

Result Demonstration Report

Texas Quail Index

Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service

Jones/Haskell Counties

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Background and Objective

The decline of bobwhite and scaled quail across their historic ranges has been an ongoing and pervasive problem for the last 20 years. Texas, which was once thought of as being the last stronghold for excellent quail populations, has experienced the same declines as the rest of the southeast in the last 20 years. The last 4 years have been some of the lowest on record (Figure 1). The Texas Quail Index (TQI) is a large-scale Texas A&M AgriLife Extension demonstration effort designed to raise awareness of “quail decline” in Texas by increasing community

involvement and giving landowners the tools they need to successfully monitor quail on their property. Engaging in an active quail monitoring program allows landowners to objectively assess the effectiveness of their land management actions, make educated decisions on harvest quotas, and identify weak links in

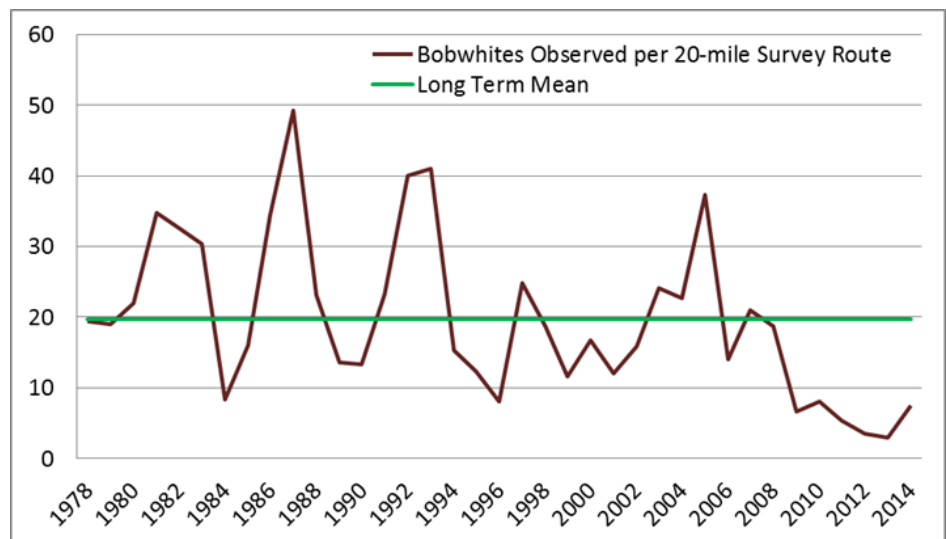


Figure 1. Texas Parks and Wildlife bobwhite quail forecast since 1978 shows the overall decline of quail. The last 4 years have been some of the lowest on record. http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/huntwild/hunt/planning/quail_forecast/forecast

their habitat that could be improved to benefit quail. Statewide there are 36 counties participating in TQI (Figure 2) and a variety of different stakeholders, including: private land owners, Texas Parks and Wildlife (TPW) personnel, Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) personnel, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) personnel, and Texas Master Naturalists (TMN).

Methods

At the outset of the program, teams established 7-mile long permanent transects with 8 permanent “mile marker” locations from which to collect data for the duration of the project (Figures 3, 4). Teams were responsible for collecting data on 7 different metrics to assess the quail population level and habitat factors that affect quail populations on their site: spring call counts, dummy nests, predator surveys, habitat evaluations, roadside counts, fall covey counts, and rainfall totals.

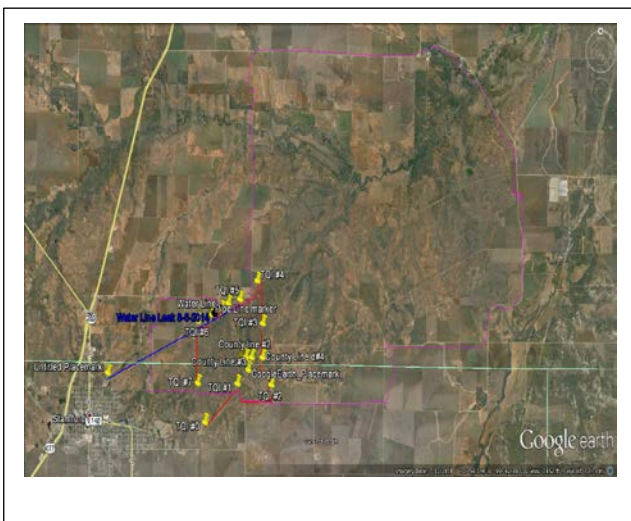
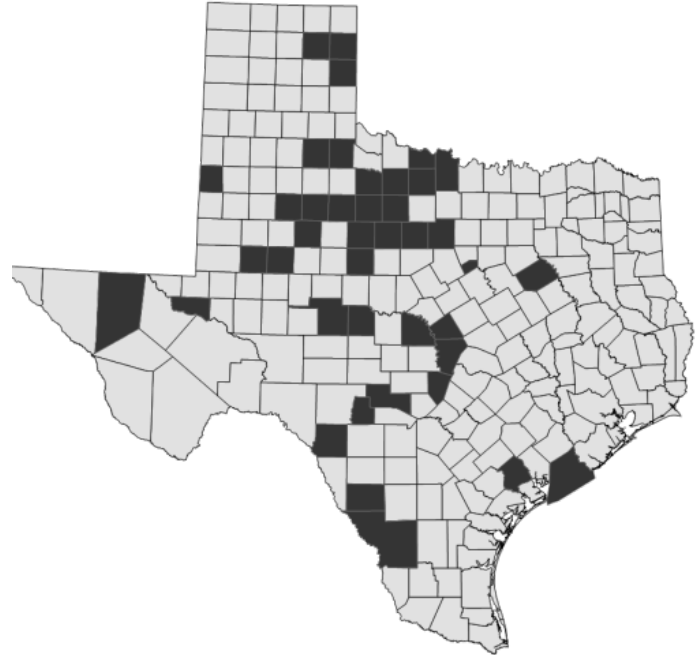


Figure 3. Google Earth image of transect location on study in Jones/Haskell Counties.



Figure 4. Mile marker placard used on the TQI. Permanent monitoring locations are essential for comparing data across years.

Spring Call Counts Both bobwhite and scaled (blue) quail males produce distinctive calls during the breeding season (Figure 5). The number of birds calling in a particular year is a good indication of the reproductive capital expected for that year both in terms of breeding effort and (less so) population size. Three spring call counts were conducted during May—June. Participants recorded the number of calling males they heard at each mile marker over a 5-minute period. These data were then averaged to obtain an estimate of the average number of calling birds per mile marker for comparison across the transect and among sites statewide.



Figure 5. Calling male bobwhite quail. Photo courtesy of Russel Graves.

Dummy Nests Nesting success is of critical importance to the long-term viability of quail populations. As a short-lived species with a high mortality rate, quail populations depend on a high number of new individuals being added each year in order to increase. However, suitable nesting habitat is often the weakest link in quail habitat statewide. Dummy nests are an excellent tool to evaluate the predator and nesting habitat context on their property as it pertains to quail during breeding season. Dummy nests are simply chicken eggs used to mimic an actual quail's nest placed in locations that quail would select as nest sites (Figure 6). Teams set out 4



Figure 6. Dummy nest concealed in prickly pear. Prickly pear makes an excellent nesting substrate; nests in prickly pear typically survive at a higher rate than those in grass.



Figure 7. Estimating the amount of nesting cover by walking a transect and counting the number of suitable nesting structures rooted within arm span.

lines of 6 dummy nests during the month of June and monitored the nests at 14 and 28 days. Nests were recorded as intact or depredated. If the nests were depredated, teams described the eggshell remains and determined the most likely predator species based on the eggshell evidence (and related sign) left at the nest site. The dummy nest transects were also used to estimate the amount of suitable nesting cover per acre by walking a straight

line along the transect and counting the number of suitable nesting structures rooted within one person's arm span (Figure 5).

Predator Surveys In addition to dummy nests, game cameras were also used to monitor the relative abundance of predators and determine which nest predator species were present on the property. Predators can account for upwards of 80% of nest failures in ground-nesting birds. The most common types of nest predators are raccoons, skunks, and other “mesomammal” predators. Feral hogs can also attribute to nest failures in quail. Five Bushnell Trophy Cam game cameras (Model 119436, Bushnell Outdoor Products, Overland, KS) were deployed for 15 days during the month of July. Cameras were set up approximately 24 inches off the ground on posts along ranch roads at a 45 degree angle to the road to provide the best field of view and to “capture” common nest predators as they were moving from one area to another (Figure 8). The number of separate predator observations was recorded as well as the species of predator observed.



Figure 8. Camera set up at a 45 degree angle to the road to provide the best field of view and to “capture” common nest predators.

Habitat Evaluations Teams evaluated the overall quality of habitat along the transect using a formal habitat evaluation (Bobwhite quail version available at <http://wildlife.tamu.edu/files/2013/12/Habitat-Evaluation-Bobwhite.pdf> or Bobwhite Habitat Evaluation in the iTunes app store; Scaled quail version available at <http://wildlife.tamu.edu/files/2013/12/Habitat-evaluation-Scaled.pdf>). This habitat evaluation is designed to address the four main needs of quail habitat: diversity and percent of woody plants, availability and diversity of food, percent cover of suitable nesting habitat, and the interspersions of those items on the landscape. The habitat scores for each mile marker were compared to measures of quail population abundance. The limiting habitat factors highlighted by the evaluations were also quantified.

Roadside Counts Teams conducted 3 roadside counts in September. Roadside counts are used as a measure of relative abundance for the quail population. Texas Parks and Wildlife conducts roadside counts statewide every year to prepare their annual quail forecast (see figure 1). Counts for TQI were conducted during the morning and late-afternoon hours by driving a 28.6-mile route at less than 20 mph on the dirt ranch roads and simply counting the number of quail observed (Figure 9). From these data, the number of quail observed per mile was calculated. This rate was compared among sites in the TQI program and could be compared among multiple years of data on the same site (provided the route remained the same).



Figure 9. Male bobwhite quail observed during a roadside count. Photo by Becky Ruzicka.

Fall Covey Call Counts Once bobwhite quail have concluded breeding season and returned to coveys, each covey will make a distinctive call at sunrise that can be used to count the number of coveys on the landscape. These fall covey call counts can be used as a measure of relative abundance for bobwhite quail (scaled quail do not make a covey call). Teams conducted counts by arriving at the mile marker post 40 minutes before official sunrise and listening for calling coveys until 20 mins after the last call was heard. Each mile marker was counted one time. The number of coveys calling at each mile marker was compared across the transect to the habitat evaluation score at that mile marker. Additionally, the average number of calling coveys per mile marker was compared among sites in the study.

Rainfall The total amount of precipitation received during the study period was recorded from a rain gauge in Stamford Texas, 3 miles from the TQI site. Quail populations, even on the highest quality habitat, are boom and bust from year to year. Much of that change in population numbers is driven by rainfall, as such it is important to take into account.

Results

Spring Call Counts The statewide average number of bobwhite quail roosters counted per stop was 2.6 with individual county's values ranging from 0 to 12 roosters per stop (Figure 9). The statewide average number of scaled quail counted per stop was 0.1 with values ranging from 0 to 3 roosters per stop. It is important to note that scaled quail call less frequently than bobwhites and therefore the call count index is not comparable across species. However, overall scaled quail were less prevalent than bobwhites across our study sites. The average number of bobwhite roosters per stop in the Jones/Haskell County site was 2.25 with values ranging from 0 to 6 per stop (Figure 10). This puts Jones/Haskell Counties in the 52nd percentile statewide for bobwhites. When judging the response of spring call counts, typically counts from 0-3 are considered poor, 3-6 are considered fair, and 6-9 are considered good. Counts above 9 are excellent, but it is difficult to distinguish individual quail above 9 roosters per stop.

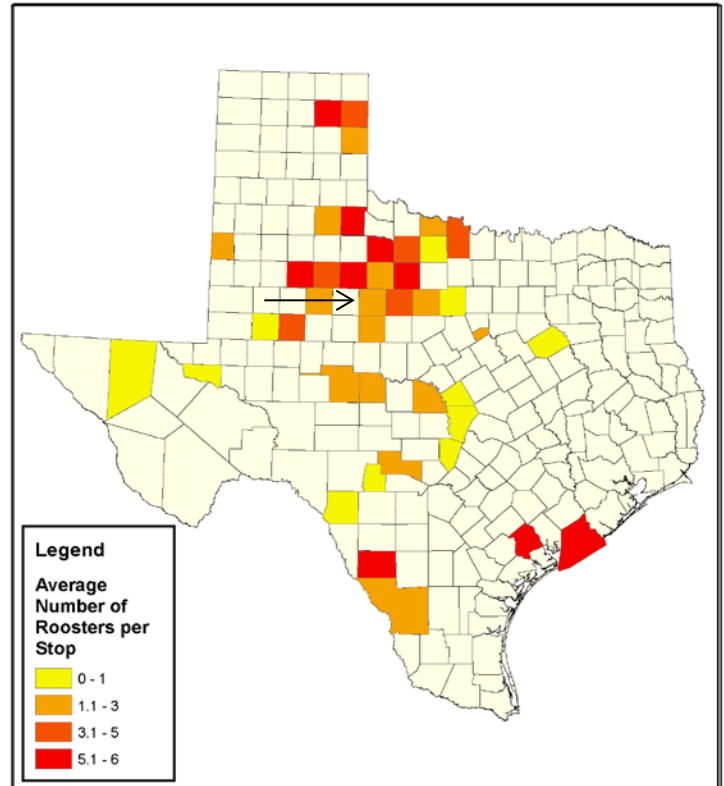


Figure 9. Statewide averages of bobwhite quail counted per stop during spring call counts.

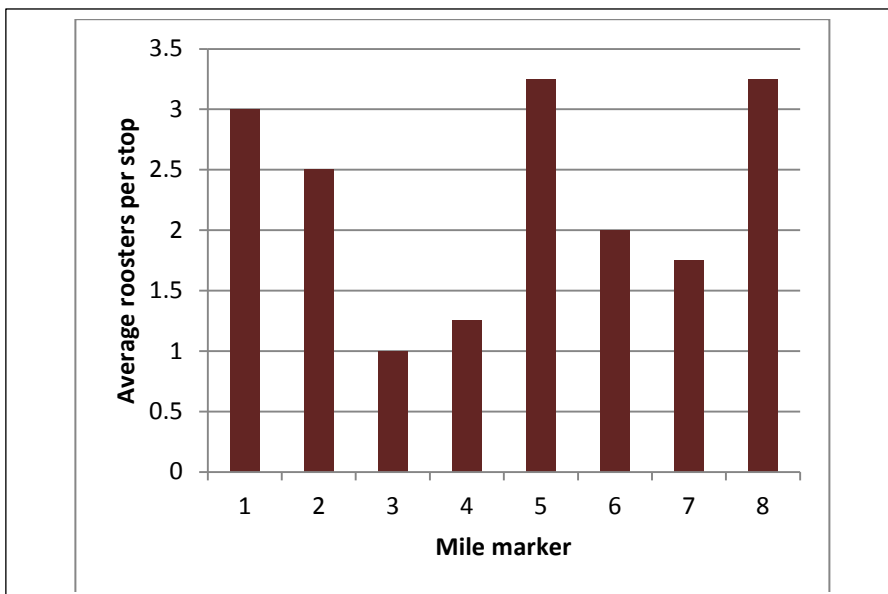


Figure 10. Variation in bobwhite quail roosters counted per mile marker during spring call counts.

Dummy Nests Overall dummy nest survival was 50% statewide; the Jones/Haskell site was above the statewide average at 71% dummy nest survival (Table 1). This ranks the site in 73rd percentile compared to other participating sites statewide. A good rule of thumb is that dummy nest survival over 40% indicates that the combination of nesting cover and predation pressure is not a limiting factor for success of quail nests at that location. The average number of nesting clumps per acre at the dummy nest locations at the Jones/Haskell site was 611. This is above the recommended threshold of 300 suitable nest sites per acre.

Table 1. Dummy nest survival and potential nesting clumps per acre on the Jones/Haskell county site.

	Dummy Nest "Survival"	Nesting Clumps per Acre
Mile Marker 1	100%	720
Mile Marker 3	100%	768
Mile Marker 5	33%	452
Mile Marker 6	50%	504
Overall Average	71%	611

Predator Surveys

Seven different species of nest predators were identified on the Jones/Haskell County site (Figures 11, 12, 13). The most commonly identified predators were coyotes and hogs.

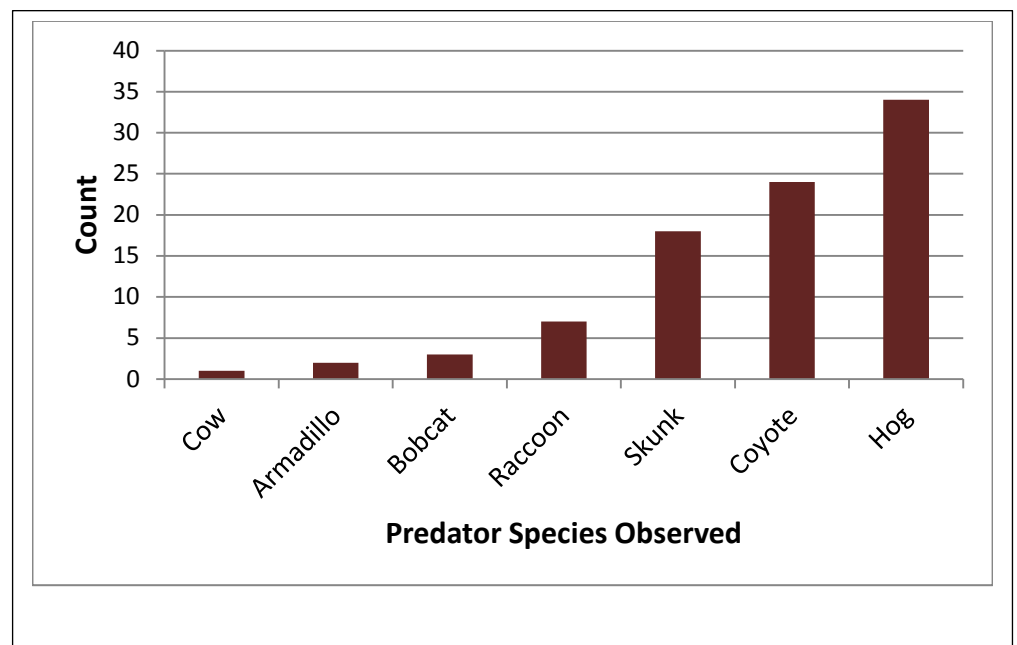


Figure 11. Predator species identified using game cameras.



Figure 12. A coyote captured using game cameras.

Habitat Evaluations Statewide the average habitat evaluation score was 0.67 which equates to a rating of “good” habitat. Habitat evaluation scores from 0.01 – 0.24 describe poor habitat, 0.25-0.49 describe fair habitat, 0.50 – 0.74 describe good habitat, and 0.75 – 1.00 describe excellent habitat. Statewide scores ranged the full distribution from 0 to 1. In Jones/Haskell County the average habitat score was 0.72 and the range of values was 0 to 0.86

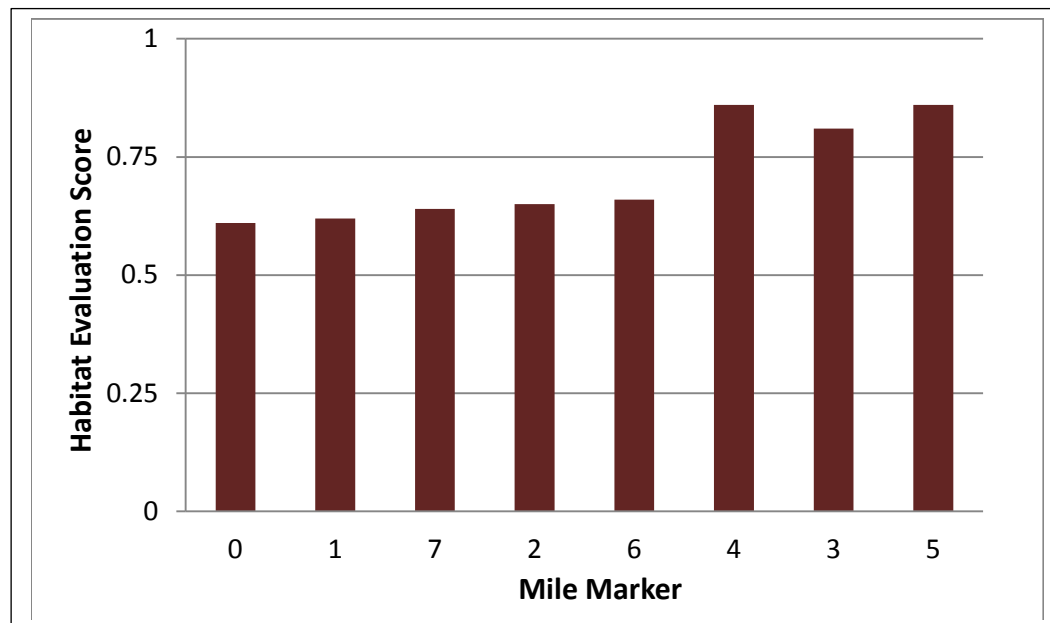
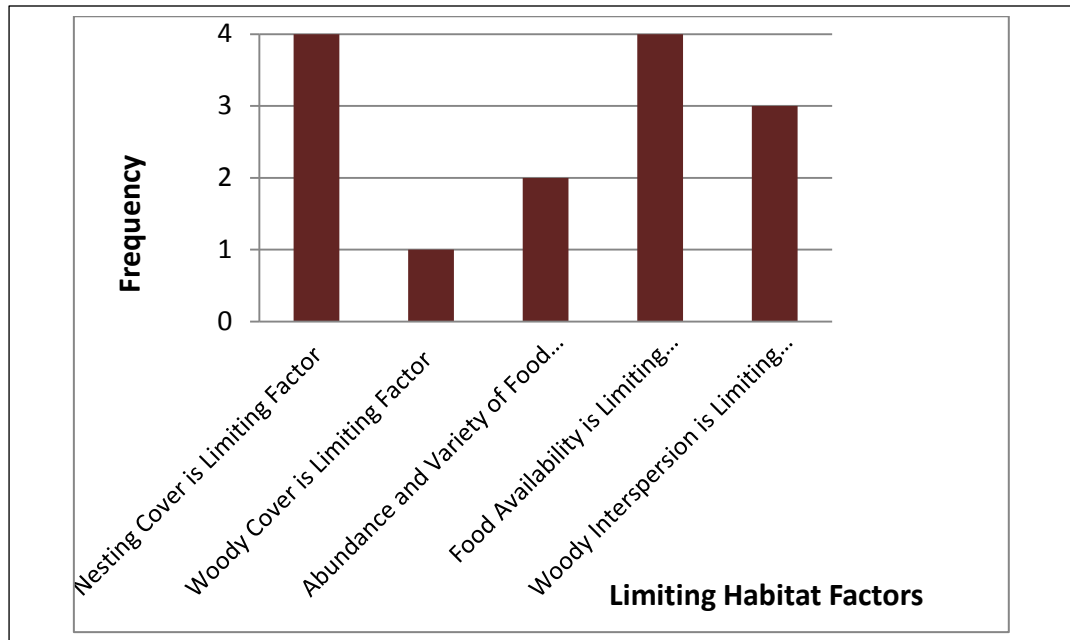


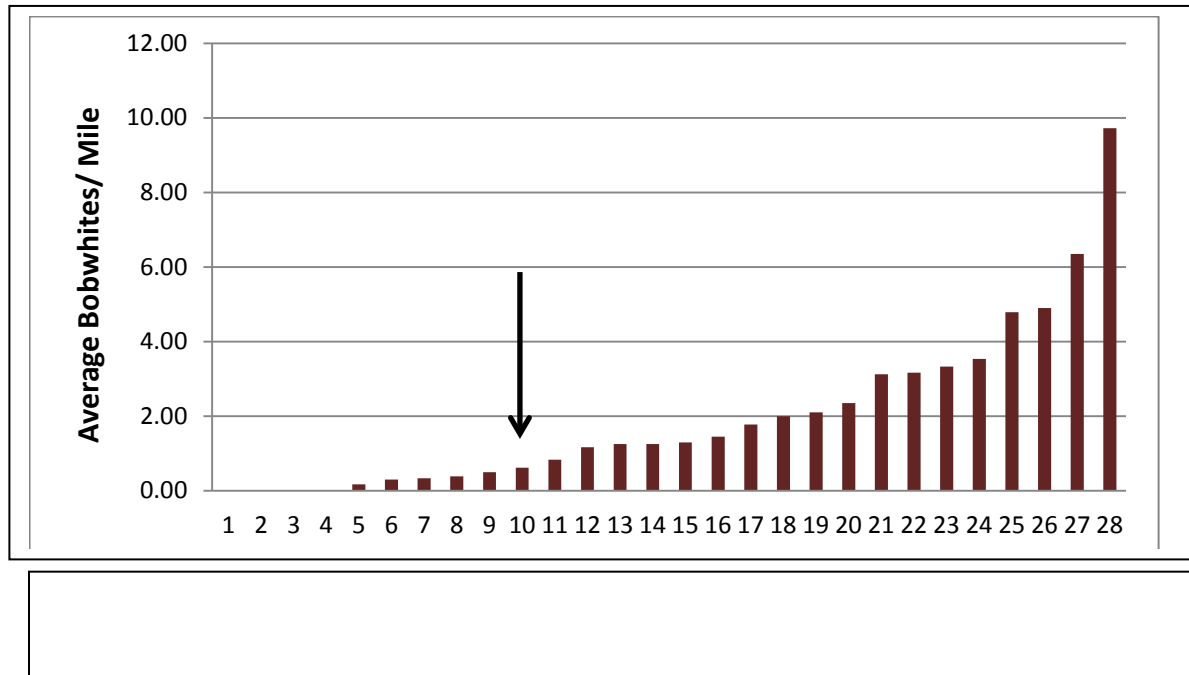
Figure 14. Habitat evaluation score at each mile marker.

(Figure14).

In Jones/Haskell County, the most commonly identified limiting habitat factors were nesting cover and food diversity (Figure 15, 16). This is a method to identify the weak links on a property based on your habitat evaluations. The more points a factor has relative to the factors (i.e. the number of times you have identified it as a limiting factor), the more of a weakness it is on that site.



Roadside Counts The statewide average roadside count was 2 bobwhite quail per mile. The average count on the Jones/Haskell County site was 0.62 quail per mile. This ranks the site in 33rd percentile compared to other participating sites



Fall Covey Call Counts The statewide average for fall (covey) call counts was 3.2 bobwhite coveys per mile marker. The Jones/Haskell County site averaged 4.25 bobwhite coveys per mile marker and the number of coveys counted varied by mile marker (Figure 18). This ranks the site in the 77th percentile compared to the other participating sites statewide.

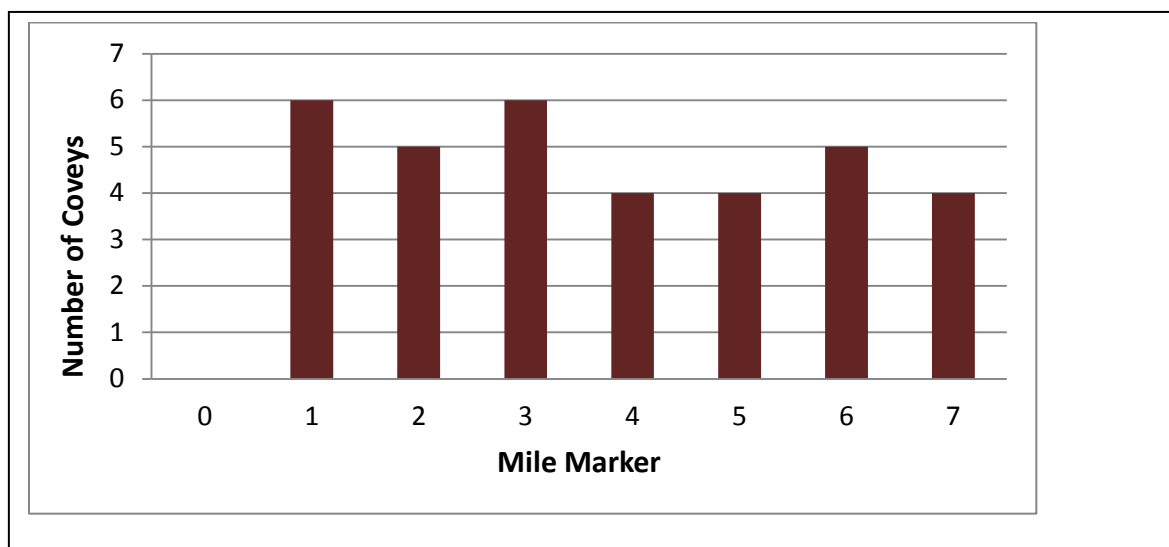
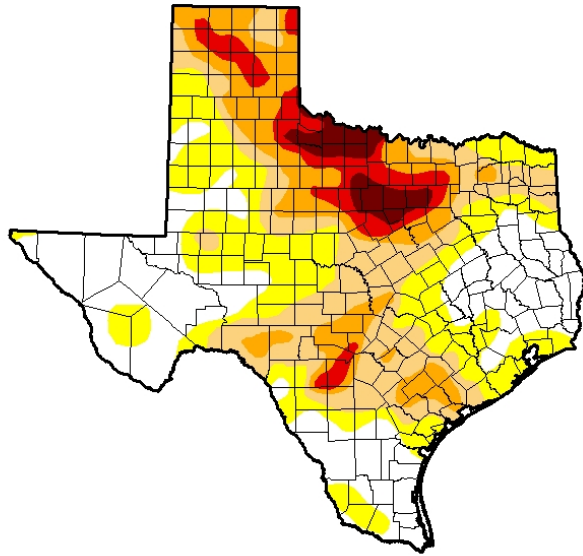


Figure 18. Number of coveys counted per mile marker.

Rainfall The total rainfall for the year as of December 28th, 2014, was 22.88 inches. This was below an average of 23.87 inches. Overall, the Jones/Haskell County study site was in D2 severe drought conditions as of November 11th, 2014 (Figure 19).

U.S. Drought Monitor Texas



November 11, 2014

(Released Thursday, Nov. 13, 2014)

Valid 7 a.m. EST

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	30.29	69.71	43.91	23.89	9.82	3.45
Last Week 11/4/2014	26.33	73.67	48.48	28.39	10.81	3.62
3 Months Ago 8/12/2014	17.26	82.74	57.68	35.71	14.06	2.62
Start of Calendar Year 1/1/2014	28.48	71.52	43.84	21.15	5.82	0.79
Start of Water Year 9/30/2013	28.92	71.08	48.95	29.54	11.26	2.69
One Year Ago 11/12/2013	20.35	79.65	50.05	23.56	6.25	0.43

Intensity:

 D0 Abnormally Dry	 D3 Extreme Drought
 D1 Moderate Drought	 D4 Exceptional Drought
 D2 Severe Drought	

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

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<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>

Discussion and Conclusions

Although the average number of bobwhite roosters was low to fair the calling activity on site likely represents good breeding effort given the low population size in the midst of ongoing drought. Mile markers 3 & 4 had low spring call counts which could be due to location. Another measure of the reproductive season is to record the number of juveniles versus adults harvested if the property is hunted during season. A ratio of 3 juveniles or more to every 1 adult would indicate good production for that year.

The high dummy nest success indicates the combined factors of predation pressure and nesting cover were not limiting on this site. However, the habitat evaluations identified nesting cover as the most limiting factor on the site. Although, grasses were plentiful following some timely spring rains, few grasses fit the ideal nesting habitat criteria of basketball sized or larger. As a result, on this property prickly pear is an important nesting substrate. High dummy nest success could be attributed to the low numbers of typical mesomammal nest predators observed. This property had high numbers of coyotes which will control smaller predator (e.g., skunks) populations that often depredate ground nests. Feral hogs are also a nest predator of quail and were numerous on this site; therefore, control of feral hogs may be warranted here.

Woody diversity was another common limiting habitat factor identified by the habitat evaluations. In most locations surveyed mesquite was the woody cover most available to quail. Although mesquite can be used as escape cover depending on the individual plant, it is often not ideal to provide good protection from hawks. Quail prefer dense brush such as lotebush. Promoting the growth of a more diverse woody plant species assemblage will benefit quail during the winter months by providing escape cover during the hawk migration.

Many of the techniques employed during the Texas Quail Index are best used to evaluate a single property over time. This means collecting the same data from the same locations year after year for comparison. The conclusions we can draw using just one year's data are limited; however, it is our hope that the landowners and managers can see the value in collecting these types of data to monitor their quail populations and evaluate their management activities for the benefit of quail populations on their property.

Acknowledgments

We want to take this opportunity to thank Roger Clark for establishing and managing this quail index project, and thank the Bettis Ranch, West Ranch, and SMS Ranches for allowing access to their properties for data collection. A word of appreciation is also extended to the following volunteers for providing help and support to the project:

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