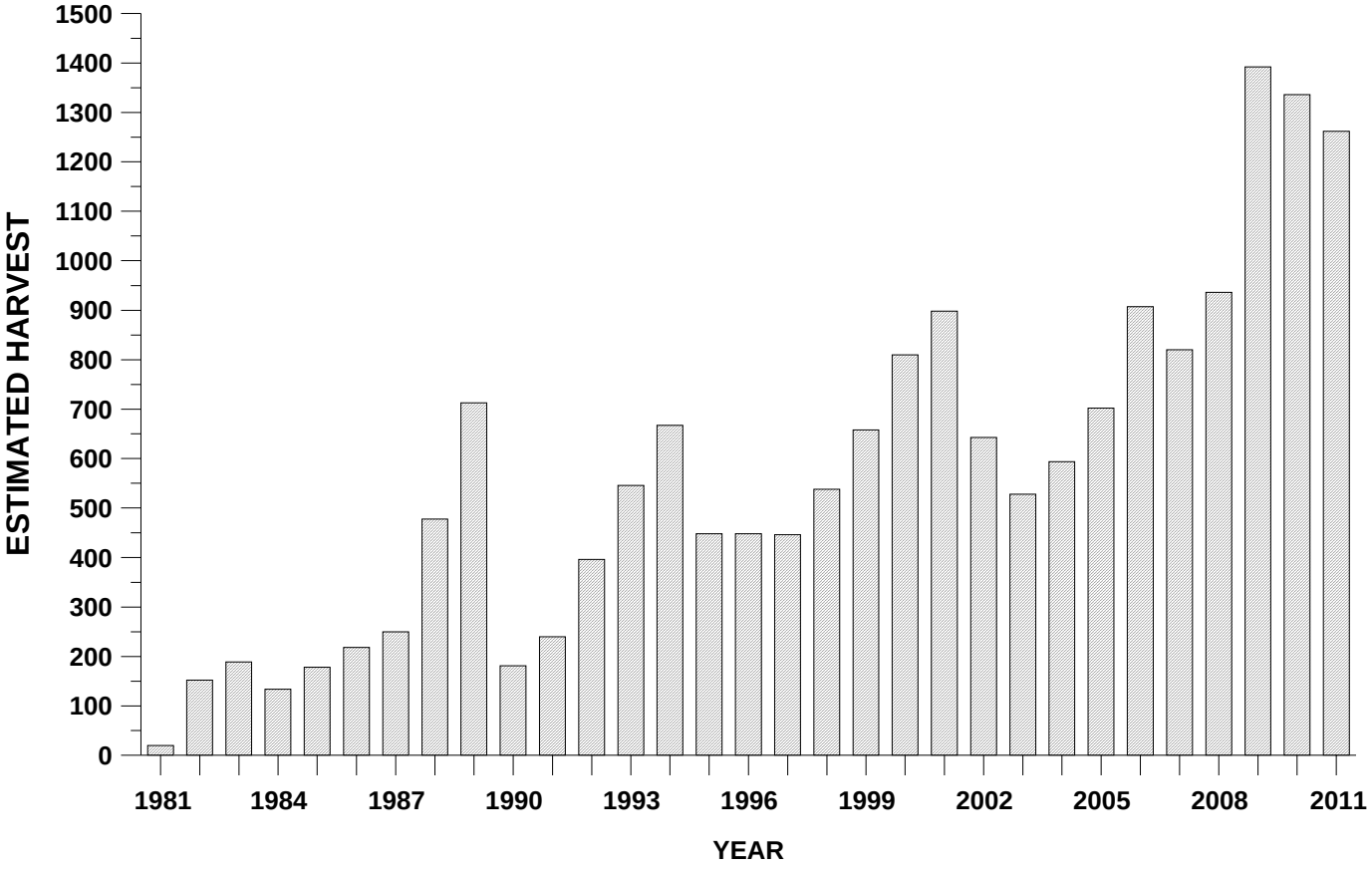


Figure 18. Abundance indices for the Rocky Mountain Population of sandhill cranes
(Incomplete survey efforts in years prior to 1997 might have resulted in lower estimates; the official count begins in 1997. In 2006, survey was not conducted due to mechanical issues with the aircraft.)

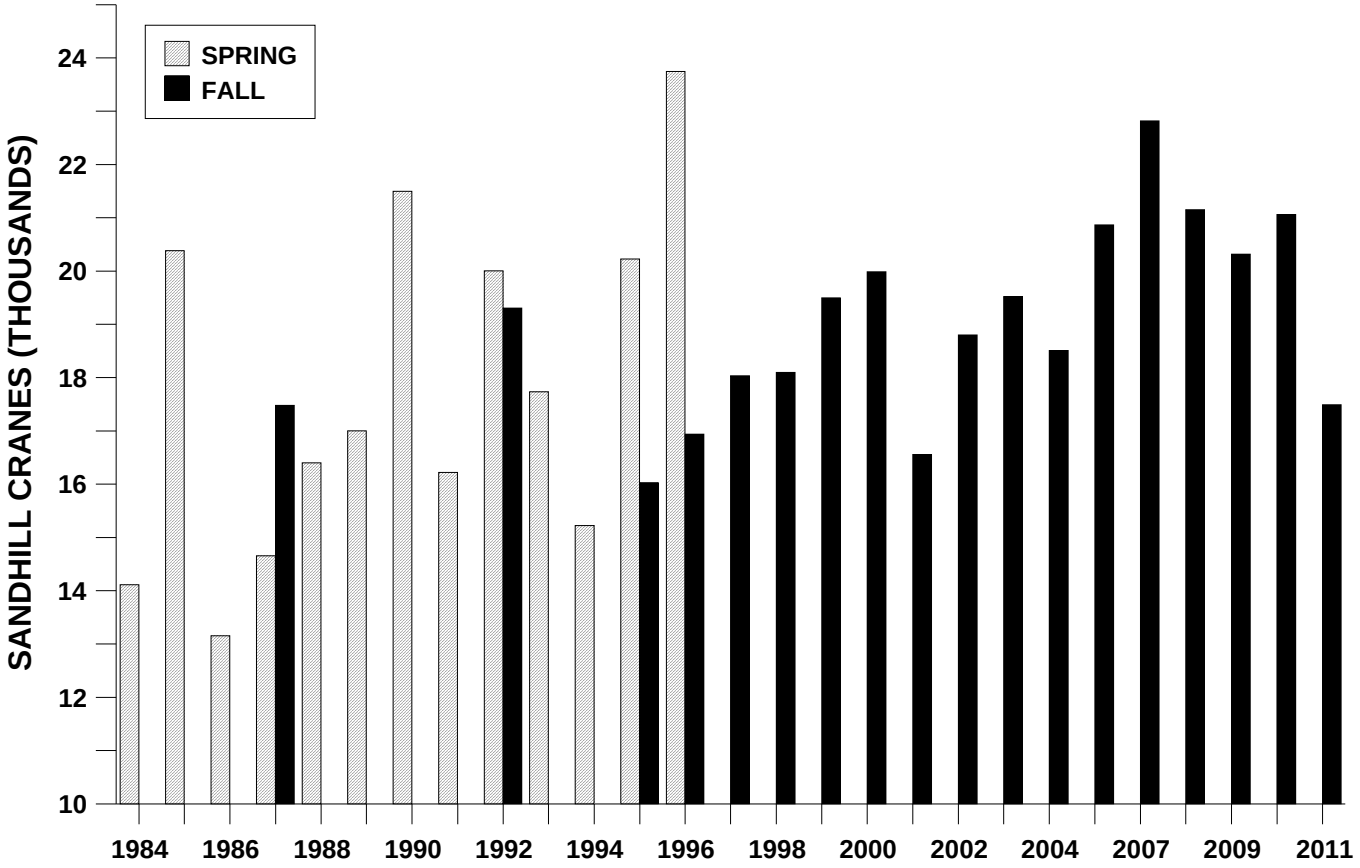


Figure 19. Annual and three-year average of fall pre-migration abundance indices for the Rocky Mountain Population of sandhill cranes.

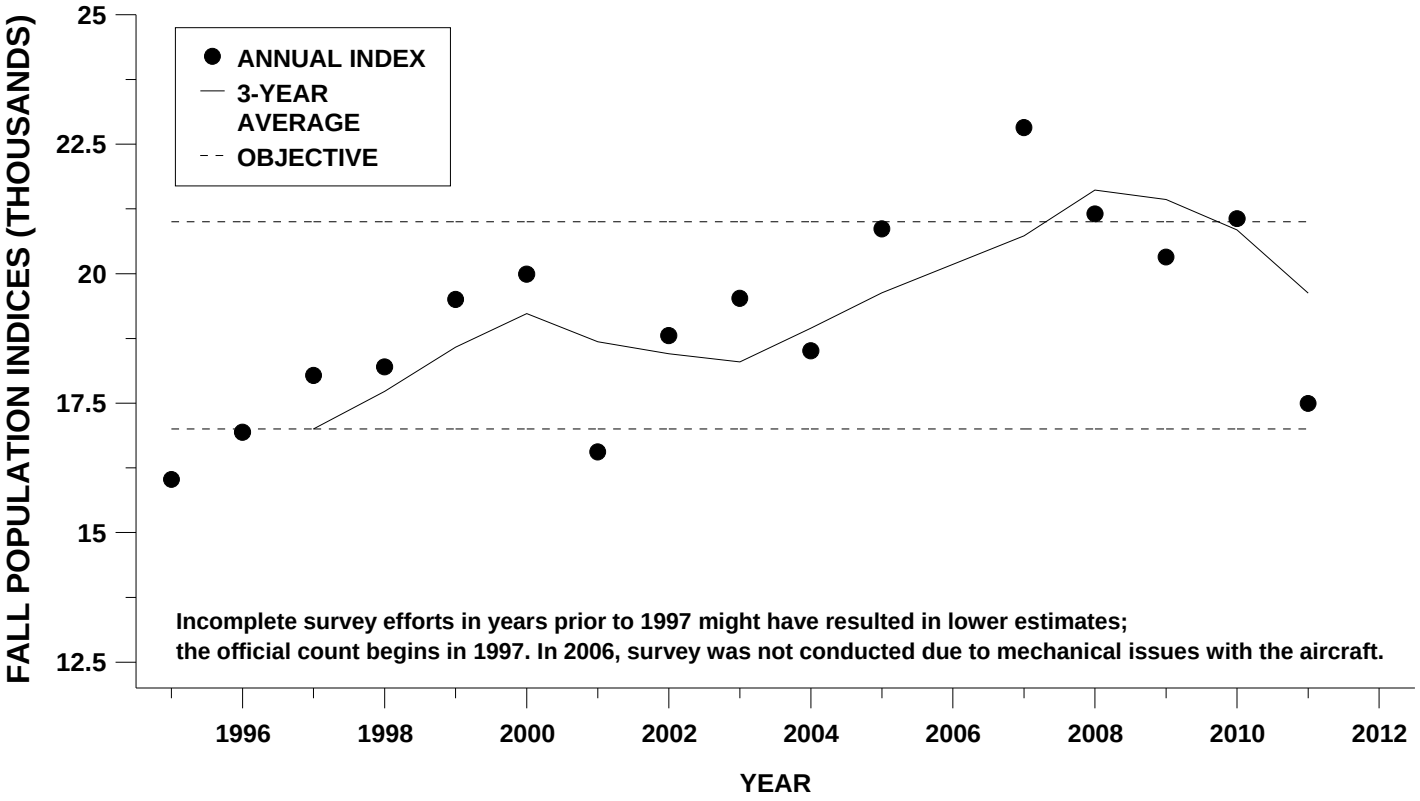


Figure 20. Annual indices for recruitment (% juveniles) of the Rocky Mountain Population of sandhill cranes.

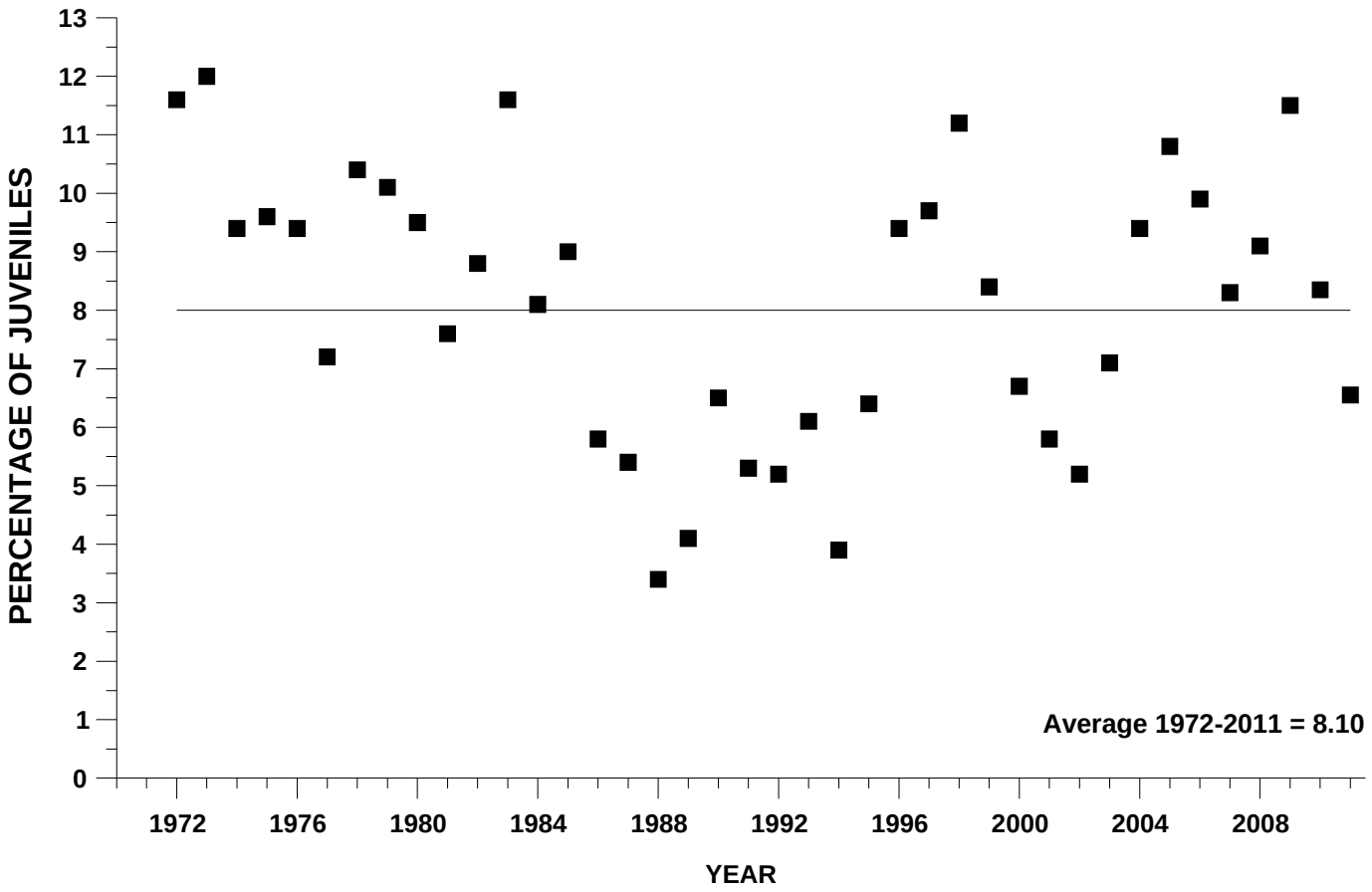
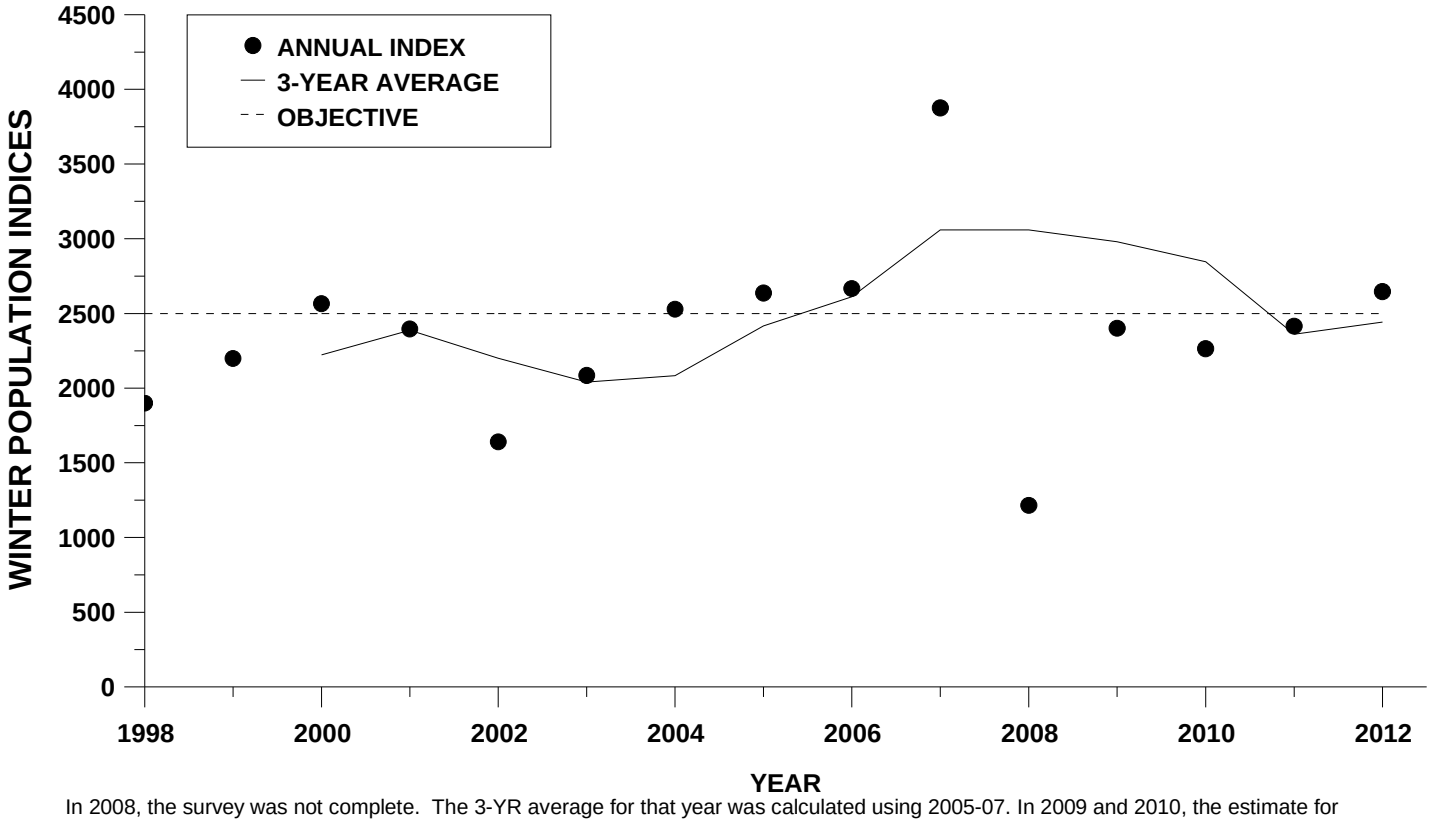
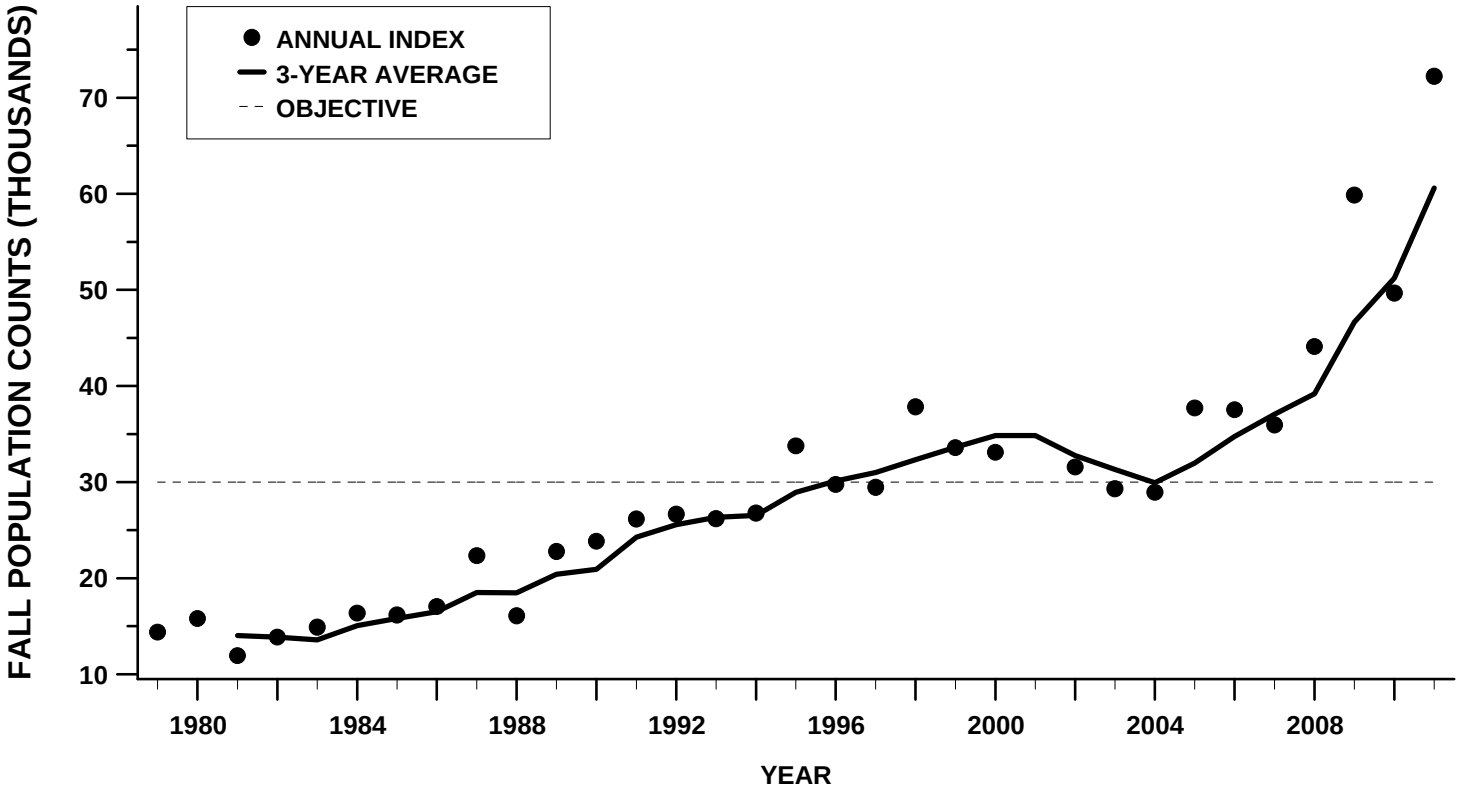


Figure 21. Annual and three-year average of winter counts of the Lower Colorado River Valley Population of sandhill cranes in Arizona and California.



In 2008, the survey was not complete. The 3-YR average for that year was calculated using 2005-07. In 2009 and 2010, the estimate for 2008 was not included in the 3-YR average

Figure 22. Annual and three-year average of fall counts of the Eastern Population of sandhill cranes.



Survey was not conducted in 2001. The 3-YR average for 2001 was calculated using 1998-2000.
In 2002 and 2003, the 3 yr averages did not include 2001.
New survey areas are still being added which is partially responsible for the increasing count.

Table 1. Annual spring abundance indices for the Mid-Continent Population of sandhill cranes.

YR	CENTRAL PLATTE RIVER VALLEY, NE				OTHER						ALL AREAS			
	OCULAR CRUISE TRANSECT	OCULAR TRANSECT	PHOTO CORRECTED OCULAR TRANSECT		OTHER NE	KS	TX	CO[1]	OK[1]	NM[1]	OCULAR CRUISE TRANSECT	OCULAR TRANSECT	PHOTO CORRECTED OCULAR TRANSECT	
			ANNUAL	3-YR AVG									ANNUAL	3-YR AVG
1974	162,600				9,000	1,900	3,200	0	400	0	177,100			
1975	223,600				2,300	900	tr	500	100	100	227,500			
1976	147,500				2,800	300	800	0	100	1,000	152,500			
1977	173,400				1,100	1,600	30,700	0	400	12,500	220,000			
1978	149,800	188,582			2,200	700	4,900	0	0	2,300	159,900	198,682		
1979		203,574			2,600	1,100	0	500	1,500	0		209,274		
1980	223,400	254,417			5,000	4,100	1,400	0	100	500	234,500	265,517		
1981		248,882			8,300	11,200	21,800	500	0	0		290,682		
1982		347,996	417,263		7,100	2,000	7,800	2,800	0	100		367,796	437,063	
1983		306,316	343,378		4,100	200	7,000	0	200	tr		317,816	354,878	
1984		222,710	261,802	340,814	18,100	900	800	0	1,100	tr		243,610	282,702	358,214
1985		378,127	514,763	373,314	11,500	3,000	1,200					393,827	530,463	389,348
1986		317,025	353,040	376,535	1,000	200	2,100					320,325	356,340	389,835
1987		383,581	416,058	427,954	0	tr	400					383,981	416,458	434,420
1988		386,853	463,457	410,852	0	0	7,700					394,553	471,157	414,652
1989		391,353	391,995	423,837	100	1,000	800					393,253	393,895	427,170
1990		385,950	412,154	422,535	11,000	5,200	10,300					412,450	438,654	434,569
1991		297,831	340,645	381,598	100	800	200					298,931	341,745	391,431
1992		257,709	406,457	386,419	12,200	300	1,100					271,309	420,057	400,152
1993		253,799	378,883	375,328	16,800	37,750	13,500					321,849	446,933	402,912
1994		395,543	477,215	420,852	14,600	0	0	2,400				410,143	491,815	452,935
1995		273,376	326,181	394,093	30,400	0	0	6,700				303,776	356,581	431,776
1996		318,514	519,984	441,127	7,600	0	0	3,900				326,114	527,584	458,660
1997		350,932	534,630	460,265	16,200	100	0					367,232	550,930	478,365
1998		337,203	530,848	528,487	13,600	100	0					350,903	544,548	541,021
1999		219,794	284,858	450,112	3,500	100,000	0					323,294	388,358	494,612
2000		484,585	490,118	435,275	16,900	26,100	500					528,085	533,618	488,841
2001		387,336	413,498	396,158	10,500	42,300	3,500					443,636	469,798	463,925
2002		309,029	315,044	406,220	17,100	15,100	1,200		5,800			342,429	348,444	450,620
2003		300,918	348,023	358,855	24,800	4,100	3,800					333,618	380,723	399,655
2004		365,370	426,534	363,200	17,700	1,200	2,200		100			386,470	447,634	392,267
2005		412,285	491,915	422,157	27,100	2,900	8,700		2,600			450,985	530,615	452,991
2006		178,564	216,810	378,420	70,000	2,100	5,500					256,164	294,410	424,220
2007		307,094	384,118	364,281	20,400	3,600	5,900					336,994	414,018	413,014
2008		474,051	545,884	382,271	24,500	1,100	0					499,651	571,484	426,637
2009		457,436	565,257	498,420	29,900	tr	10,800					498,136	605,957	530,486
2010		455,104	691,534	600,892	17,600	1,300	28,000					502,004	738,434	638,625
2011		347,501	482,797	579,863	18,800	3,500	14,300		4,700			384,101	519,397	621,263
2012 [2]		259,576			12,800	6	1,100					273,482		

[1] CO, OK, and NM were eliminated from the Official Survey Area in 1985 by the CF CMU.

[2] Preliminary

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Table 2. Federal Mid-Continent sandhill crane permits issued in the Central Flyway.

YR	CO	KS	MT	NM	ND	OK	SD	TX	WY	TOTAL
1975	401		158	1,225	4,172	171	198	5,482	56	11,863
1976	341		117	1,195	4,137	265	200	5,060	37	11,352
1977	374		82	1,452	6,294	519	134	4,897	48	13,800
1978	343		209	956	5,798	620	98	5,198	52	13,274
1979	528		159	1,288	4,949	470	63	5,098	43	12,598
1980	437		118	1,082	5,754	510	240	5,239	33	13,413
1981	397		53	1,022	5,796	466	197	5,297	30	13,258
1982	528		147	962	4,714	750	579	4,650	40	12,370
1983	575		175	706	8,033	909	528	7,317	63	18,306
1984	538		113	721	7,436	1,187	544	6,838	43	17,420
1985	555		143	710	6,802	1,102	656	7,417	59	17,444
1986	617		99	595	8,926	1,073	705	7,258	25	19,298
1987	610		128	502	8,778	1,213	517	6,289	30	18,067
1988	512		162	480	6,214	1,472	437	7,053	38	16,368
1989	434		172	430	6,128	1,717	524	8,066	25	17,496
1990	389		143	533	7,268	1,725	646	11,994	22	22,720
1991	501		238	602	3,353	1,618	668	11,142	25	18,147
1992	498		303	582	3,760	1,397	721	9,848	18	17,127
1993	411	575	336	541	4,572	1,277	708	10,407	37	18,864
1994	427	567	320	547	4,790	1,561	636	10,515	49	19,412
1995	571	711	351	564	5,242	1,323	650	10,755	42	20,209
1996	612	837	369	499	5,570	1,391	677	11,334	41	21,330
1997	572	997	325	454	4,934	1,393	757	37,365 [2]	46	46,845
1998	4,937 [2]	1,088	270	449	6,082	1,385	951	32,523 [2]	49	47,734
1999	4,847 [2]	1,235	279	516	6,050	1,438	810	33,380 [2]	52	48,607
2000	5,169 [2]	1,084	283	493	7,451	1,333	721	44,719 [2]	58	61,311
2001	5,869 [2]	1,374	253	509	8,078	1,315	680	49,410 [2]	72	67,560
2002	5,644 [2]	1,279	303	496	8,245 [3]	1,186	619	37,558 [2]	54	55,384
2003 [1]	5,854 [2]	1,206	273	471	6,030 [3]	1,000	563	43,199 [2]	50	58,646
2004 [1]	5,784 [2]	1,180 [3]	308	548	5,788 [3]	780 [3]	307	52,161 [2]	61	66,917
2005 [1]	5,766 [2]	805 [3]	281	494	7,441 [3]	698 [3]	490	51,511 [2]	68	67,554
2006 [1]	4,792 [2]	826 [3]	265	512 [4]	7,410 [3]	615 [3]	445 [5]	70,968 [2]	78	85,911
2007 [1]	4,931 [2]	598 [3]	238	480 [4]	7,442 [3]	731 [3]	390 [5]	101,382 [2]	58	116,250
2008 [1]	5,772 [2]	655 [3]	272	677 [4]	6,501 [3]	736 [3]	398 [5]	122,553 [2]	73	137,637
2009 [1]	4,038 [2]	540 [3]	139	862 [4]	7,774 [3]	1,029 [3]	693 [5]	11,332 [5]	62	26,469
2010 [1]	4,280 [2]	508 [3]	283	701 [4]	8,375 [3]	1,055 [3]	410 [5]	12,560 [5]	86	28,258
2011 [1]	783 [2]	801 [3]	311	575 [4]	8,024 [3]	1,104 [3]	356 [5]	13,905 [5]	86	25,945
AVERAGES:										
1975-79	397		145	1,223	5,070	409	139	5,147	47	12,577
1980-89	520		131	721	6,858	1,040	493	6,542	39	16,344
1990-99	1,377	859	293	529	5,162	1,451	722	17,926	38	28,100
2000-09	5,362	955	262	554	7,216	942	531	58,479	63	74,364
1975-2010	2,190	893	219	690	6,280	1,040	516	24,105	48	35,534

[1] Preliminary

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[2] Harvest Information Program (HIP) or a point-of-sale electronic record (without cost) used to identify crane hunters in lieu of a special sandhill crane hunting permit

[3] States began charging a fee for crane hunting permits which reduces the number of permits issued to hunters that only occasionally come into contact with sandhill cranes.

[4] NM uses a combination of electronic and paper permits.

[5] SD uses a special question in their HIP questionnaire to identify sandhill crane hunters; TX hunters can only obtain crane permits in selected locations.

Table 3. Estimated active Mid-Continent sandhill crane hunters[1] in the Central Flyway.

YR	CO	KS	MT	NM	ND	OK	SD	TX	WY	TOTAL
1975	226		69	806	2,896	80	117	2,733	22	6,949
1976	203		68	752	1,328	148	80	2,497	16	5,092
1977	189		40	921	4,126	339	77	2,329	27	8,048
1978	190		86	836	3,776	334	50	2,390	21	7,683
1979	275		61	745	3,225	307	29	2,356	13	7,011
1980	216		50	625	3,387	275	160	2,439	12	7,164
1981	216		23	598	3,315	269	103	2,543	14	7,081
1982	138		56	386	2,429	342	260	1,553	8	5,172
1983	211		64	253	3,551	384	225	2,435	20	7,143
1984	206		51	301	3,189	467	208	2,380	19	6,821
1985	187		37	216	2,383	372	168	2,613	12	5,988
1986	106		17	178	3,095	299	149	1,991	5	5,840
1987	113		29	133	2,529	358	120	1,942	5	5,229
1988	117		48	171	1,779	531	78	2,497	11	5,232
1989	74		52	152	2,018	492	153	2,805	6	5,752
1990	101		33	180	2,614	395	172	4,130	6	7,631
1991	153		69	220	1,674	370	139	3,231	3	5,859
1992	96		95	182	1,776	330	153	2,655	7	5,294
1993	87	294	97	218	2,223	357	140	3,602	5	7,023
1994	93	293	79	211	2,497	456	151	3,350	11	7,141
1995	154	393	118	211	2,408	331	143	3,707	6	7,471
1996	91	382	82	166	2,744	355	169	3,356	9	7,354
1997	67	452	68	124	2,386	264	178	4,515	10	8,064
1998	96	480	43	155	2,785	345	237	4,022	10	8,173
1999	133	533	60	204	2,444	375	173	2,699	8	6,629
2000	192	430	64	160	2,481	223	209	3,180	11	6,950
2001	202	555	72	173	2,934	391	145	3,554	13	8,039
2002	175	517	85	166	2,407	237	144	4,037	15	7,783
2003 [2]	236	495	60	244	2,271	64	114	4,821	10	8,315
2004 [2]	315	539	93	252	2,491	265	79	5,121	16	9,171
2005 [2]	280	274	90	233	3,370	259	165	5,383	24	10,078
2006 [2]	144	445	71	245	3,272	243	144	5,531	25	10,120
2007 [2]	158	255	82	241	3,145	166	57	5,685	19	9,808
2008 [2]	191	283	84	239	2,815	255	64	6,338	24	10,293
2009 [2]	159	213	50	286	3,546	371	63	3,179	67	7,934
2010 [2]	302	182	93	192	3,474	332	52	4,187	29	8,843
2011 [2]	138	449	95	206	3,733	418	44	2,712	41	7,836
AVERAGES:										
1975-79	217		65	812	3,070	242	71	2,461	20	6,957
1980-89	158		43	301	2,768	379	162	2,320	11	6,142
1990-99	107	404	74	187	2,355	358	166	3,527	8	7,064
2000-09	205	401	75	224	2,873	247	118	4,683	22	8,849
1975-2010	169	390	65	316	2,744	316	135	3,383	15	7,338

[1] Those permittees reporting hunting cranes 1 or more times

[2] Preliminary

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Table 4. Season dates (month/day) for the hunting of sandhill cranes in the Central Flyway states.

YR	CO	KS	MT[1]	MT[2]	NM	ND[1]	ND[2]	OK	SD	TX[1]	TX[2]	TX[3]	WY
1960	-	-	-	-	01/01-01/30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1961	-	-	-	-	11/04-12/03	-	-	-	-	11/04-12/03	-	-	-
1962	-	-	-	-	11/03-12/02	-	-	-	-	11/03-12/02	-	-	-
1963	-	-	-	-	11/02-12/01	-	-	-	-	11/02-12/01	-	-	-
1964	-	-	-	-	10/31-11/29	-	-	-	-	10/31-11/29	-	-	-
1965	-	-	-	-	10/30-11/28	-	-	-	-	10/30-11/28	-	-	-
1966	-	-	-	-	10/29-11/27	-	-	-	-	10/29-11/27	-	-	-
1967	10/01-10/30	-	-	-	11/04-01/02	-	-	-	-	11/04-01/02	-	-	-
1968	10/01-10/30	-	-	-	11/02-12/28	11/09-12/08	-	12/14-01/02	11/09-12/08	11/02-12/28	12/14-01/02	-	-
1969	10/04-11/02	-	-	-	11/01-12/28	11/08-12/07	-	12/13-01/11	11/08-12/07	11/01-12/28	12/13-01/11	-	-
1970	10/03-11/01	-	-	-	10/31-01/10	11/14-12/13	-	12/05-01/10	11/14-12/13	10/31-01/10	12/05-01/10	-	-
1971	10/02-11/07	-	-	-	10/30-01/30	11/13-12/02	-	12/04-01/30	11/13-12/02	10/30-01/30	12/04-01/30	-	-
1972	10/01-11/05	-	10/01-11/06	-	11/03-01/31	11/11-12/10	-	12/02-01/28	11/11-12/10	10/28-01/28	12/02-01/28	-	10/07-11/05
1973	10/01-11/05	-	09/29-11/04	-	10/27-01/27	11/10-12/09	-	12/01-01/27	11/10-12/09	10/27-01/27	12/01-01/27	-	10/13-11/11
1974	10/01-11/05	-	09/28-11/03	-	10/26-01/26	11/09-12/08	-	11/30-01/26	11/09-12/08	10/26-01/26	11/30-01/26	-	10/12-11/10
1975	10/04-11/08	-	10/04-11/09	-	10/25-01/25	11/08-12/07	-	11/29-01/25	11/08-12/07	10/25-01/25	11/29-01/25	-	10/11-11/09
1976	10/02-11/06	-	10/02-11/07	-	10/30-01/30	11/06-12/05	-	11/27-01/23	11/06-12/05	10/30-01/30	12/04-01/30	-	10/09-11/07
1977	10/01-11/06	-	10/01-11/06	-	10/29-01/29	09/07-09/11	-	11/26-01/22	09/07-09/11	11/01-01/31	12/05-01/31	-	10/08-11/06
1978	09/30-11/05	-	09/30-11/05	-	10/28-01/28	09/07-09/11	-	11/25-01/21	09/07-09/11	10/31-01/31	12/05-01/31	-	10/07-11/05
1979	10/13-11/18	-	09/29-11/04	-	10/27-01/27	09/07-09/11	-	11/24-01/20	09/07-09/11	10/30-01/30	12/04-01/30	-	10/13-11/18
1980	10/11-11/16	-	10/04-11/09	-	10/30-01/31	09/06-09/14	09/06-09/10	11/22-01/18	09/20-09/28	10/31-01/31	12/05-01/31	-	10/11-11/16
1981	10/10-11/15	-	10/03-11/08	-	10/31-01/31	09/05-09/20	09/05-09/13	11/22-01/18	09/20-09/28	10/31-01/31	12/05-01/31	-	10/03-11/08
1982	10/02-11/28	-	10/02-11/28	-	10/31-01/31	09/04-09/19	09/04-09/12	10/23-01/23	10/02-11/11	10/30-01/30	12/04-01/30	-	09/25-11/21
1983	10/01-11/27	-	11/01-11/27	11/01-11/27	10/29-01/28	09/10-11/06	09/10-09/30	10/22-01/22	10/01-11/06	11/12-02/12	12/03-02/12	01/14-02/12	09/24-11/20
1984	09/29-11/25	-	09/29-11/25	11/01-11/25	10/27-01/27	09/08-11/04	09/08-09/28	10/13-01/13	09/29-11/04	11/10-02/10	12/01-02/10	01/12-02/10	09/22-11/18
1985	09/28-11/24	-	09/28-11/24	11/01-11/24	10/26-01/26	09/07-11/03	09/07-09/27	10/12-01/12	09/28-11/03	11/09-02/09	11/30-02/09	01/11-02/09	09/21-11/17
1986	10/04-11/30	-	10/04-11/30	11/01-11/30	10/25-01/25	09/06-11/02	09/06-10/03	10/11-01/11	09/28-11/02	11/08-02/08	11/29-02/08	01/03-02/08	09/20-11/16
1987	10/03-11/29	-	10/03-11/29	10/03-11/29	10/24-01/24	09/05-11/01	09/05-10/02	10/10-01/17	09/26-11/01	11/14-02/14	11/28-02/07	01/02-02/07	09/19-11/15
1988	10/01-11/27	-	10/01-11/27	10/01-11/27	10/22-01/22	09/10-11/06	09/10-09/30	10/22-01/22	09/24-10/30	11/12-02/12	11/26-02/05	01/07-02/12	09/17-11/13
1989	09/30-11/26	-	09/30-11/26	09/30-11/26	10/21-01/21	09/09-11/05	09/09-09/29	10/21-01/21	09/30-11/05	11/11-02/11	12/02-02/11	01/06-02/11	09/16-11/12
1990	09/29-11/25	-	09/29-11/25	09/29-11/25	10/20-01/20	09/08-11/04	09/08-10/14	10/20-01/20	09/29-11/04	11/10-02/10	12/01-02/10	01/05-02/10	09/15-11/11
1991	09/28-11/24	-	09/28-11/24	09/28-11/24	10/19-01/19	09/07-11/03	09/07-10/13	10/19-01/19	09/28-11/03	11/09-02/09	12/07-02/09	01/04-02/09	09/15-11/11
1992	10/03-11/29	-	09/26-11/22	09/26-11/22	10/17-01/17	09/05-11/01	09/05-10/11	10/17-01/17	09/26-11/01	11/14-02/14	12/05-02/14	01/02-02/07	09/15-11/11
1993	10/02-11/28	11/06-01/02	09/25-11/21	09/25-11/21	10/16-01/16	09/11-11/07	09/11-11/07	10/16-01/16	09/25-10/31	11/13-02/13	12/04-02/13	01/08-02/13	09/15-11/11
1994	10/01-11/27	11/05-01/01	09/24-11/20	09/24-11/20	10/15-01/15	09/10-11/06	09/10-11/06	10/15-01/15	09/24-10/30	11/12-02/12	12/03-02/12	01/07-02/12	09/15-11/11
1995	09/30-11/26	11/05-01/01	09/23-11/19	09/23-11/19	10/31-01/31	09/09-11/05	09/09-11/05	10/22-01/28	09/23-11/19	11/11-02/11	12/02-02/11	01/06-02/11	09/14-11/10
1996	10/05-12/01	11/02-12/29	09/28-11/24	09/28-11/24	10/31-01/31	09/07-11/03	09/07-11/03	10/26-01/26	09/28-11/24	11/09-02/09	11/30-02/09	01/04-02/09	09/14-11/10
1997	10/04-11/30	11/01-12/28	10/04-11/30	10/04-11/30	10/31-01/31	09/06-11/02	09/06-11/02	10/25-01/25	09/27-11/23	11/08-02/08	11/29-02/08	01/03-02/08	09/13-11/09
1998	10/03-11/29	11/07-01/03	10/03-11/29	09/12-09/20	10/31-01/31	09/05-11/01	09/05-11/01	10/24-01/24	09/26-11/22	11/07-02/07	11/28-02/07	01/02-02/07	09/12-11/08
1999	10/02-11/28	11/06-01/02	10/02-11/28	09/11-09/19	10/30-01/30	09/11-11/07	09/11-11/07	10/30-01/30	09/25-11/21	11/13-02/13	12/04-02/13	01/08-02/13	09/11-11/07
2000	10/07-12/03	11/04-12/31	09/30-11/26	09/09-09/17	10/31-01/31	09/16-11/12	09/16-11/12	11/04-02/04	09/23-11/19	11/11-02/11	12/02-02/11	12/30-02/04	09/09-11/05
2001	10/07-12/03	11/03-12/30	09/29-11/25	09/08-09/16	10/31-01/31	09/15-11/11	09/15-10/21	11/03-02/03	09/22-11/18	11/10-02/10	12/01-02/10	12/29-01/20	09/15-11/11
2002	10/05-12/01	11/02-12/29	09/28-11/24	09/07-09/15	10/31-01/31	09/21-11/17	09/21-10/27	11/09-02/09	09/21-11/17	11/09-02/09	11/30-02/09	12/21-01/19	09/14-11/10
2003	10/04-11/30	11/01-12/28	09/27-11/23	09/06-09/14	10/31-01/31	09/20-11/16	09/20-10/26	10/25-01/25	09/27-11/23	11/01-02/01	11/22-02/01	12/20-01/18	09/13-11/09
2004	10/02-11/28	11/06-01/02	09/25-11/21	09/11-09/19	10/31-01/31	09/18-11/14	09/18-10/24	10/30-01/30	09/25-11/21	11/06-02/01	11/27-02/01	12/18-01/16	09/18-11/14
2005	10/01-11/27	11/09-01/05	09/24-11/20	09/10-09/18	10/31-01/31	09/17-11/13	09/17-10/23	10/29-01/29	09/24-11/20	11/05-02/05	11/26-02/05	12/24-01/29	09/17-11/13
2006	09/30-11/26	11/08-01/04	09/23-11/19	09/09-09/17	10/31-01/31	09/16-11/12	09/16-10/22	10/28-01/28	09/23-11/19	11/04-02/04	11/24-02/04	12/23-01/28	09/16-11/12
2007	10/02-12/02	11/07-01/03	09/22-11/18	09/08-09/16	10/31-01/31	09/15-11/11	09/15-10/21	10/27-01/27	09/22-11/18	11/04-02/04	11/24-02/04	12/23-01/28	09/15-11/11
2008	10/04-11/30	11/05-01/01	09/27-11/23	09/06-09/21	10/31-01/31	09/20-11/16	09/20-10/26	10/25-01/25	09/27-11/23	11/08-02/08	11/28-02/08	12/20-01/25	09/13-11/09
2009	10/03-11/29	11/11-01/07	09/26-11/22	09/05-09/20	10/31-01/31	09/19-11/15	09/19-10/25	10/24-01/24	09/26-11/22	11/07-02/07	11/27-02/07	12/19-01/24	09/19-11/15
2010	10/02-11/28	11/10-01/06	09/25-11/21	09/11-09/26	10/31-01/31	09/18-11/14	09/18-10/24	10/23-01/23	09/25-11/21	11/06-02/06	11/26-02/06	12/18-01/23	09/18-11/14
2011	10/01-11/27	11/09-01/05	09/24-11/20	09/10-09/25	10/31-01/31	09/17-11/13	09/17-10/23	10/22-01/22	09/24-11/20	11/05-02/05	11/25-02/05	12/24-01/29	09/17-11/13

MT[1] Central Flyway portion of MT, except that area south of I-90 and west of the Bighorn River and Sheridan Co.
MT[2] Sheridan County, MT.

ND[1] Area 1, ND.
ND[2] Area 2, ND.

TX[1] Area A, TX
TX[2] Area B, TX
TX[3] Area C, TX

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Table 5. Estimated retrieved harvests of Mid-Continent sandhill cranes in the U.S.

YR	CO	KS	MT	NM	ND	OK	SD	TX	WY	CENTRAL FLYWAY	OTHER SURVEY AREAS AZ [4]	NM [4]	AK [2 3]	MN [5]	TOTAL	U.S. TOTAL
1975	91		16	911	2,122	142	86	6,123	6	9,497			1,094		1,094	10,591
1976	106		29	858	52	200	12	6,122	14	7,393			637		637	8,030
1977	39		18	1,456	4,078	410	47	6,094	9	12,151			471		471	12,622
1978	106		36	1,089	2,777	389	19	5,720	10	10,146			239		239	10,385
1979	129		14	1,170	2,733	397	19	5,917	0	10,379			517		517	10,896
1980	68		16	1,019	2,245	363	130	6,305	6	10,152			809		809	10,961
1981	92		11	907	2,395	397	78	6,245	9	10,134	20		383		403	10,537
1982	49		21	335	2,469	535	212	4,295	0	7,916	62		1,160		1,222	9,138
1983	70		28	354	6,471	373	177	5,471	15	12,959	17		1,540		1,557	14,516
1984	85		15	414	4,367	433	139	5,811	7	11,271	23		1,986		2,009	13,280
1985	82		7	334	4,650	416	101	7,184	2	12,776	48		1,197		1,245	14,021
1986	33		1	250	6,563	392	99	5,149	0	12,487	108	184	539		831	13,318
1987	86		15	159	5,334	957	99	6,117	3	12,770	127	318	836		1,281	14,051
1988	68		18	372	3,815	1,061	100	7,330	8	12,772	172	127	1,241		1,540	14,312
1989	25		33	319	4,656	1,003	194	7,400	9	13,639	126	138	545		809	14,448
1990	87		44	377	6,804	698	165	9,865	1	18,041	114	259	918		1,291	19,332
1991	224		31	593	4,580	604	128	6,916	3	13,079	172	235	677		1,084	14,163
1992	84		103	505	4,654	478	141	6,455	13	12,433	139	54	640		833	13,266
1993	112	602	95	506	6,985	826	110	8,769	0	18,005	113	178	201		492	18,497
1994	143	767	56	357	6,235	1,167	239	7,233	4	16,201	86	153	648		887	17,088
1995	208	990	156	673	7,017	1,091	170	10,322	1	20,628	124	111	812		1,047	21,675
1996	91	933	58	332	6,639	1,066	166	7,816	10	17,111	114	78	1,205		1,397	18,508
1997	168	1,167	45	248	6,545	600	189	10,800	4	19,766	171	45	870		1,086	20,852
1998	64	1,362	17	258	7,967	645	454	9,054	10	19,831	114	55	1,042		1,211	21,042
1999	56	1,275	29	321	5,748	879	184	8,469	8	16,969	92	101	NA*		193	17,162
2000	363	590	15	311	5,081	552	374	8,208	10	15,504	166	100	985		1,251	16,755
2001	257	1,033	43	297	5,173	713	478	6,999	7	15,000	154	106	936		1,196	16,196
2002	294	1,067	23	342	2,852	490	160	7,837	22	13,087	197	92	844		1,133	14,220
2003 [1]	230	942	49	617	4,564	200	166	11,560	7	18,335	155	162	331		648	18,983
2004 [1]	92	856	54	350	3,967	441	67	8,715	4	14,546	192	167	435		794	15,340
2005 [1]	265	471	65	578	3,721	511	190	12,446	16	18,263	227	175	388		790	19,053
2006 [1]	96	1,341	12	682	3,906	538	202	10,834	20	17,631	201	245	314		760	18,391
2007 [1]	149	516	51	427	4,501	272	163	12,511	20	18,610	268	331	596		1,195	19,805
2008 [1]	32	453	73	483	4,179	493	83	17,169	24	22,989	138	329	1,249		1,716	24,705
2009 [1]	58	447	34	584	4,436	737	96	8,882	8	15,282	305	332	245		882	16,164
2010 [1]	115	293	95	432	4,752	940	91	12,069	25	18,812	253	421	1,204	830	2,708	21,520
2011 [1]	68	908	51	297	3,733	808	64	8,493	20	14,442	151	366	335	765	1,617	16,059
AVERAGES:																
1975-79	94		23	1,097	2,352	308	37	5,995	8	9,913			592		592	10,505
1980-89	66		17	446	4,297	593	133	6,131	6	11,688	78	192	1,024		1,171	12,858
1990-99	124	1,014	63	417	6,317	805	195	8,570	5	17,206	124	127	779		952	18,159
2000-09	184	772	42	467	4,238	495	198	10,516	14	16,925	200	204	632		1,037	17,961
1975-2010	120	839	40	534	4,584	595	154	8,173	9	14,627	140	180	792		1,035	15,662
CURRENT YEAR PERCENT CHANGE FROM:																
2010	-41%	210%	-46%	-31%	-21%	-14%	-30%	-30%	-20%	-23%	-40%	-13%	-72%	-8%	-40%	-25%
1975-79	-28%		126%	-73%	59%	163%	75%	42%	156%	46%			-43%		173%	53%
1980-89	3%		209%	-33%	-13%	36%	-52%	39%	239%	24%	93%	91%	-67%		38%	25%
1990-99	-45%	-10%	-20%	-29%	-41%	0%	-67%	-1%	270%	-16%	22%	188%	-57%		70%	-12%
2000-09	-63%	18%	22%	-36%	-12%	63%	-68%	-19%	45%	-15%	-25%	79%	-47%		56%	-11%
1975-2010	-43%	8%	29%	-44%	-19%	36%	-58%	4%	129%	-1%	8%	104%	-58%		56%	3%

[1] Preliminary

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[2] A proportion of the Alaskan harvest is composed of lesser sandhill cranes from the Pacific Coast Population

[3] Harvest data are from state harvest surveys for only the MCP portion of the state, except in 1977-81, 1986, 1991, and 1998-99 where federal MQS state totals are prorated by the long-term percent MC cranes; data from 2000 forward are MC portion from HIP.

[4] The MC harvest for AZ and NM represents MC sandhill cranes that were harvested in RMP areas and are not represented in the CF MC Sandhill Crane Federal Harvest Survey

[5] Minnesota initiated a hunt in the NW portion of state.

* No estimate is available.

Table 6. Estimated retrieved harvests of Mid-Continent sandhill cranes in Canada.

YEAR	MB	SK	TOTAL
1971	228	2,715	2,943
1972	113	2,030	2,143
1973	683	3,592	4,275
1974	58	6,641	6,699
1975	162	5,744	5,906
1976	209	1,427	1,636
1977	367	N/A	367
1978	877	N/A	877
1979	978	2,821	3,799
1980	891	4,698	5,589
1981	510	2,456	2,966
1982	797	2,037	2,834
1983	377	2,711	3,088
1984	661	3,042	3,703
1985	691	4,448	5,139
1986	1,662	4,452	6,114
1987	664	4,480	5,144
1988	1,958	4,990	6,948
1989	2,652	2,323	4,975
1990	1,023	3,812	4,835
1991	1,771	3,547	5,318
1992	1,221	4,718	5,939
1993	482	2,433	2,915
1994	544	3,286	3,830
1995	1,004	4,823	5,827
1996	1,351	2,961	4,312
1997	1,279	4,621	5,900
1998	889	8,637	9,526
1999	1,300	7,100	8,400
2000	805	8,645	9,450
2001	1,247	7,539	8,786
2002	1,282	6,665	7,947
2003	1,474	8,111	9,585
2004	1,267	9,770	11,037
2005	1,776	8,100	9,876
2006	2,688	7,729	10,417
2007	3,554	8,232	11,786
2008	742	8,697	9,439
2009	1,037	3,128	4,165
2010	1,051	6,280	7,331
2011 [1]			9,074
AVERAGES:			
1971-79	408	3,567	3,183
1980-89	1,086	3,564	4,650
1990-99	1,086	4,594	5,680
2000-09	1,587	7,662	9,249
1971-2010	1,058	4,985	5,794
2010 HARVEST: PERCENT CHANGE FROM:			
2009	1%	101%	76%
1971-79	157%	76%	130%
1980-89	-3%	76%	58%
1990-99	-3%	37%	29%
2000-09	-34%	-18%	-21%
1971-2010	-1%	26%	27%

[1] Harvest data was not available in time for the report so the average from the 2000-2010 harvests was used for 2011.

Table 7. Annual sport hunting mortality estimates for the Mid-Continent Population of sandhill cranes in North America.

YR	SPORT HUNTING MORTALITY					
	Retrieved				Unretrieved	Total
	Central Flyway	Other Survey Total	Canada	Mexico[2]	No. Am.[3]	
1975	9,497	1,094	5,906	1,650	3,615	21,762
1976	7,393	637	1,636	967	2,032	12,665
1977	12,151	471	367	1,299	2,440	16,728
1978	10,146	239	877	1,126	2,308	14,697
1979	10,379	517	3,799	1,470	2,807	18,972
1980	10,152	809	5,589	1,655	3,351	21,556
1981	10,134	403	2,966	1,350	2,724	17,577
1982	7,916	1,222	2,834	1,197	2,451	15,620
1983	12,959	1,557	3,088	1,760	3,501	22,865
1984	11,271	2,009	3,703	1,698	3,372	22,053
1985	12,776	1,245	5,139	1,916	3,520	24,596
1986	12,487	831	6,114	1,943	3,648	25,023
1987	12,770	1,281	5,144	1,920	3,379	24,493
1988	12,772	1,540	6,948	2,126	3,751	27,137
1989	13,639	809	4,975	1,942	3,626	24,992
1990	18,041	1,291	4,835	2,417	4,228	30,811
1991	13,079	1,084	5,318	1,948	3,438	24,867
1992	12,433	833	5,939	1,921	3,198	24,323
1993	18,005	492	2,915	2,141	3,362	26,915
1994	16,201	887	3,830	2,092	3,038	26,048
1995	20,628	1,047	5,827	2,750	4,161	34,413
1996	17,111	1,397	4,312	2,282	3,609	28,711
1997	19,766	1,086	5,900	2,675	4,211	33,638
1998	19,831	1,211	9,526	3,057	4,901	38,526
1999	16,969	193 [4]	8,400	2,556	3,947	32,065
2000	15,504	1,251	9,450	2,621	4,093	32,919
2001	15,000	1,196	8,786	2,498	4,013	31,493
2002	13,087	1,133	7,947	2,217	3,446	27,830
2003 [1]	18,335	648	9,585	2,857	4,246	35,671
2004 [1]	14,546	794	11,037	2,638	4,165	33,179
2005 [1]	18,263	790	9,876	2,893	4,512	36,334
2006 [1]	17,631	760	10,417	2,881	4,864	36,552
2007 [1]	18,610	1,195	11,786	3,159	4,904	39,654
2008 [1]	22,989	1,716	9,439	3,414	4,432	41,990
2009 [1]	15,282	882	4,165	2,033	3,100	25,462
2010 [1]	18,812	2,708	7,331	2,885	4,400	36,136
2011 [1]	14,442	1,617	9,074	2,513	3,707	31,354
AVERAGES:						
1975-79	9,913	592	2,517	1,302	2,641	16,965
1980-89	11,688	1,171	4,650	1,751	3,332	22,591
1990-99	17,206	1,036	5,680	2,384	3,809	30,032
2000-09	16,925	1,037	9,249	2,721	4,177	34,108
1975-2010	14,627	1,059	5,992	2,165	3,633	27,452
CURRENT YEAR PERCENT CHANGE FROM:						
2010	-23%	-40%	24%	-13%	-16%	-13%
1975-79	46%	173%	261%	93%	40%	85%
1980-89	24%	38%	95%	44%	11%	39%
1990-99	-16%	56%	60%	5%	-3%	4%
2000-09	-15%	56%	-2%	-8%	-11%	-8%
1975-2010	-1%	53%	51%	16%	2%	14%

[1] Preliminary

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[2] Unknown harvests (Mexico) were assumed to be 10% of harvests in the U.S. and Canada.

[3] Unretrieved kill as reported by hunters is used for the Central Flyway; for the remainder of harvest areas, it is assumed to be 20% of retrieved harvests.

[4] There is no estimate available for AK in that year.

Table 8. Estimated retrieved harvests of the Rocky Mountain Population of sandhill cranes.

YR	UT	NM	AZ	WY	MT	ID	TOTAL
1981			20				20
1982			9	143			152
1983			35	154			189
1984			33	101			134
1985			40	138			178
1986			23	195			218
1987			60	190			250
1988		310	40	128			478
1989	54	483	51	125			713
1990	35	79	9	58			181
1991	48	47	44	101			240
1992		147	39	168	42		396
1993	28	297	61	115	45		546
1994	34	416	27	150	40		667
1995	27	270	33	77	41		448
1996	32	236	27	84	49	20	448
1997	30	114	22	82	62	136	446
1998	34	180	37	93	59	135	538
1999	54	198	21	124	71	190	658 [1]
2000	69	257	37	163	91	193	810 [2]
2001	77	288	26	142	87	278	898
2002	60	164	42	132	51	194	643
2003	57	169	34	72	50	146	528
2004	53	189	35	124	51	142	594
2005	62	236	50	116	49	189	702
2006	87	327	10	194	54	235	907
2007	103	276	43	138	73	187	820
2008	101	379	24	162	85	185	936
2009	149	603	67	195	124	254	1,392
2010	190	547	56	182	108	253	1,336
2011 [3]	154	522	37	166	90	293	1,262
AVERAGES:							
1981-89	54	397	35	147			259
1990-99	36	198	32	105	51	120	457
2000-09	82	289	37	144	72	200	823
1981-2010	66	270	35	133	65	182	549
CURRENT YEAR PERCENT CHANGE FROM:							
2010	-19%	-5%	-34%	-9%	-17%	16%	-6%
1981-89		32%	7%	13%			387%
1990-99	330%	163%	16%	58%	76%	144%	176%
2000-09	88%	81%	1%	15%	26%	46%	53%
1981-2010	134%	93%	5%	25%	39%	61%	130%

[1] RMP Sandill cranes (40) were also taken as part of research project in the San Luis Valley, CO

[2] RMP Sandill cranes (20) were also taken as part of research project in the San Luis Valley, CO

[3] Harvest includes crippling loss.

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Table 9. Spring population indices for Rocky Mountain sandhill cranes, 1984-96.

YR	SAN LUIS VALLEY, COLORADO RAW COUNT	ADJ. FOR EST. BIAS[1]	ADJ. TO REM. LES.[2]	OTHER AREAS	INDEX	SURVEY COND.
1984	10,962	14,488	13,562	550	14,112	POOR
1985	18,393	21,773	20,382	0	20,382	GOOD
1986	14,031	14,031	13,135	20	13,155	POOR
1987	13,561	15,661	14,660	0	14,660	POOR
1988	17,510	17,510	16,381	22	16,403	POOR
1989	17,302	18,389	17,004	0	17,004	GOOD
1990	20,851	24,593	21,221	275	21,496	GOOD
1991	19,990	18,405	16,045	175	16,220	GOOD
1992	23,516	23,516	19,999	9	20,008	GROUND
1993	17,576	17,576	16,478	1,260	17,738	POOR
1994	17,229	16,036	15,063	203	15,266	FAIR
1995	25,276	23,390	20,229	0	20,229	GOOD
1996	23,019	26,379	22,737	1,010	23,747	GOOD

[1] Raw estimate adjusted by photography for estimation bias
[2] Population estimate adjusted to remove the number of lesser sandhill cranes (non-RMP cranes).

Table 10. Fall pre-migration population indices for Rocky Mountain sandhill cranes.

YR	UT	CO	ID	WY	MT	TOTAL	3-YR AVG
1987	1,578	1,443	10,686	2,327	1,447	17,481	
1992	2,810	3,181	5,801	2,248	5,264	19,304	
1995	1,528	2,284	6,864	1,671	3,681	16,028	
1996	1,849	1,255	8,334	2,526	2,974	16,938	
1997[1, 2]	2,450	1,604	8,132	2,255	3,595	18,036	17,001
1998	2,185	1,273	8,067	3,162	3,415	18,102	17,692
1999	2,292	1,102	8,761	4,205	3,141	19,501	18,546
2000	2,416	749	9,337	3,890	3,598	19,990	19,198
2001	1,522	666	7,160	2,626	4,585	16,559	18,683
2002	1,869	1,355	7,698	3,038	4,843	18,803	18,451
2003	2,546	745	7,822	3,446	4,964	19,523	18,295
2004	2,239	1,410	7,152	3,072	4,637	18,510	18,945
2005	2,646	1,052	7,668	3,911	5,588	20,865	19,633
2006 [3]						NS	19,633
2007 [4]	2,401	1,743	8,262	3,907	6,509	22,822	20,732
2008 [5]	3,708	1,080	6,123	3,826	6,419	21,156	21,614
2009	2,283	1,162	6,934	3,613	6,329	20,321	21,433
2010	3,242	985	5,776	3,726	7,335	21,064	20,847
2011	1,498	1,347	5,029	2,978	6,642	17,494	19,626

[1] Incomplete survey efforts in years prior might have resulted in lower estimates; the official count begins in 1997.

06/13/12

[2] In October 1997, a special survey was also conducted in the SLV, Colorado and other areas, which resulted in a total of 27,090 Rocky Mountain and Mid-Continent cranes being counted.

[3] In 2006, the survey was not conducted due to mechanical issues with the survey plane. The 3-yr Avg for 2006 is calculated using 2003-05.

[4] The 3-yr average for 2007 was calculated using 2004, 2005, and 2007 because there was no survey in 2006.

[5] The 3-yr average for 2008 was calculated using 2005, 2007, and 2008 because there was no survey in 2006.

Table 11. Winter counts of Lower Colorado River Valley Population of sandhill cranes in Arizona and California.

YR	Cibola NWR	Colorado River Indian Tribe	Salton Sea NWR	Gila River	TOTAL	3-YR AVG
1998	775	596	351	178	1,900	
1999	1,200	511	325	163	2,199	
2000	820	1,259	235	252	2,566	2,222
2001	961	952	350	134	2,397	2,387
2002	1,003	168	417	52	1,640	2,201
2003	1,200	455	430	0	2,085	2,041
2004	1,341	354	521	312	2,528	2,084
2005	1,513	457	476	191	2,637	2,417
2006	1,141	673	493	360	2,667	2,611
2007	2,322	809	295	450	3,876	3,060
2008 [1]	115	NS	687	413	1,215	3,060
2009 [2]	289	1216	603	293	2,401	2,981
2010 [3]	266	729	904	365	2,264	2,847
2011	553	636	899	327	2,415	2,360
2012	1,097	474	924	151	2,646	2,442

NS = No survey was conducted.

06/13/12

[1] In 2008, the survey was not complete. The 3-YR average for that year was calculated using 2005-07.

[2] In 2009, the 3-YR average was calculated with 2006, 2007 and 2009 due to an incomplete survey in 2008.

[3] In 2010, the 3-YR average was calculated with 2007, 2009, and 2010 due to an incomplete survey in 2008.

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Table 12. Fall index survey for Eastern Population of sandhill cranes.

YR	TOTAL	3-YR AVG
1979	14,385	
1980	15,808	
1981	11,943	14,045
1982	13,879	13,877
1983	14,898	13,573
1984	16,363	15,047
1985	16,170	15,810
1986	17,043	16,525
1987	22,342	18,518
1988	16,086	18,490
1989	22,785	20,404
1990	23,852	20,908
1991	26,156	24,264
1992	26,656	25,555
1993	26,187	26,333
1994	26,783	26,542
1995	33,774	28,915
1996	29,753	30,103
1997	29,448	30,992
1998	37,827	32,343
1999	33,583	33,619
2000	33,105	34,838
2001 [1]	NS	34,838
2002 [2]	31,575	32,754
2003 [3]	29,300	31,327
2004	28,947	29,941
2005	37,708	31,985
2006	37,529	34,728
2007	35,945	37,061
2008	44,110	39,195
2009	59,876	46,644
2010	49,666	51,217
2011	72,233	60,592

NS = No survey conducted *06/13/12*

[1] In 2001, the survey was not conducted. The 3-YR average for that year was calculated using 1998-2000.

[2] In 2002, the 3-YR average was calculated with 1999, 2000 and 2002 since the survey was not conducted in 2001.

[3] In 2003, the 3-YR average was calculated with 2000, 2002 and 2003 since the survey was not conducted in 2001.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Migratory Bird Management
Central Flyway Representative
P.O. Box 25486, DFC
Denver, Colorado 80225