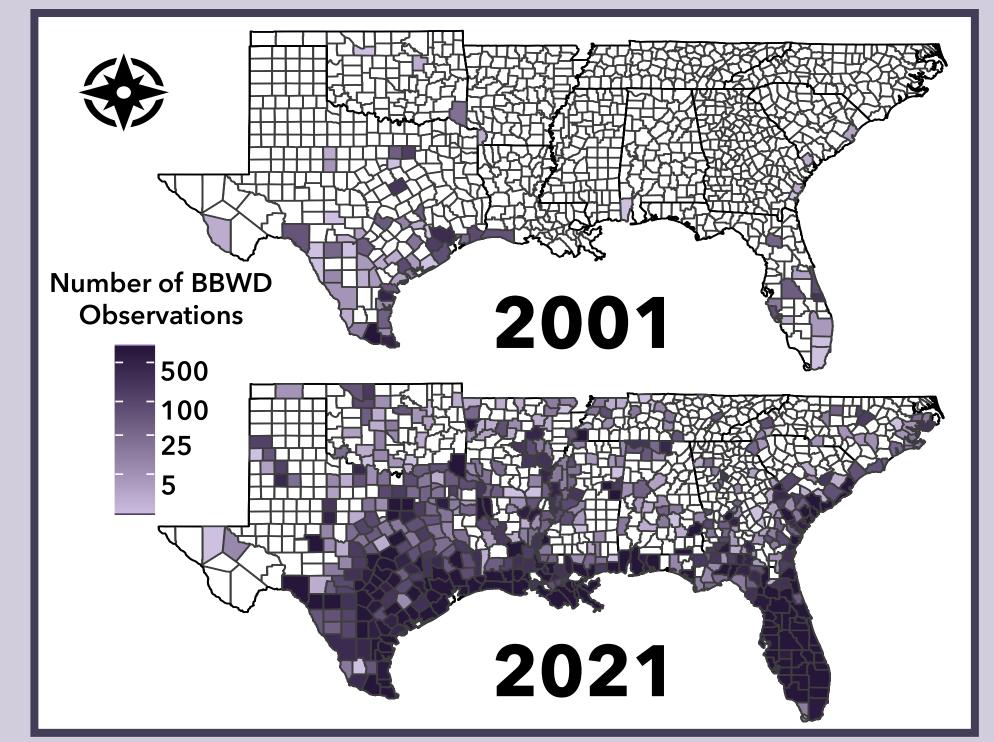


Nest box-mounted PIT tag readers reveal cryptic recruits & nest box preferences of Black-bellied Whistling-Ducks and Wood Ducks in Louisiana

Katie E. Miranda*, Dylan L. Bakner, Kevin M. Ringelman Louisiana State University School of Renewable Natural Resources | *Email: kmiran2@lsu.edu

Introduction

• Rapid range expansion of Blackbellied Whistling-Ducks (BBWD) into the southeastern United States



- Possible management implications for other cavity nesters, especially Wood Ducks (WODU)
- Typical field methods fail to capture important breeding behaviors

Objectives

- Identify individuals that use nest boxes
 but are not physically captured on a nest.
- 2. Quantify nest box visitation

Methods

- We converted all nest boxes to duplexes in February 2021; each duplex consisted of a single pole with one old and one new box
- Installed PIT tag readers on 40 duplex-style nest boxes at Sherburne WMA
- Marked all adults and ducklings captured in nest boxes with PIT tags from 2020 to 2022

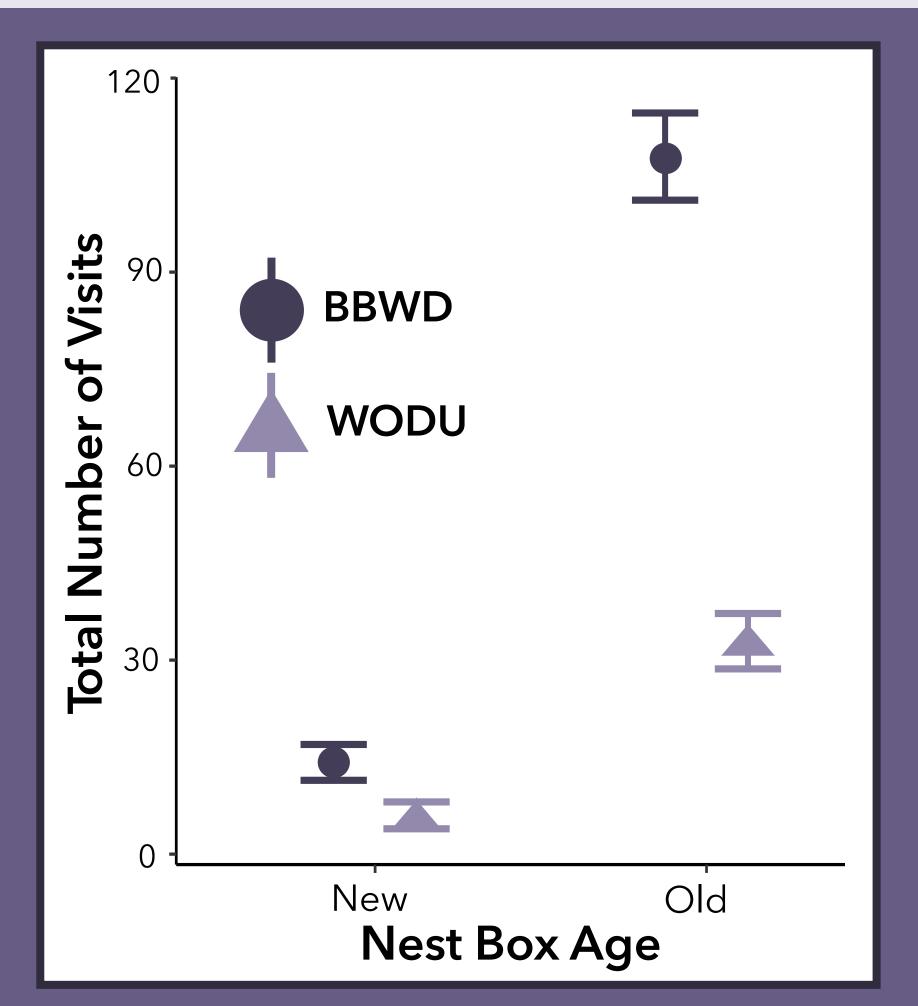
Results

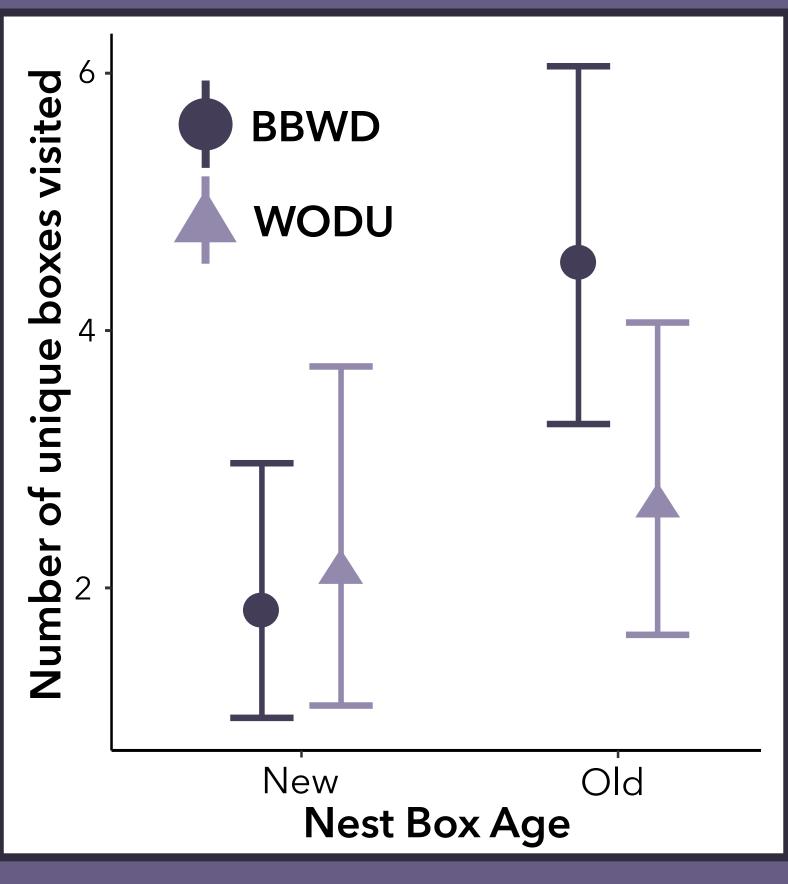
of birds detected by PIT tag readers were not caught by hand.

			Not captured in 2022		
Species	Total adults detected	Adults captured in 2022 (%)	Adults	Duckling recruits	Total (%)
WODU	22	15 (68%)	6	1	(32%)
BBWD	26	10 (37%)	15	1	(62%)
Both	48	25 (52%)	21	2	(48%)

Whistling-Ducks did not visit other nest boxes while they had an active nest of their own, but Wood Ducks did.

Whistling-Ducks
preferred old
nest boxes,
while Wood
Ducks used old
and new boxes
at the same rate.





Across the entire breeding period, Whistling-Ducks visited more unique nest boxes than Wood Ducks.

Discussion

- This is the **first study** to use box-mounted PIT tag readers to study **BBWD behavior**.
- •The pattern of BBWD frequently visiting numerous boxes before initiating their own nest, then visiting their nest only, provides evidence for a **dual breeding strategy.**
- Many **cryptic recruits** indicates that typical field methods fail to document nearly **half of potential breeders.**
- •BBWD neophobia for new nest boxes was surprising given their rapid range expansion and flexible breeding strategies.



Acknowledgments

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