

Determinants of bird ring return: a questionnaire to duck hunters

Author: Guillemain, Matthieu

Source: Wildlife Biology, 16(4) : 440-444

Published By: Nordic Board for Wildlife Research

URL: <https://doi.org/10.2981/10-048>

BioOne Complete ([complete.BioOne.org](https://complete.bioone.org)) is a full-text database of 200 subscribed and open-access titles in the biological, ecological, and environmental sciences published by nonprofit societies, associations, museums, institutions, and presses.

Your use of this PDF, the BioOne Complete website, and all posted and associated content indicates your acceptance of BioOne's Terms of Use, available at www.bioone.org/terms-of-use.

Usage of BioOne Complete content is strictly limited to personal, educational, and non - commercial use. Commercial inquiries or rights and permissions requests should be directed to the individual publisher as copyright holder.

BioOne sees sustainable scholarly publishing as an inherently collaborative enterprise connecting authors, nonprofit publishers, academic institutions, research libraries, and research funders in the common goal of maximizing access to critical research.

Determinants of bird ring return: a questionnaire to duck hunters

Matthieu Guillemain

Many ringing programmes rely heavily on rings returned by hunters, yet the motivation of hunters to participate in such schemes has not so far been examined. A questionnaire survey was launched while French hunters reported hunted teal *Anas crecca* rings. The main aim was to quantify the proportion of rings returned by different means, to ask hunters about their previous knowledge of the ringing programme and about their motivation to report rings. Hunters reporting rings exhibited altruistic behaviour, sending their data with little knowledge of what they will be used for, and indicated their willingness to help research as their main motivation. They showed little interest in an internet-based ring return system or internet information, but relied mostly on a phone-reporting system when the phone number was indicated on nasal saddles (although the sole presence of a nasal saddle in addition to a metal ring also likely improved the reporting rate of such marked birds). Considering these sociological aspects in the advertisement of ringing programmes may help improve ring recovery rates of quarry species.

Key words: *Anas crecca*, expectations, ring return rate, sociology, teal, questionnaire

Matthieu Guillemain, Office National de la Chasse et de la Faune Sauvage, CNERA Avifaune Migratrice, La Tour du Valat, Le Sambuc, F-13200 Arles, France - e-mail: matthieu.guillemain@oncfs.gouv.fr

Corresponding author: Matthieu Guillemain

Received 27 April 2010, accepted 8 July 2010

Associate Editor: Johnny Kahlert

Ring recovery rate, the probability that a ring fitted to a bird will subsequently be sent back to the ringing centre, is a crucial parameter of demographic models that is necessary to calculate harvest rates (e.g. Pollock et al. 2001, Williams et al. 2002). In North America, experiments using 'reward bands' have estimated return rates of standard metal rings to be around 30% in ducks (e.g. Nichols et al. 1991). Technical measures have then been taken there to improve such rates (i.e. toll-free phone number engraved on the rings; Royle & Garrettson 2005), since higher recovery rates translate into more precise estimates of demographic parameters (Robinson et al. 2009). As a consequence, the ring reporting rate has been observed to increase recently to > 80% (Royle & Garrettson 2005).

A dramatic decline in standard ring recovery rate has, however, been documented over the last 50 years, both in Europe and in North America (Crissey 1975, Henny & Burnham 1976, Dunn 2001, Robinson et al. 2009). The fact that this

occurred for quarry as well as non-quarry species suggests that this pattern is not due (or at least not solely) to a decrease in hunting pressure, but is more likely to reflect a decreasing motivation of the general public to return rings. In an attempt to improve return rates of rings fitted to ducks as part of our research programmes (e.g. Guillemain et al. 2009), a questionnaire survey was launched while hunters reported hunted teal *Anas crecca* rings. The main aim was to quantify the proportion of rings returned by different means (e.g. direct phone call/e-mail to the researcher in charge of the programme, message to hunting NGOs, or direct to the national ringing centre at the French National Museum of Natural History), to ask hunters about their previous knowledge of the ringing programme and about their motivation to report rings. One of the goals was to use these results to improve the advertisement of the ringing programme and ring return procedures, but the results also provide valuable sociological information about the way

hunters consider ring return, which could be used by other ringing schemes.

Methods

Hunters who reported teal rings during the 2009/10 hunting season were interviewed using a questionnaire of 20 questions (both closed questions with yes/no answers and more open questions where people could freely detail their answer; Appendix I). The only other duck species ringed in any number as part of the research programme was mallard *Anas platyrhynchos*. Many of these mallards were hand-reared birds released for hunting, and the motivation of hunters to report such rings may differ from that for birds they consider as genuinely wild (just as hunters have been observed to report rings to a lower extent when they were closer to ringing sites and less curious about rings; Crissey 1975, Henny & Burnham 1976). Approximately 1,000 teal have been ringed throughout France (14 ringing sites) annually since 2002. All hunters reporting rings during the 2009/10 hunting season were directly contacted by the same person (M. Guillemain) for interview, except when they sent rings back indirectly and explicitly expressed their will to remain anonymous. Only five rings were reported from foreign countries during this hunting season and until April 2010 (one from Germany, two from the UK, one from Sweden and one from Russia). These were reported indirectly through the national ringing centres and these hunters were not contacted for interview. Hunters from foreign countries may have different attitudes towards ring reporting (which may translate into different ring reporting rates; Guillemain et al. 2011). However, hunters mostly report birds that had been ringed in their own country, and hence the present study was restricted to French hunters. It is also acknowledged that the sample size was relatively small. However, the answers of this limited number of hunters showed clear patterns, and therefore it was assessed that a larger sample size would have only affected the results a little.

The first part of the questionnaire aimed at collecting basic ring recovery information (e.g. ring number, recovery place and date), but this was also combined with return method and return date to assess how quickly rings were returned depending on the method of reporting. Approximately 60% of the ringed teals were also fitted with a plastic nasal

saddle to allow resightings from a distance (Guillemain et al. 2007). The office phone number of the researcher in charge of the programme was handwritten on the back of each of those saddles, while metal rings only had a return address written ('MUS. PARIS' for French rings). Earlier tests showed that saddled and non-saddled birds behaved similarly (Guillemain et al. 2007). Mortality rates still have to be compared between the two categories. For this reason, only some of the birds received a nasal saddle in addition to a metal ring. The teal ringing programme was also advertised and regular progress reports published in local and national hunting magazines, almost annually.

A number of questions then dealt with the previous knowledge people had of ring return procedures, and whether they had knowledge of the research programme or not.

The goal was then to assess hunters' motivation, and the answers to this open question were subsequently classified into one of the following: "I have to do it (by law)", "I want to know more about this individual bird" or "I want to receive a life history sheet for this bird, to show my friends" (i.e. personal motivation) and "I want to help a research programme" (i.e. altruistic motivation).

Hunters were also asked to estimate the proportion of other hunters reporting rings, as well as to provide an estimate of crippling loss (i.e. the proportion of birds killed by a gunshot but not retrieved by the hunter afterwards). The questionnaire ended with personal questions about sex, age and hunting practice.

Seven hunters reported more than one ring. Only one set of questionnaire answers was considered per hunter to avoid pseudo-replication, except for the time elapsed between recovery and return depending on the selected return method, for which N was the total number of rings sent back.

Results

A total of 67 rings were reported by 59 different hunters of which only five preferred to remain anonymous and did not answer the questions. All respondents were men, aged between 15 and 71 (median: 47), with a median frequency of one hunt per week.

Of the 67 rings reported, 49 were from birds that had also been fitted with a nasal saddle on ringing. The ratio of saddled/unsaddled birds was therefore

significantly higher than that in the general ringed population, where, since the beginning of the ringing programme up to the end of the 2009/10 hunting season, 3,888 birds had been fitted with nasal saddles and 2,581 were only metal ringed ($\chi^2 = 4.70$, $df = 1$, $P = 0.03$). Similarly, the recovery rate (i.e. proportion of marked birds that later got returned) for birds with nasal saddles from the Camargue, Southern France, was almost twice as large as that for metal ringed only teal (13.2% and 6.6%, respectively; Guillemain et al. 2011). One saddled bird was reported 1,824 days after recovery and was counted as an outlier. When discarding this recovery, saddled birds were consistently reported more quickly than unsaddled ones (median number of days: 9.0, inter-quartile range: 26.5, $N = 48$ and median: 35.5 days, inter-quartile range: 41.0, $N = 18$, respectively; Mann-Whitney $Z = -2.76$, $P < 0.01$). Saddled birds were reported more often by a direct phone call to the researcher in charge of the research programme (43% of cases) than via departmental hunting federations to which hunters have to register annually to get their licence (19%), or through the national wildfowlers' association (16%). Conversely, unsaddled teal were mostly reported via the national wildfowlers' association (39%) or hunting federations (22%). Of the people reporting a saddled bird on the phone, 20 out of 21 said that they had discovered the phone number on the reverse of the nasal saddle. Among the 54 different hunters reporting rings and answering the questions, opinions were strongly contrasting as to whether an online reporting system would be valuable (30 were in favour of such a system while 24 were against it). There was no significant difference in median age between these two classes (median: 49.5 years, inter-quartile range: 21.0, $N = 30$ and median: 44.0 years, inter-quartile range: 24.5, $N = 24$, respectively; $Z = -1.67$, $P = 0.09$).

Interestingly, 54% of hunters did not know about the research programme when returning a ring. Of those who did know about it, 68% had heard about the programme via hunting magazines or television, while the others did so through discussion with fellow hunters, as they were ringers themselves or belonged to the National Hunting Office. No single hunter mentioned the webpages dedicated to the teal research programme.

All hunters said they had always reported rings in the past, or that it was the first time that they had encountered one. Their main motivation to report rings fell into the category "I want to help a research

programme" (33 of 54 cases), with answers like "ringers had a hard time catching and ringing birds, it is natural to support them by sending rings back". The second main motivation was to know more about the individual ringed bird (20 of 54 cases). Respondents estimated the proportion of hunters who reported rings as 60.0% (inter-quartile range: 30.0, $N = 46$ as eight people had no opinion). Similarly, they estimated that 85.0% of the shot birds (inter-quartile range: 20.0, $N = 51$) which died immediately or quickly after being shot were retrieved.

Discussion

The results of this survey suggest that hunters are more likely to report saddled than unsaddled birds and then to report them by phone.

The sample was biased because interviews were carried out while hunters were sending rings back, so that the answers of hunters reluctant to report rings may have been different (all interviewed hunters said they always reported rings or it was the first ringed teal that they encountered, while at the same time they assessed that only 60% of the hunters returned rings). However, such a sampling procedure was selected because our main aim was to assess the motivation of hunters to send rings back, not that of others to not report rings.

Atwood & Geis (1960) also documented that hunters are more likely to send back colour-marked than metal ringed only birds, and this may have two distinct origins. On the one hand, hunters may be more curious because saddles are more unusual than simple metal rings, which have been used for decades. Similarly, birds wearing a radio or satellite transmitter have been observed to be reported more often than ringed individuals (e.g. Reinecke et al. 1992). It may also be that the information as to what to do with the saddle (the phone number on the reverse of the saddle) played an important role. Indeed, most people calling to report the ring said they discovered the phone number on the reverse of the saddle, and most hunters had a poor knowledge about what to do with data when they encountered an unsaddled, ringed bird.

The majority of hunters demonstrated very altruistic behaviour, with their willingness to help research programmes being their main motivation to report rings, despite not knowing what the data would be used for. This is consistent with the current

success of citizen science (i.e. scientific work in which volunteers without specific scientific training contribute to research through the provision of their observations; e.g. Devictor et al. 2010). This also highlights the fact that more advertising of research programmes, and of ringing schemes and ring reporting procedures more generally, is necessary among the hunting community. Most of the prior knowledge hunters had concerning the duck ringing programme came from specialised wildfowling and hunting magazines, rather than a website that has been available for seven years and information that has been published in a technical wildlife magazine (in French) and other publications dedicated to the general public. The limited impact of internet information was consistent with the fact that half of the hunters were not interested in an online reporting system for rings (which already exists through the EURING pages at www.ring.ac; unknown to the respondents). This suggests that it is necessary to use the hunters' own media if researchers want to inform them about research schemes. A communication solely or mostly based on an internet-based system may exclude some volunteers to participate in the programme.

In terms of ring recovery rate, it seems that a phone number engraved on the ring (or on a second ring) may be the best option to promote greater return rates, as most hunters selected this method when it was available to them, even when they had never heard about the ringing programme before. A toll-free phone number has thus provided very satisfactory results in North America (Royle & Garrettson 2005). From our study, there seems to be little evidence that using a web address on the rings, as currently trialed by EURING in several countries, including the UK (Robinson et al. 2009), may be the most valuable option within the hunter community (although it may be the case in other socio-economic groups for non-quarry species). Hunters themselves estimate that a large proportion (40%) of rings are not currently being reported, which may be an underestimate (Nichols et al. 1991). While the above technical measures may allow us to improve this rate, it is also absolutely necessary to measure ring reporting rate so as to be able to estimate duck harvest rate. The best option seems to be through reward rings fitted to some of the captured birds, which will allow computation of harvest rate of birds with standard rings when reporting rate of rewards is close to unity (e.g. Pollock et al. 2001). Such a scheme is considered in

France, and may in the future provide new insights into European duck population dynamics.

Acknowledgements - I am most grateful to the hunters who kindly accepted to answer my questions, to Raphaël Mathevet, Coralie Beltrame, Philippe Aubry and Jim Nichols for useful discussions and advice, and to Mark Grantham, Vincent Schricke and Olivier Dehorter for valuable comments on an earlier version of the manuscript.

References

- Atwood, E.L. & Geis, A.D. 1960: Problems associated with practices that increase the reported recoveries of waterfowl bands. - *Journal of Wildlife Management* 24: 272-279.
- Crissey, W.F. 1975: Determination of appropriate waterfowl hunting regulations. - Administrative report to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Washington, D.C., USA, 87 pp.
- Devictor, V., Whittaker, R.J. & Beltrame, C. 2010: Beyond scarcity: citizen science programmes as useful tools for conservation biogeography. - *Diversity and Distributions* 16: 354-362.
- Dunn, E.H. 2001: Causes of decline in band encounter rates for small landbirds. - *North American Bird Bander* 26: 9-15.
- Guillemain, M., Poisbleau, M., Denonfoux, L., Lepley, M., Moreau, C., Massez, G., Leray, G., Caizergues, A., Arzel, C., Rodrigues, D. & Fritz, H. 2007: Multiple tests of the effect of nasal saddles on dabbling ducks: combining field and aviary approaches. - *Bird Study* 54: 35-45.
- Guillemain, M., Fuster, J., Lepley, M., Mouronval, J.B. & Massez, G. 2009: Winter site fidelity is higher than expected for Eurasian Teal *Anas crecca* in the Camargue, France. - *Bird Study* 56: 272-275.
- Guillemain, M., Devineau, O., Gauthier-Clerc, M., Hearn, R., King, R., Simon, G. & Grantham, M. 2011: Changes in ring recovery rates over the last 50 years: shall we continue to ring ducks? - *Journal of Ornithology*. 152: 55-61.
- Henny, C.J. & Burnham, K.P. 1976: A reward band study of Mallards to estimate band reporting rates. - *Journal of Wildlife Management* 40: 1-14.
- Nichols, J.D., Blohm, R.J., Reynolds, R.E., Trost, R.E., Hines, J.E. & Bladen, J.P. 1991: Band reporting rates for Mallards with reward bands of different dollar values. - *Journal of Wildlife Management* 55: 119-126.
- Pollock, K.H., Hoenig, J.M., Hearn, W.S. & Calingaert, B. 2001: Tag reporting rate estimation: 1. An evaluation of the high-reward tagging method. - *North American Journal of Fisheries Management* 21: 521-532.
- Reinecke, K.J., Shaiffer, C.W. & Delnicki, D. 1992: Band

- reporting rates of mallards in the Mississippi alluvial valley. - *Journal of Wildlife Management* 56: 526-531.
- Robinson, R.A., Grantham, M.J. & Clark, J.A. 2009: Declining rates of ring recovery in British birds. - *Ringing and Migration* 24: 266-272.
- Royle, J.A. & Garrettson, P.R. 2005: The effect of reward band value on mid-continent mallard band reporting rates. - *Journal of Wildlife Management* 69: 800-804.
- Williams, B.K., Nichols, J.D. & Conroy, M.J. 2002: Analysis and management of animal populations - Modeling, Estimation, and Decision making. - Academic Press, San Diego, USA, 817 pp.

Appendix I

Questionnaire submitted to hunters reporting French teal rings during the 2009/10 hunting season.

1. Ring number:
2. Nasal saddle present (Y/N):
3. Duck species/sex:
4. Recovery date and place:
5. Do you want to remain anonymous (if not: give coordinates of address in order to receive the life history sheet of the bird)?
6. Date ring sent back:
7. Media used by hunter to send ring back:
8. How did you know where to send this ring back?
9. Do you know other means of sending rings backs (if yes, which ones)?
10. If yes, why did you select the present mean?
11. Would you find it easier to report rings on the internet (Y/N/Does not know)?
12. Do you have a previous knowledge of our research programme (why we ringed this individual bird)?
13. If yes, how did you hear about the programme?
14. Did you kill the bird yourself or do you report the ring for someone else?
15. Have you always sent rings back in the past, or is it the first one you get?
16. If yes or first one: why do you send the present ring back? What do you expect from doing so?
17. If not, why do you report this one?
18. What proportion of hunters do you believe report rings?
19. Among shot birds which die immediately or briefly after, what proportion do you believe hunters manage to find (NB: estimation of crippling loss)?
20. Sex of the hunter:
21. Birth year:
22. Where do you hunt?
23. How frequently do you hunt per week on average during the season? (< once, once, 2-3 times, 3-5 times, > 5 times)?