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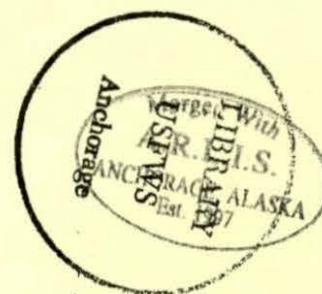
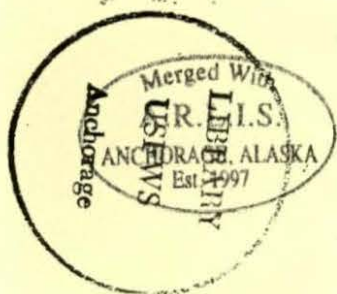
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CAPTURING, BANDING, AND TRANSPLANTING
OF
ALEUTIAN CANADA GEESE, BULDIR AND AGATTU
ISLANDS, ALASKA 1982 ,

✓ by ✓
Fred Deines, Don Dragoo
✓ Tom Early, and Leslie Slater ✓



Restrictions: Internal Document, not for publication

Key Words: Aleutian Canada Geese
Endangered Species
Aleutian Islands
Trap and Transplant

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Aleutian Islands Unit
Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge
P. O. Box 5251
FPO Seattle, WA 98791

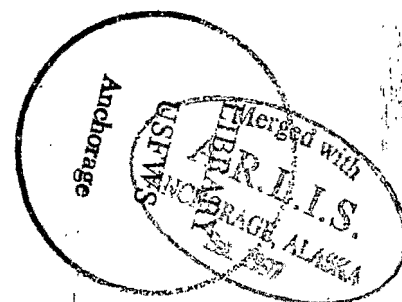
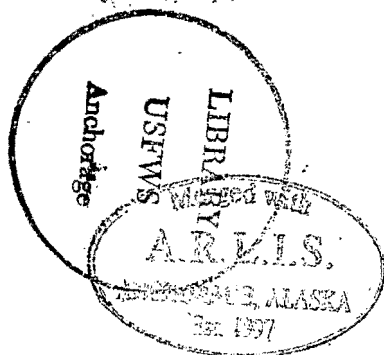
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF PUBLICATION OR REPORT

☐ Refereed publication
☐ Non-refereed publication
☐ Unpublished presentation to
conference or workshop
☐ Internal administrative report
☐ Other (see remarks)

TITLE Capture, Banding and Transplant of Aleutian Canada
Geese, Buldir and Agattu Islands, Alaska 1982

DATE

I.D. NO.

AUTHOR(S) Fred Deines, Don Dragoo,
Tom Early, Leslie Slater

CITATION

OBJECTIVE Capture 100 Aleutian Canada geese and transplant to Agattu Island to continue efforts to re-establish a nesting population on Agattu Island.

METHOD OF STUDY Geese were captured on Buldir Island by searching the upper and lower edge of the lowland tall plant association where tall plants offer cover and short plants offer succulent food. When the geese were captured, they were sexed, aged and banded with a numbered colored plastic leg band and 7B FWS leg band. Within 24 to 72 hours after capture, the birds were transported to Agattu via the charter vessel "Sea Spray" and released at Goose Creek in Aga Cove.

MAIN FINDINGS A total of 150 geese were captured on Buldir. Of this number, seven were banded and released on Buldir, three died in captivity on Buldir and two died after release on Agattu. This represents a 3% mortality factor for the birds captured and transplanted. A total of 138 Aleutian Canada Geese; 109 goslings and 29 adults, were successfully transplanted and released on Agattu Island.

CONCLUSIONS The capture and transplant of wild Aleutian Canada geese from Buldir Island is the most efficient method to reestablish nesting populations of this subspecies on islands cleared of foxes where they historically nested prior to the introduction of foxes near the turn of the century.

MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS Continuation of transplant efforts will lead to re-establishment of nesting populations of this endangered subspecies on other islands and hopefully lead to its eventual removal from the endangered species list.

ADDITIONAL REMARKS

PDATES OR SUPERSEDES I.D. NO.

PROGRAM

FOR COPIES OF PUBLICATION OR REPORT CONTACT

EXPEDITION MEMBERS

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Adak, AK
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Tom Early Assistant Manager, Alaska Maritime NWR, Homer, AK
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Van Klett Assistant Manager, AIU, AMNWR, Adak, AK
Natasha Kline Volunteer Biologist, Adak, AK
Forrest Lee Biologist, Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center
Jamestown, ND
Konrad Schmidt Volunteer Biologist, Adak, AK

Ted Blenkers Captain of Charter Vessel "Sea Spray", Seattle, WA
Gunnar Forseman Cook of Charter Vessel "Sea Spray", Seattle, WA
George Walters Engineer of Charter Vessel "Sea Spray", Seattle, WA

SPECIAL THANKS

Special appreciation must be extended to Don Dragoo, Natasha Kline, and Konrad Schmidt for their help in the 1982 Aleutian Goose capture, banding and transplant efforts. Their enthusiastic and professional participation as volunteer biologists helped complete the efforts in a timely manner under difficult working conditions. Thanks must also be given to the "Sea Spray" crew members for their assistance in our goose capture and transplant efforts.

INTRODUCTION

The Aleutian Islands Unit of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge is attempting to reestablish the endangered Aleutian Canada goose to historic nesting areas on fox-free islands in the western portion of the Aleutian Chain (Figure 1.). To accomplish this goal, hand-reared birds have been transplanted to some of these islands in hopes that they would reestablish a nesting population. This was not successful, because the birds had no knowledge of the migration route to the California wintering grounds, and they subsequently perished. The next step was to release a combination of hand-reared birds, and transplanted wild birds from Buldir Island. It was hoped that the experienced wild adults transplanted from Buldir would serve as "guides" for their goslings transplanted with them and the hand-reared birds. The young of the year would then return to the island at which they first became capable of flight, and establish a breeding population. This combination of hand-reared and wild geese was used on Agattu in 1978, 1979, 1980 and again this year. Although many of the wild goslings returned to the island of their release, again there was little success with the hand-reared birds. Therefore, 1982 was the last year that attempts will be made to include hand-reared birds in the transplant program.

The goal for the 1982 season was to capture and transplant 100 geese from Buldir to Agattu. Every effort was made to keep the family groups together although this was not possible in all cases.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

Work was conducted on Buldir and Agattu Islands from 28 July to 6 August 1982. All personnel participated in some or all of the capture efforts of wild Aleutian Canada geese on Buldir Island this season, with the exception of Forrest Lee. Forrest arrived via chartered aircraft on 5 August, and was primarily involved with the transport and release of hand-reared geese on Agattu. The geese captured on Buldir were transported to Agattu via the charter vessel "Sea Spray". Messrs Amaral, Blenkers, Deines, Early, Forsell, Forseman, Klett and Lee all participated on one or more goose releases on Agattu on 31 July, 3 August, and 5 August. Birds were transported and released as soon as possible to reduce stress caused by handling and to increase their chances for survival.

A. SEARCHING FOR AND CAPTURING MOLTING GEESE

Most methods used when searching for molting geese were based on information obtained from past work on Buldir. Byrd and Woolington (1978), indicated that most family groups could be found near the upper edge of the Lowland Tall Plant Association and the lower edge of the Upland Short Plant Association where tall plants offer cover and the short plants offer succulent foods.

When searching for geese, only one person usually walked in the short plant community and the others walked at a slightly lower elevation in the tall plant community. Depending upon vegetation and topography, personnel usually walked abreast about 10 to 30 meters apart. (Early and Henry 1979)

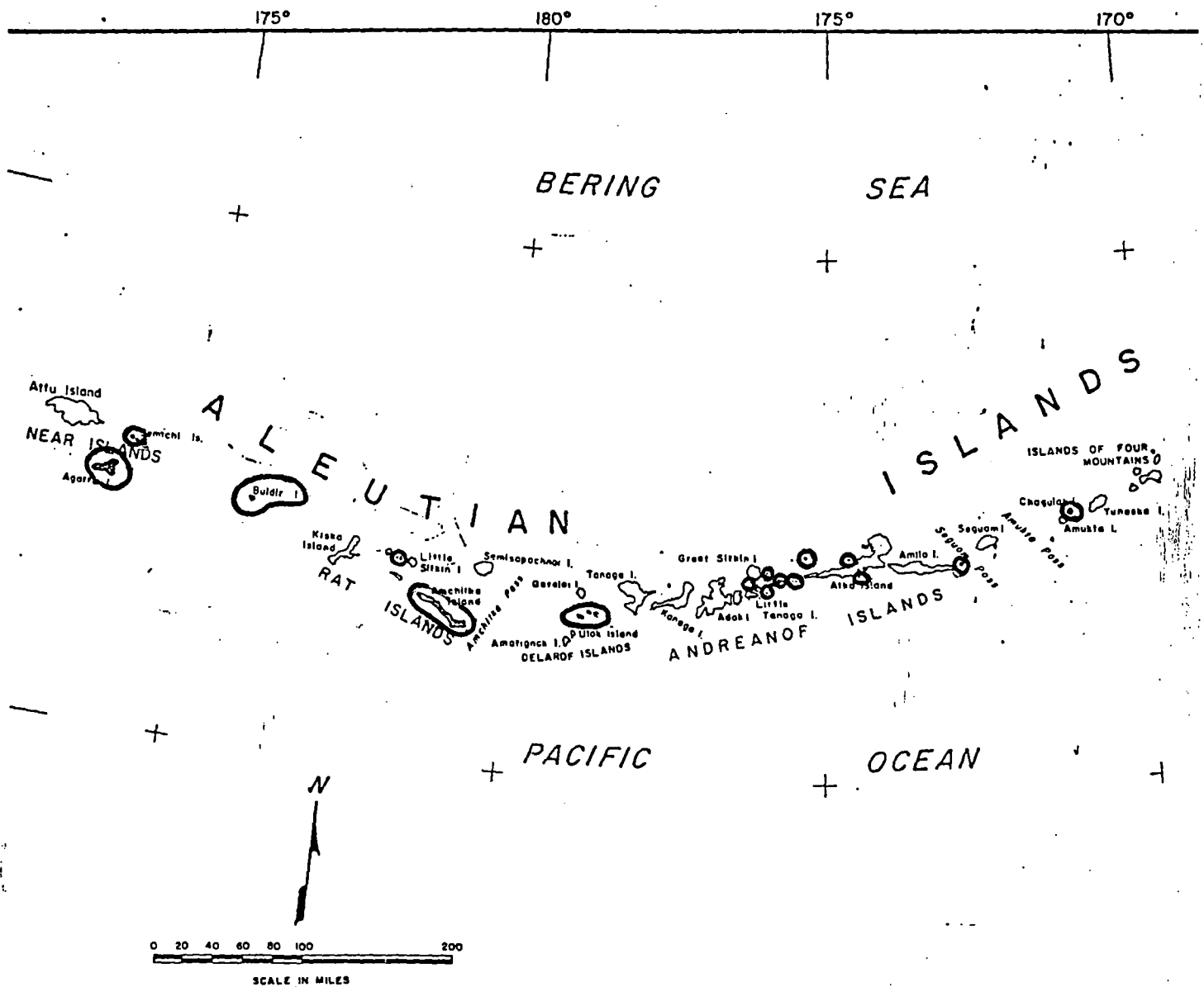


Figure 1. MAP OF THE WESTERN AND CENTRAL ALEUTIAN ISLANDS
 Note: ~~red~~ ^{black circles} indicate fox-free islands

Most geese were encountered in the tall plant community near the upper edge to about 200 meters downhill. A 1 meter x $\frac{1}{2}$ meter long handled dip net was used at times to aid in catching geese. The net was most efficient when working in fairly even terrain and moderately short vegetation (Early and Henry 1979).

Usually, when one bird was sighted, others could be located in the same area. This occurred with non-breeders as well as family groups of geese.

It also became readily apparent that fresh goose droppings and clipped vegetation indicated geese were in the area. If no such sign was seen, very few, if any, geese were ever found (Early and Henry 1979).

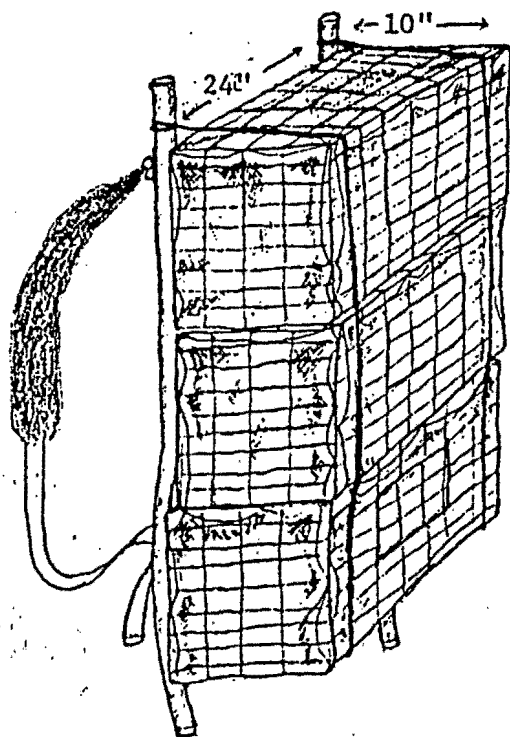
B. HANDLING OF THE GEESE

Several years in capturing and transplanting geese brought about the following handling procedures which appears to place less stress on the geese and reduces injuries to birds prior to release. When a goose was captured its age and sex was determined, and was banded with a size 7B FWS leg band. The date and location of capture was recorded in a field log, along with the other information. It was then placed in a small burlap bag with one corner clipped to allow the bird's head and neck to extend outside of the bag. These bags were pre-cut to snugly fit the geese and help prevent injury. The end of the bag was then tied with a short piece of rope to limit the bird's movement.

The bagged geese were then placed in a burlap-lined, welded wire cage for transport to Main Camp. Three wire cages were attached to a backpack frame. Each compartment could hold 3-5 adult geese or 4-6 goslings (Figure 2). Unnecessary walking with birds in the pack was avoided. Usually if one particular area was worked for a time the packs were removed while crew members chased other geese. Hiking back to camp was attempted without unnecessary delays or rough treatment to the birds.

Upon return to the Main Camp at North Marsh the geese were taken out of the backpack cages and burlap bags and released into a fenced enclosure. The fenced enclosure was approximately 5 X 30 meters in size, and built of poultry wire, hog rings and metal fence posts. It also had a roof made of poultry wire and burlap was attached to the sides, to make a visual barrier for the birds. A small plywood table was put at the far end of the pen to afford the geese some protection from the elements. The area within the enclosure provided natural vegetative food and cover. Water and commercial goose feed were also provided. As an added precaution, the captured geese were tube fed about 20 cc of the mixture described in Table 1.

Figure 2. ALEUTIAN CANADA GOOSE TRANSPORT SYSTEM



Note: Cages constructed of one-half inch wire mesh lined with burlap, and attached to a standard aluminum backpack frame.

Table 1. Goose Tubing Solution

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>Small mix (1 qt.)</u>	<u>Large mix (1 gal.)</u>
ProSobee	1-13 oz. can	4-13 oz. cans
Electrolyte Powder	.75 tablespoon	3 tablespoons
Shaklee Protein Power	2 tablespoons	8 tablespoons
Nutrical	2.5 tablespoons	10 tablespoons
Water	sufficient to make 1 qt. of solution	sufficient to make 1 gal. of solution

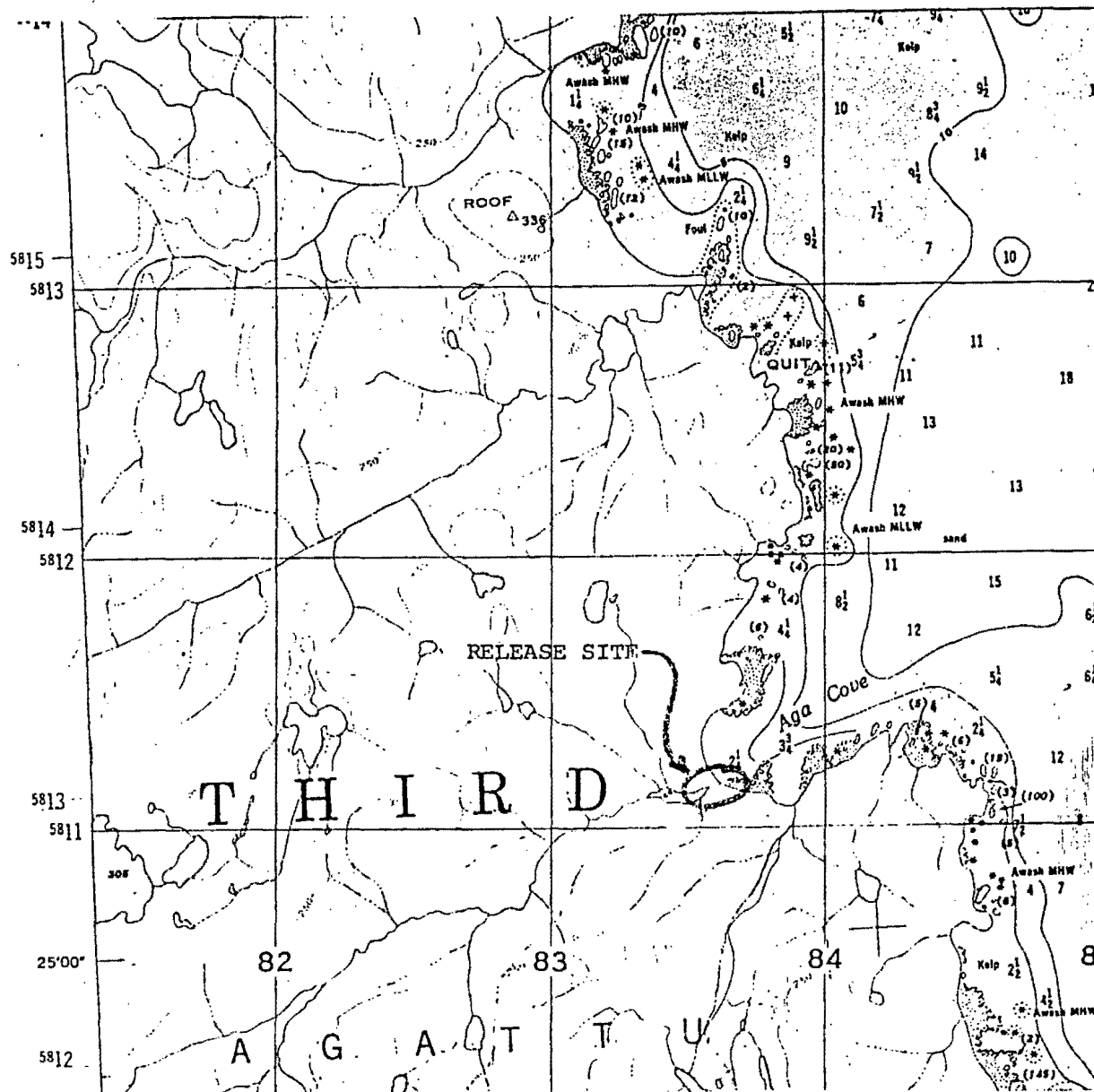


Figure 3. 1982 GOOSE RELEASE SITE AT AGATTU ISLAND

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A total of 150 Aleutian Canada geese were captured on Buldir Island (Table 2). Of the 150 birds, seven were banded and released on Buldir, three died in captivity on Buldir, and two died after release on Agattu. This represents a three percent mortality rate for the 150 birds handled. The seven geese were released on Buldir for the following reasons: 1) one adult bird escaped from the holding pen, 2) one adult bird was banded while still incubating a nest, and 3) five goslings were banded and released due to their young age and our inability to capture their parents. A total of 140 geese were released on Agattu of which 138 survived. As shown in Table 2, there were 109 goslings and 29 adults released. Again it should be noted that not all these birds represent family groups, although every attempt was made to capture entire families.

The Bean Goose Lake area was the most productive capture location, providing 1.6 birds per staff hour (Figure 4). It should be noted however, that it was also the closest to camp. The other areas took two to four hours of walking time which somewhat inflated the man hours of capture effort. The overall average was 0.75 geese per staff hour. In reality, the Dip Camp and Dry Lake areas were the most fruitful for capturing geese. The least successful area was the Upper Glissade and Petrel Valley areas which involved a search of 12 staff hours and produced no geese. The lack of success in these areas was due to bad weather (fog) and the fact that the Upper Glissade Valley had been searched before for geese. The birds may have departed the area or at least become more wary. Approximately 100 geese were seen on Kittiwake Lake 29 July and several were heard on the lake during the second search of the area but time, weather, and previous bad experiences in catching these geese prevented a major capture effort.

Even though nearly all the geese encountered were incapable of flight, they were still able to move quite rapidly over the rough Buldir terrain. The geese were often able to outrun us in open areas, especially if they were headed uphill. On several occasions the capture crew was spotted by wary geese before we saw them. The only view of these birds which subsequently followed was one of them proceeding out of the area with all expediency. They were impossible to capture with such a head start. Our efforts to circle around ahead of them and capture them proved fruitless. Our capture efforts were most successful when we searched along the zone where the tall vegetation (Elymys-Umbell) gave way to the short vegetation (mossy-Willow).

Although every effort was made to minimize the impact of capture and handling on the geese, some still showed signs of partial stress paralysis when they were released into the holding pens on Buldir or Agattu. Generally, however, the affected birds, seemed to have recovered within about 24 hours. A few birds sustained some minor abrasion injuries during the handling and transport. These injuries were treated by spraying the injured area with antiseptic. In general, the birds received less injuries and showed less stress related paralysis than during previous years' work.

Of the geese capture on Buldir and released on Agattu, 89 individuals were released on Agattu within 24 hours after capture, 31 within 48 hours and 20 within 72 hours.

A selection of photos of this season's capture, banding and transplant effort is contained in Appendix B.

TABLE 2

RESULTS OF CAPTURE, BANDING AND TRANSPLANT EFFORTS ON ALEUTIAN CANADA GEESE FROM BULDIR ISLAND TO
AGATTU ISLAND, 1982

Capture Date	*Capture Location	Staff Hours	# Of Geese Captured and Banded			# Of Geese Banded And Released-Buldir			Mortality				# Geese Successfully Transp. to Agattu		
			AHY	LOC	TOTAL	AHY	LOC	TOTAL	AHY	LOC	AHY	LOC	AHY	LOC	TOTAL
7-29-82	A	63	3	33	36	0	5	5	0	0	1	0	2	28	30
7-30-82	B	10	5	11	16	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	11	14
7-31-82	C	36	7	16	23	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	6	14	20
8-02-82	D	42	2	31	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	31	33
8-04-82	E	36	16	26	42	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	16	25	41
8-06-82	F	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		199	33	117	150	2	5	7	0	3	2	0	29	109	**138

* A = Upper Glissade Valley

B = Bean Goose Lake

C = Extra Plateau

D = Dip Camp

E = Dry Lake

F = Upper Glissade Valley, Petrel Valley and Kittiwake Lake

** Includes three birds previously banded

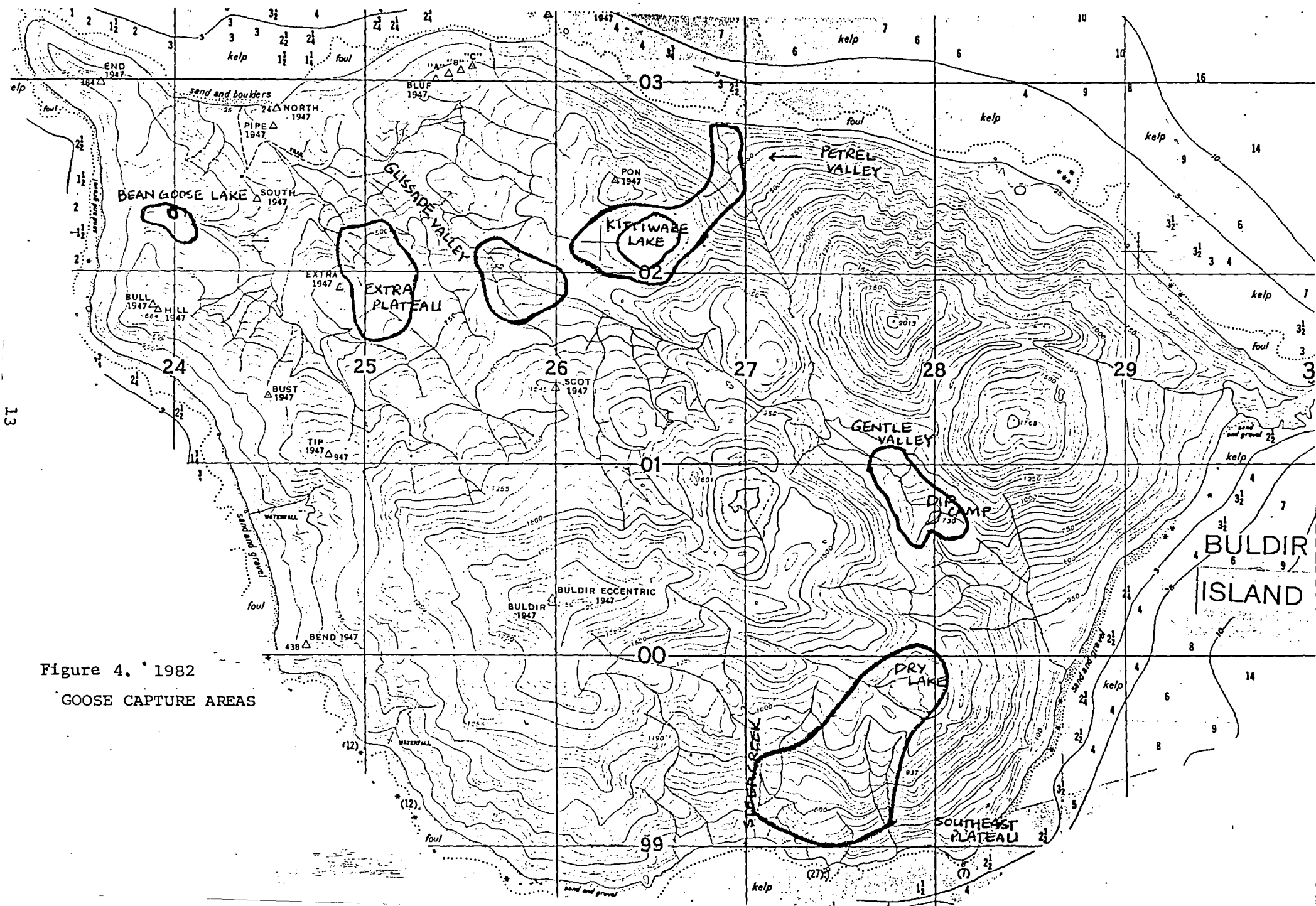


Figure 4. * 1982
GOOSE CAPTURE AREAS

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The minimum number of goose capture personnel should be six; any fewer is not as efficient. Six to eight people should be considered optimal.
2. The use of nets should be viewed as optional because their efficiency varies with the terrain.
3. The optimum number of backpacks required to carry geese is six.
4. The goose cages and pack frames should be left on Buldir.
5. Investigate either finishing the opening on the burlap goose-carrying bags or buying some commercially made product if available.
6. Attach FWS metal bands in the field and the colored plastic bands just prior to transport.
8. Tube feed the geese daily beginning one day after capture including the day of transport and just prior to their release. Geese suffering from paralytic shock should be tube fed when captured.
9. Remove unnecessary fencing from the Goose Creek area at Agattu and use the materials to repair and/or modify the small holding pen. This would remove all barriers in the Goose Creek area. Any excess material should be stored at the cabin site and any unwanted material removed from the island.
10. When the holding pens on Buldir and Agattu are not in use, two ends should be left open to prevent them becoming a barrier to birds.

LITERATURE CITED

Byrd, G.V. and Woolington, D.W. 1978. Capturing and Banding Aleutian Canada Geese on Buldir Island, Alaska. Unpublished Report. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 9pp.

Early, T.J. and Henry, W. 1979. Capturing and Banding Aleutian Canada Geese on Buldir Island, Alaska. Unpublished Report. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 7 pp.

APPENDIX A

1982 BANDING SCHEDULES FOR WILD AND HAND-REARED ALEUTIAN
CANADA GEESE RELEASED ON AGATTU ISLAND, ALASKA

Master Permit No. 20570

Banding Schedule
3-860 (Rev. 1973)Master Permittee Aleutian Islands Unit
Alaska Maritime NWR

—Banding Locations—

Aga Cove, Agattu Island, Alaska D

E

F

FROM 807-75101
THROUGH 75200
REPORT ONLY CONTIGUOUS
BAND NUMBERS

LAND PREFIX	COMMON NAME	AOU #	STATUS	AGE-SEX	REGION	LAT-LONG	LOC	DATE MO.—DAY—YR.
807								
751 01	Aleut. Canada goose	467	172.1	401	ATY F	AK-503	522-1734	A 08-06-82
02		471			M			
03		472			F			
04		473		ASY	M			
05		474						
06		475						
07		476						
08		477						
09		478		TY				
10		479		ASY	F			
11		480		ATY				
12		481			M			
13		482			F			
14		483		TY	M			
15		484						
16		485		ATY	F			
17		486						
18		487		ASY				
19		488		ATY				
20		489		TY				
21		490		ATY				
22		491			M			
23		492		ASY	F			
24		493						
25		494			M			
26		495		ATY	F			
27		496		ASY				
28		497		ATY				
29		498			M			
30		499						
31		500		ATY				
32		605			F			
33		606						
34		607			M			
35		764		TY	F			
36		765		ASY				
37		766						
38		767						
39		770			M			
40		771						
41		779			F			
42		780						
43		781			M			
44		782			F			
45		783			M			
46		784						
47		785		SY	F			
48		786						
49		787						
751 50	Aleut. Canada goose	788	172.1	401	SY F	AK-503	522-1734	A 08-06-8

U.S. bandings to: Bird Banding Laboratory, Office of Migratory Bird Management, Laurel, Md. 20811, O.M.B. No. 42-R1435.
 Canadian bandings to: Canadian Wildlife Service, Environmental Management Service, Department of the Environment, Ottawa, Ontario, C.
 KIA 0E7. Approval expires May 31, 1981.

Master Permit No. 20570

Banding Schedule
3-860 (Rev. 1973)Master Permittee Aleutian Islands Unit
Alaska Maritime NWR

—Banding Locations—

A Aga Cove, Agattu Island, Alaska

D

B

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C

F

REPORT ONLY CONTIGUOUS
BAND NUMBERSTHROUGH
75300FROM
807-75201

BAND PREFIX		COMMON NAME	AOU #	STATUS	AGE-SEX	REGION	LAT-LONG	LOC	DATE MO.—DAY—YR
807									
752 01	Aleut. Canada goose	839	172.1	401	L M	AK-503	522-1734	A	08-06-82
02		840			F				
03		841							
04		842			AHY M				
05		843			ASY F				
06		844			L				
07		845							
08		846							
09		847							
10		848			M				
11		849							
12		850			F				
13		851			M				
14		852			AHY				
15		853			ASY F				
16		854			L M				
17		855			F				
18		856							
19		857							
20		858							
21		859			M				
22		860			AHY				
23		861			ASY F				
24		862			L				
25		863			M				
26		864							
27		865							
28		866			AHY				
29	BAND DESTROYED								
30	Aleut. Canada goose	868	172.1	401	L F	AK-503	522-1734	A	08-06-82
31		869			M				
32		870			F				
33		871			M				
34		872							
35		873			AHY				
36		874			TY F				
37		875			L M				
38		876			F				
39		877			M				
40		878			F				
41		879							
42		880			M				
43		881			AHY				
44		882			SY F				
45		883			L M				
46		884			F				
47		885							
48		886							
49		887							
752 50	Aleut. Canada goose	888	172.1	401	L F	AK-503	522-1734	A	08-06-82

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Master Permit No. 20570

Banding Schedule
3-860 (Rev. 1973)

Master Permittee

Aleutian Islands Unit

Alaska Maritime NWR

—Banding Locations—

A Aga Cove, Agattu Island, Alaska

D

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REPORT ONLY CONTIGUOUS
BAND NUMBERSTHROUGH
75400FROM
807-75301

BAND PREFIX	COMMON NAME	AOU #	STATUS	AGE-SEX	REGION	LAT-LONG	LOC	DATE MO. - DAY - Y.
807								
753 01	Aleut. Canada goose 939	172.1	401	ASY F	AK-503	522-1834	A	08-06-82
02	BAND DESTROYED							
03	Aleut. Canada goose 941	172.1	401	L M	AK-503	522-1734	A	08-06-82
04	942							
05	943							
06	944			F				
07	945			M				
08	946			F				
09	947							
10	948							
11	949							
12	950							
13	951							
14	BAND DESTROYED							
15	Aleut. Canada goose 953	172.1	401	ASY F	AK-503	522-1734	A	08-06-82
16	954			L				
17	955			M				
18	956							
19	957			F				
20	958			M				
21	959			F				
22	960							
23	961			AHY M				
24	962			ASY F				
25	963			L M				
26	964							
27	965							
28	966							
29	967							
30	968							
31	969			AHY				
32	970			ASY F				
33	971			AHY M				
34	972			ASY F				
35	973			AHY M				
36	974			ASY F				
37	975			AHY M				
38	976			TY F				
39	977			L				
40	978							
41	979			M				
42	980							
43	981							
44	982			AHY				
45	983			ASY F				
46	985			L				
47	986			M				
48	987							
49	988			F				
753 50	Aleut. Canada goose 989	172.1	401	L F	AK-503	522-1734	A	08-06-82

U.S. bandings to: Bird Banding Laboratory, Office of Migratory Bird Management, Laurel, Md. 20811. O.M.B. No. 42-R1435.
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Master Permit No. 20570

Banding Schedule
3-860 (Rev. 1973)Master Permittee Aleutian Islands Unit
Alaska Maritime NWRTHROUGH
75403
REPORT ONLY CONTIGUOUS
BAND NUMBERS

—Banding Locations—

A Aqa Cove, Agattu Island, Alaska D

B E

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BAND PREFIX

807

COMMON NAME

AOU #

STATUS

AGE-SEX

REGION

LAT-LONG

LOC

DATE
MO.—DAY—

754 01

BAND DESTROYED

02

Aleut. Canada goose

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Aleut. Canada goose

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U.S. bandings to: Bird Banding Laboratory, Office of Migratory Bird Management, Laurel, Md. 20811. O.M.B. No. 42-R1435.
 Canadian bandings to: Canadian Wildlife Service, Environmental Management Service, Department of the Environment, Ottawa, Ontario.
 KIA OE7. Approval expires May 31, 1981.

Master Permit No. 20570

Banding Schedule
3-860 (Rev. 1973)Master Permittee Aleutian Islands Unit
Alaska Maritime NWRBanded Buldir Island, transported to
& released at Aga Cove, Agattu Island, AKREPORT ONLY CONTIGUOUS
BAND NUMBERS

THROUGH 01265

FROM 1127-01201

BAND PREFIX	COMMON NAME	AQU #	STATUS	AGE-SEX	REGION	LAT-LONG	LOC	DATE MO. - DAY -
1127								
012 01	Aleut. Canada goose A69	172.1	613	L F	AK-503	522-1734	A	08-02-8
02	A61							
03	A63							
04	A66							
05	A67			M				
06	A62							
07	BAND DESTROYED							
08	Aleut. Canada goose A68	172.1	613	L F	AK-503	522-1734	A	08-02-8
09	A65			M				
10	A64							
11	A47							
12	A46			F				
13	A51			M				
14	A50			F				
15	A48							
16	A49			M				
17	A55							
18	A53							
19	A54			F				
20	A60			M				
21	A52			F				
22	A59							
23	A58			M				
24	A57			F				
25	A73			M				
26	C25			AHY F				08-04-8
27	C29							
28	C30			L M				
29	C33							
30	C36							
31	C24			AHY F				
32	C31				M			
33	C37			L F				
34	C20			AHY M				
35	C23				F			
36	C27			L				
37	C38			AHY				
38	C22				M			
39	C32			L				
40	C26			AHY F				
41	C21				M			
42	C09				F			
43	C28			L				
44	C35				M			
45	C07							
46	C08				F			
47	C05							
48	C03							
49	Aleut. Canada goose C01	172.1	613	L F	AK-503	522-1734	A	08-04-
012 50	BAND DESTROYED							

U.S. bandings to: Bird Banding Laboratory, Office of Migratory Bird Management, Laurel, Md. 20811. O.M.B. No. 42-R1435.
 Canadian bandings to: Canadian Wildlife Service, Environmental Management Service, Department of the Environment, Ottawa, Ontario,
 KIA OE7. Approval expires May 31, 1981.

Master Permit No. 21

Bandings Schedule
3-860 (Rev. 1973)Permittee Aleutian Islands Unit
Alaska Maritime NWRBANDING AT BALDWIN IS., TRANSFERRED
AND RELEASED AT

—Banding Locations—

A Aga Cove, Agattu Island, Alaska D

B Banded and released at
Buldir Island, Alaska

E

C F

REPORT ONLY CONTIGUOUS
BAND NUMBERS

THROUGH 01200

FROM 1127-01118

BAND PREFIX	COMMON NAME	AOU #	STATUS	AGE-SEX	REGION	LAT-LONG	LOC	DATE MO.—DAY—YI
1127								
01								
02								
03								
04								
05								
06								
07								
08								
09								
10								
11								
12								
13								
14								
15								
16								
17								
011 18	Aleut. Canada goose A14	172.1	613	AHY M	AK-503	522-1734	A	07-29-82
19	A43			L				
20	A37			F				
21	A40			AHY				
22	A38			L				
23	A32							
24	A25			M				
25	A39			F				
26	A33			M				
27	A28			F				
28	A36			M				
29	A17							
30	A24			F				
31	A42							
32	A18							
33	A20			M				
34	A19							
35	A23							
36	A30							
37	A29			F				
38	A35							
39	A21							
40	BAND DESTROYED							
41	Aleut. Canada goose A16	172.1	613	L F	AK-503	522-1734	A	07-29-82
42	A31							
43	A27			M				
44	A22			F				
45	A15							
46	A44			M				
47	A26			F				
48	A34							
49			300	M				
011 50	Aleut. Canada goose	172.1	300	L F	AK-503	522-1755	B	07-29-82

U.S. bandings to: Bird Banding Laboratory, Office of Migratory Bird Management, Laurel, Md. 20811. O.M.B. No. 42-R1435.
 Canadian bandings to: Canadian Wildlife Service, Environmental Management Service, Department of the Environment, Ottawa, Ontario, CA
 KIA OE7. Approval expires May 31, 1981.

APPENDIX B

SELECTION OF PHOTOS SHOWING THE 1982 CAPTURE, BANDING AND TRANSPLANT EFFORTS
OF ALEUTIAN CANADA GEESE

