Ketterson / Nolan Research Group Collection

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR IMPLANT REMOVAL (July 26, 1999)

1) Eric has made a list of all the birds we implanted and when we saw them last. We want to catch as many as possible in order to save the T-males from a winter with no new feathers and to determine relative rates of recapture in late summer. We need to get them all now, with the only caveat being to leave the implants in any males who still have offspring. Some males will be caught passively in nets set for juveniles; most of those remaining will need to be targeted.

2) Please get a blood sample for hormones. Note conditions of capture, which will often not be ideal. However, I would rather have a sample than not, so please take blood under the best conditions that the situation will allow (e.g., bleed bird before returning it to lab for implant removal). Write careful notes on how bird was caught and bled (e.g., 'net last checked 30 min ago, bird in net upon arrival, bled immediately upon removal from net (total handling time = 3'30"').

3) Removal can be done in the field, but if you do this, be SURE to note the removal in the implant log. Often it is just easiest to bring the bird back, be sure all relevant data have been collected, and then take him back.

4) Process all adults as usual paying special attention to mass, fat class, and condition. Record this information on banding sheets. If a bird is unbanded, of course you will want to band it . Please note whether the bird was caught at random or was targeted.

5) Note presence/absence of avian foot pox (lesions) on banding sheet with 'NP' for no pox, 'pox' for pox. If pox present, record complete information on SPH's data sheets. Note presence/absence on a digit by digit basis and whether or not lesions are active (pink, sometime bloody or scabby) or in remission (white).

6) Record complete information on molt. If no molt, write 'NM.' If molt, please use SPH data sheets.

7) Check to see if bird (male or female) has been bled for DNA. If not, get DNA sample!

8) Remove recrix #4 (or, said another way, the tail feather that is 3rd from the outside on the right hand side of the tail and place it in a labelled small brown envelope.

9) Remove implants and place them in a tiny labeled zip-lock bag. Label the bag with the bird's band number, capture location and the date of implant removal. Note removal in two places: in the implant log and on summary sheet pasted to lab bench.

Thank you very much.