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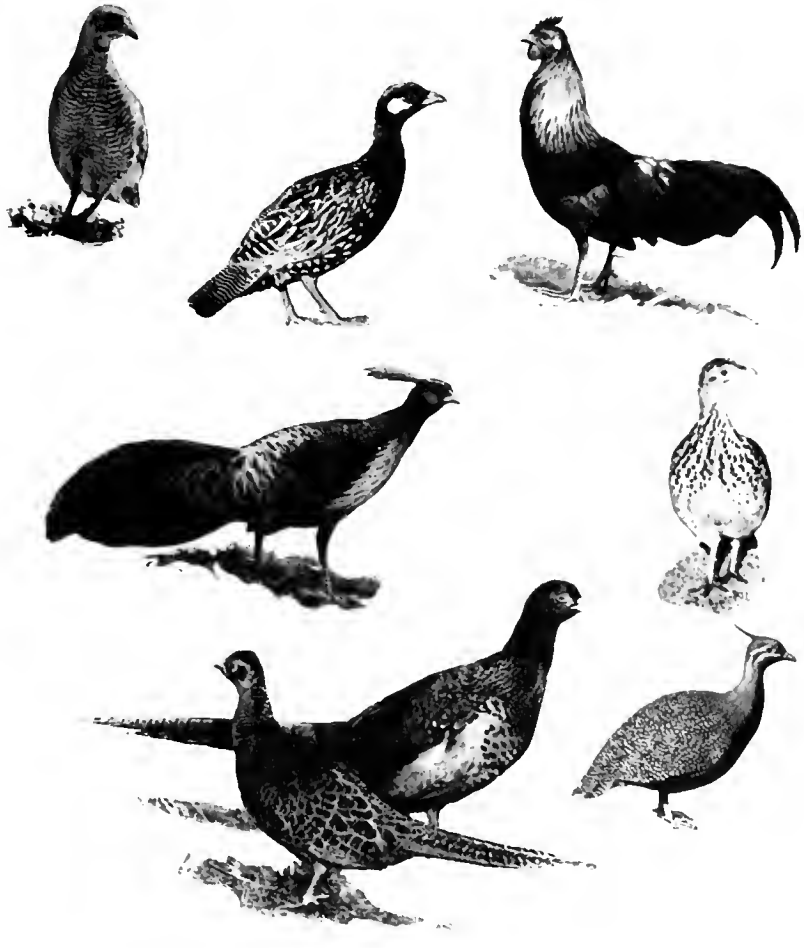
# SUMMARY OF FOREIGN GAME BIRD LIBERATIONS 1960 to 1968 AND PROPAGATION 1966 to 1968

Black Francolin
Gray Francolin
Bamboo Partridge
Red-Legged Partridge
Turkish Chukar
Seesee Partridge
Red Junglefowl
Iranian Pheasants
Japanese Green Pheasant
Korean Pheasant
Afghan Pheasant
Kalij Pheasant
Reeve's Pheasant
Himalayan Snowcock
Argentine Tinamous
Chilean Tinamous



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
Special Scientific Report—Wildlife No. 130

## ON THE COVER

Gray Francolin

Red Junglefowl

Black Francolin

Kalij Pheasant

Spotted Tinamou

Crested Tinamou

Iranian Pheasants

# SUMMARY OF FOREIGN GAME BIRD LIBERATIONS 1960 to 1968 AND PROPAGATION 1966 to 1968

By

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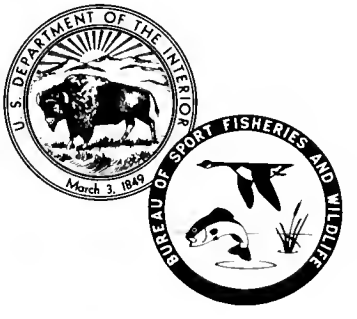


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## The Foreign Game Investigation Program

Year by year the number of individuals seeking recreation through hunting is increasing. Yet the area available for this sport is slowly decreasing. Likewise, much of the habitat which mothers the game crop is becoming less and less able to produce shootable surpluses under the impact of clean farming, over-grazing, drainage, power equipment, increased use of insecticides and herbicides, scientific forestry, and urbanization.

Faced with this situation, common sense dictates an all-out effort to increase habitat productivity. But there are many habitats which have been so thoroughly changed by man that native game species can no longer maintain themselves therein in numbers sufficient to provide good hunting. Competing interests and the cost of reversing this trend are such that only a part of these lands can be restored to reasonable productivity in the foreseeable future. There are other coverts which never were fully occupied by native game birds or mammals possessing the characteristics requisite to survival in the face of today's intensive hunting pressure. For these, new adaptable species possessing a high hunting resistance should be sought, so that such areas might provide greater hunting opportunities. This is the logic behind the foreign game investigation program as developed cooperatively by the U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, 45 cooperating State Fish and Game Commissions, and the Wildlife Management Institute.

The program is based on requests for assistance from State Fish and Game Commissions following an ecological appraisal of their game-deficient habitats. After such information is in hand, biologists are assigned to make a careful study of game species occupying similar habitats including climates in foreign countries. From dozens considered, one or two may be selected on the basis of their characteristics, habits, reproductive capacity, resistance to predation and disease, relationship to agriculture, ability to withstand heavy hunting pressure and the possibility of competition with game species native to the United States. Modest, carefully planned trial introductions of these species, utilizing wild-trapped or farm-reared individuals, carefully quarantined before shipment, are then carried out in cooperation with interested State Fish and Game Commissions. Unplanned or "hit and miss" introductions are actively discouraged.

## Abstract

State Foreign Game Investigation Program reports covering the success of trial liberations from 1960 through 1968, and propagation 1966-1968 of foreign game birds are summarized with the details presented in tabular form. During 1966-1968 a total of 19 species were used as breeders under the program on the game farms for a combined production of 128,405 birds with 94,486 liberated in these years. A small number of South American tinamou, 161, were experimentally released while several species of Argentine ducks are being studied at waterfowl research units. Foreign game birds imported independently by States and not through the Foreign Game Investigation Program comprised eight species and subspecies with liberations from 1966 through 1968 totalling 36,397 birds. Most of these were from the partridge and pheasant groups.

For most of the species experimentally released it is still too early to evaluate results while others have become so successful that hunting has commenced. Hunting has begun in certain States for the Afghan white-winged pheasant, black and gray francolins, and bamboo partridge. The black francolin, Iranian blackneck pheasant cross, and Japanese green pheasant could have been hunted in one State by the mid-1960's except for the limited area involved. Considered as very promising are other game birds including the Korean ringneck, red junglefowl, and the Turkish chukar. Seesee partridge are yet to be tested in numbers in arid southwestern habitats. The Indian sandgrouse is still considered a failure while Reeve's pheasants liberations have been largely discontinued because of lack of success from game farm reared birds. Likewise bamboo partridge production and liberations have been stopped in the Southeast because of lack of success anywhere with major emphasis to be placed on rearing and liberating this bird in the Pacific States.

# SUMMARY OF FOREIGN GAME BIRD LIBERATIONS 1960 to 1968 AND PROPAGATION 1966 to 1968

Periodic situation reports are an integral part of any well-run research program. This tabulation and summary marks the third prepared by Foreign Investigation Program personnel. The first was Progress Report No. 12, 1960-1962 followed by a second Special Scientific Report--Wildlife No. 80 covering the years 1960 to 1963. Two further reports concerning propagation and liberations were compiled by the Southeastern Foreign Game Committee and published by the Missouri Department of Conservation. The first report was entitled "A Summary of Foreign Game Bird Propagation; 1964 and Liberations: 1960-64" while the second was "Summary of Foreign Game Bird Propagation 1965, and Liberations 1960-1965." Both of these were considerately edited by Glen D. Chambers of Missouri while the Bureau Foreign Game Investigation personnel were in Argentina.

Today's Program acceptance includes signed cooperative agreements with 44 States and 3 Territories. Ecological appraisals of problem habitats have been prepared by most of these States. These cover about 1/5 of the United States. Currently through 1968, 25 States and Guam have released game birds procured through the Foreign Game Investigation Program while 23 States and Guam are propagating either gallinaceous game birds or tinamous. Three southeastern States are studying semi-resident Argentine ducks.

It is again appropriate to review what is happening to the birds released and to look into the program of raising additional birds on State propagation units. To further this objective, Program personnel, under the guidance of State biologists and farm foremen, have continued on-the-spot inspections of most of the areas or units on which foreign species have been liberated or are being propagated. In addition, cooperating States were requested to fill out questionnaires covering a brief summary of activities and results for the earlier period 1960 through 1963. Later reports carried the summaries through 1965 while this report carries these operations through 1968. Most records of previous years' operations are not repeated, and previously reported failures are not included in the present tabular presentation of 1959-1965 liberations. Included for the record are reports on eight species, subspecies and crosses of foreign game birds with which various States have been experimenting on their own, the parent stock not having been secured under the Cooperative State-Federal Foreign Game Investigation Program.

## Releases and Results

Trial liberations of 16 species or subspecies and of 6 pheasant crosses are either underway or being evaluated. Thirteen of these occupy farmland and adjacent brush, grass or waste lands. Sixteen of the 22 are potentially adaptable to range, either brush or grasslands, and dry or irrigated farmlands. Three are woodland species. Areas in which these and tinamou are being or will be tried range from southern, central and southwestern to far western States.

Release areas are selected by State and Program biologists based on overseas studies and Program interim reports covering ecological conditions within the native range of the species. Wherever feasible, evaluation of new release areas are now made well in advance of liberations. The trend now is to encourage releases in those States with the best potential liberation areas to insure that sufficient numbers can be released on any one area which, in consequence, reduces initial chances of success. Foreign Game Investigation Program personnel meet periodically with State biologists to review and revise liberation and propagation methods to better the chances of successful liberations. Factual, constructive criticism is a necessary approach in basic research programs.

The need for yearly State follow-up liberations of ample numbers of birds on the same area is generally recognized today. This realization should improve the chances of establishment of quality-raised game farm birds or, when available, wild-trapped stock from overseas. For example, extensive wild-trapping did not prove profitable in recent South American tinamou work except for spotted tinamou, so most birds were kept as breeders for game farm production. In utilizing either wild-trapped or propagated birds for release stock, some States liberate large numbers in consecutive years, others utilize lesser numbers over a longer period of time. Follow-up studies are needed increasingly to determine the reasons for the lack of success of certain releases or, for that matter, certain successes. From these results we can empirically apply the information in planning future liberations.

Liberated birds tend to disperse widely. To discourage this, many are liberated by the gentle release method. Certain species, however, tend to disperse widely regardless of release techniques. These include the Indian sandgrouse, gray francolin, chukars and the ring-necked pheasant group. It is still too early to determine what part dispersion will play in tinamou introductions.

Relationships between introduced and native game birds of the United States continue to be evaluated by State personnel. There have been no documented reports over a twenty-year period, however, which

indicate adverse relations between the two groups. If our studies in South America hold true, we can anticipate little, if any, conflict between the more shy, non-aggressive tinamou and our native, unrelated gallinaceous game birds. California valley quail, acclimatized in Chile about 1879, thrive almost side-by-side with Chilean tinamous without evidence of population limiting competition.

## Summary of Releases 1966-1968

Individuals for trial release may represent wild stock usually secured by Program biologists or birds raised by State propagation units from stock so secured, as indicated in table 3. During the current period almost all of the birds liberated came from the latter source.

During the three year period covered in this report 130,883 individuals were released. Represented were 27 species, subspecies or crosses as listed in table 1.

Table 1. Releases of Foreign Game Birds by Species, States and Numbers Liberated, 1966-68.

| Species | States | Number |
|---|---|---|
| Black francolin | Ark., Fla., Fla.(Eglin A.F.B.) La., N. Mex., Tenn., Va. | 4,524 |
| Gray francolin | Calif., Tex. | 3,820 |
| Bamboo partridge | Ala., Oreg., Tenn., Wash. | 2,406 |
| Spanish red-legged partridge | Calif.[1] | 2,984 |
| French red-legged partridge | Calif.[1], Okla., Tex., Va., Wash. | 7,158 |
| Greek chukar partridge | Calif.[1] | 2,331 |
| Turkish chukar partridge | Calif., Nebr.[1] | 11,723 |
| Barbary partridge | Calif.[1] | 1,520 |
| Seesee partridge | Calif.[1], Okla. | 467 |
| Red junglefowl | Ala., Fla., Fla.(Eglin A.F.B.) Ga., Ky., La., Okla., S.C., Tenn. | 3,872 |
| Western Iranian pheasant | Ala., Ky., La., Mo., Okla., S.C., Tenn., Tex., Va. | 4,053 |
| Western Iranian-ringneck cross | Ark., Fla., Ga., Ind., Ky., Tenn., Va. | 20,724 |
| Eastern Iranian pheasant | Ky., Okla. | 1,927 |
| Eastern Iranian-ringneck cross | Ky., Md. | 1,002 |
| Chinese ring-necked pheasant | Tex.[1] | 691 |
| Chinese-ringneck cross | Tex.[1] | 276 |
| Japanese green pheasant | Idaho, Ky., La., Md., N.Y., Va., Wash. | 10,044 |
| Korean ring-necked pheasant | Ind., Mo., Pa., Va. | 8,638 |
| Korean-western Iranian cross | Mo. | 1,927 |
| Korean-ringneck cross | Pa.[1] | 14,463 |
| Afghan white-winged pheasant | Ariz., Calif., Nev., N.Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah | 19,886 |

Table 1 (cont.)

| Species | States | Number |
|---|---|---|
| Afghan white-winged- ringneck cross | Okla. | 39 |
| Kalij pheasant | Tenn., Va., Wash. | 2,993 |
| Reeve's pheasant | Iowa, Mo., Tenn. | 3,055 |
| Spotted tinamou | Ala., Fla., Tex. (King Ranch)[1] | 236 |
| Chilean tinamou | Hawaii | 69 |
| Pale crested tinamou | Calif. | 55 |
| | Total | 130,883 |

[1] Breeding stock not secured through the F.G.I.P.

A few States possess contacts overseas through which they occasionally secure breeding stock. To provide a continuing record of all trial introductions of foreign game birds such releases are included above. Of 130,883 individuals liberated, 94,486 were from stock provided by the F.G.I.P.

## Current Status of State Releases by Species

For many of the species experimentally released it is still too early to evaluate results, while some have become so successful that hunting has commenced. Establishing a huntable population is the overall objective of the introduction program and this has been well demonstrated in recent years when New Mexico and Nevada began hunting the Afghan white-winged pheasant and Hawaii, the black and the gray francolins and the bamboo partridge. Established populations of the black francolin in Louisiana and Florida, of Iranian-ringneck pheasant hybrids and of Japanese green pheasant in Virginia currently provide potential reservoirs for trapping and transplanting. The Korean ring-necked pheasant appears promising in Missouri and several northern States, the red junglefowl is at least holding its own in limited woodland habitats in Georgia and in South Carolina. Conversely, Indian sandgrouse have disappeared following early 1960 releases and Reeve's pheasants, even with more recent blood infusion, appear to have failed or are barely hanging on.

The current status of species procured through the Foreign Game Investigation Program, as detailed in table 3, may be summarized as follows:

Black francolin - Established and being hunted in the Hawaiian Islands, especially Molokai; well established in one area in Louisiana and two in Florida and showing promise in Guam.

Gray francolin - Established and expanding range in Hawaiian Islands, being hunted in Lanai, Molokai and Maui; reproduction observed in Imperial Valley areas, California; indifferent survival in Guam and Texas.

Bamboo partridge - Liberations have been phased out in the Southeast with no success reported; Oregon and Washington are currently testing out this species; open hunting on Maui in Hawaii although sustaining population is small.

French red-legged partridge - Success or failure status still undetermined in three States while some reproduction was reported in eastern Washington in early 1960's.

Turkish chukar partridge - Wild reproduction continues to be reported from California each year with some promising sight records noted from New Mexico; distribution and abundance sketchy in Hawaiian Islands.

Seesee partridge - No success following two small releases in Oklahoma; breeding stock later sent to California. This State has recently released 324 wild-trapped birds from West Pakistan into the Mojave Desert.

Red junglefowl - Population increase reported from Georgia and South Carolina. Status uncertain in Alabama and Louisiana. Failure indicated in several other States.

Western Iranian pheasant - Good evidence of survival and increase in parts of Virginia and Oklahoma. Five States indicate fair to discouraging results. Three of these are using Korean or ringneck crosses after first trying pure western Iranian pheasants.

Western Iranian-ringneck cross - Crosses are proving more adaptable than pure strains in Virginia habitats with fair-to-good reproduction reported for five States. Two others report poor results.

Eastern Iranian pheasant - Except for one evolving population in Virginia. this subspecies has not proved to be as adaptable as is the western Iranian subspecies. Poor to discouraging results for most States with little reproduction reported. Crosses of eastern Iranian ringnecks have been superior to releases of the pure strain. Some States report several hundred wild broods observed to date. One State reports poor survival from an eastern-western Iranian ringneck cross compared to a western Iranian-ringneck cross.

Japanese green pheasant - Initial Eastern Shore stockings, 1960-1962, in Virginia are definitely evolving while liberations of this strain discontinued in other counties because of indication that interbreeding with other ringnecks may produce mutants or a sterile hybrid. Results undetermined in five States with none exhibiting the success of Virginia's Eastern Shore populations.

Korean ring-necked pheasant - Excellent wild reproduction observed in Missouri and Pennsylvania with small populations or remnants persisting in two other States. Korean pheasants crossed with western Iranian

or with northern ringnecks were unsuccessful in one State while in a second it is too early to evaluate results.

Afghan white-winged pheasant - Hunted since 1964 in New Mexico and since 1966 in Nevada, with Arizona, Texas and Hawaii desiring to test this strain in their arid habitats where ringnecks have never been established. California reports good reproduction from several areas including Imperial Valley. Evaluation continuing in release areas of higher rainfall in Oklahoma; status uncertain in limited habitats of southwestern Utah.

Kalij pheasant - Three States continue to release this woodland species but it appears still too early to draw any definite conclusions. Tennessee indicates their use of gentle-release pens reduced dispersion of liberated birds. This pheasant considered well worth testing in mountainous woodland areas.

Reeve's pheasant - Occurs locally on three islands in Hawaii. Experiments with newer "wild French strain" obtained from Tennessee and Missouri have not proven to be very productive in Iowa. Game farm stock appears to lose its wildness very quickly resulting in the liberation of very tame birds.

Spotted tinamou - Information available regarding first releases in 1966 of 92 birds in Florida is that some birds continue to be observed in some liberation areas.

Chilean tinamou- Two subspecies, liberated in 1966, localized around release site on Hawaii with status unknown on Kauai.

Pale crested tinamou - California, in 1968, released this subspecies for the first time in the Mojave Desert.

## ADAPTABILITY OF SPECIES TO COVER TYPES AND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS

The following revised lists may be helpful in considering releases in reference to the predominant cover favored by various species in their native range in comparison with the principal regions in the United States to which they might be climatically adapted.

### Predominant Cover Favored by Various Species

| Cultivated lands and adjacent woody-brushy areas | Woodlands | Dry, cultivated areas, grassy-weedy ranges and/or brushy |
|---|---|---|
| Iranian pheasant | Red junglefowl | Gray francolin |
| Japanese green pheasant | Kalij pheasant | Red-legged partridge |
| Korean pheasant | Reeve's pheasant | Turkish chukar |
| Bamboo partridge | | Seesee partridge |
| | | Afghan pheasant |
| | | Pale spotted tinamou |
| | | Northern Chilean tinamou |

| More humid grasslands and brushlands often with cultivation | Arid, semi-arid desert, brushlands, grassy-woody |
|---|---|
| Southern Chilean tinamou | Crested tinamou |
| Large brushland tinamou | |
| Spotted tinamou | |
| Red-winged tinamou | |
| Black francolin | |

Species Potentially Adaptable to Various Regions of the United States

Mid-Atlantic
- Korean ringneck pheasant
- Western Iranian pheasant crosses
- Japanese green pheasant
- Reeve's pheasant

Southeast
- Black francolin
- Red junglefowl
- White-crested kalij pheasant
- Western Iranian pheasant crosses
- Japanese green pheasant
- Korean ringneck pheasant
- Red-winged tinamou
- Spotted tinamou
- Large brushland tinamou

Midwest
- Korean ringneck pheasant
- Iranian pheasant crosses
- Japanese green pheasant
- Reeve's pheasant

Rocky Mountains
- Turkish chukar
- Seesee partridge
- Korean ringneck pheasant
- White-crested kalij pheasant
- Afghan white-winged pheasant
- Reeve's pheasant

Southwest
- Gray francolin
- Turkish chukar
- Seesee partridge
- Afghan white-winged pheasant
- Eastern Iranian pheasant
- White-crested kalij pheasant
- Pale spotted tinamou
- Crested tinamou
- Large brushland tinamou

Pacific (including Hawaii and Guam)
- Black francolin
- Gray francolin
- Bamboo partridge
- Red-legged partridge
- Turkish chukar
- Seesee partridge
- Red junglefowl
- Korean ringneck pheasant
- Afghan white-winged pheasant
- Japanese green pheasant
- White-crested kalij pheasant
- Reeve's pheasant
- Chilean tinamou
- Crested tinamou

## Propagation of Foreign Game Birds by Species

Most foreign countries will not permit the exportation of native species in numbers needed to complete satisfactory trials in the United States. The only alternative is to rear thrifty birds, adequately conditioned for survival in the wild, in numbers sufficient for trial acclimatization.

Realizing this, 23 States and Guam are now using stock secured through the Foreign Game Investigation Program to produce additional birds for trial release. In table 2 are listed the species now being studied and reared on State propagation units. Included are 2 francolins, 4 partridges, 7 pheasants and some crosses, the red junglefowl and 7 tinamous. The last names are newcomers to State units with production expected to rise in coming years.

Table 2. Propagation of Foreign Game Birds for Trial Release by Species, States and Number Reared, 1966-1968.

| Species | State | Number |
|---|---|---|
| Black francolin | Cal.,Fla.,Ky.,La.,Tenn.,Utah,Va. | 4,669 |
| Gray francolin | Calif.,Te[illegible].,Utah | 4,757 |
| Bamboo partridge | Ala.,Ky.,La.,Ore.,Tenn.,Wash. | 4,446 |
| Spanish red-legged partridge | Calif. | 1,958 |
| French red-legged partridge | Calif.[1], Va.,Wash. | 4,806 |
| Seesee partridge | Calif.,Utah | 717 |
| Turkish chukar partridge | Calif.,Nebr.[1] | 11,087 |
| Greek chukar partridge | Calif.[1] | 1,586 |
| Barbary partridge | Calif.[1] | 1,499 |
| Red junglefowl | Ala.,Fla.(Eglin A.F B.) Ga.,Ky., La.,S.C.,Tenn. | 4,409 |
| Western Iranian pheasant | Ala.,Ind.,Okla.,S.C.,Tenn.,Va. | 5,263 |
| Western Iranian-ringneck cross | Fla.,Ind.,Ky.,Tenn.,Tex.,Va., | 28,814 |
| Eastern Iranian black-necked pheasant | Okla. | 1,981 |
| Eastern Iranian-ringneck cross | Ky.,Md. | 3,579 |
| Japanese green pheasant | Idaho,Ind.,Ky.,La.,Md.,N.Y.[1], Va.,Wash. | 13,149 |
| Korean ring-necked pheasant | Ind.,Ky.,Mo.,N.Y.[1],Pa.[1],Tex.,Va. | 13,380 |
| Korean-ringneck pheasant cross | Pa.[1] | 22,565 |
| Korean-western Iranian cross | Mo. | 2,297 |
| Chinese ring-necked pheasant | Tex.[1] | 950 |
| Afghan white-winged pheasant | Calif.,N.Mex.,Nev.,Okla.,Tex., Utah | 24,548 |
| White-crested kalij pheasant | Oreg.,Tenn.,Va.,Wash. | 3,818 |
| Reeve's pheasant | Iowa,Mo.,Tenn. | 1,084 |
| Himalayan snowcock | Nev.[1] | 117 |
| Elegant crested tinamou | Calif.,Okla.,Utah | 123 |
| Crested tinamou cross | Nev. | 78 |
| Pale crested tinamou | Calif.,Nev. | 166 |
| Southern crested tinamou | Nebr. | -- |
| Spotted tinamou | Ala.,Ga.,La.,Okla.,Tenn. | 445 |
| Pale spotted tinamou | Colo.,Okla.,Utah | 245 |
| Red-winged tinamou | Ala.,Guam,Okla. | 222 |
| Canyon tinamou | Tenn. | 20 |
| Large brushland tinamou | Okla. | 147 |
| Chilean tinamou | Oreg.,Wash. | 183 |
| Blue tinamou | Ala.,Okla. | -- |
| | Total | 163,118 |

[1] The F.G.I.P. did not provide these breeders.

These units are attempting to provide birds required to complete the trials begun with either wild-trapped or hand-reared stock. But unless vigorous individuals, well conditioned for survival in the wild, are produced such releases could also seriously impede progress through the rearing of substandard stock. This happened in some instances in the earlier years but propagators today appear to be more aware of their responsibility to provide the best bird possible for trial releases. Program personnel have continued to maintain frequent contacts with State biologists and with men rearing the birds, offering technical assistance and advice where desired. It is believed that through these contacts substantial improvement has resulted, both in numbers of birds produced as well as in the quality of stock available for trial.

## Current Status of Attempts to Propagate Foreign Species

All of the foreign species secured through the F.G.I.P. have been successfully propagated on one or more State propagation units. But the degree of success has varied, often widely, from unit to unit usually in response to differences in the propagation techniques employed. Farm managers with bird breeding problems are often unaware that methods for resolving such differences may have been developed elsewhere. It is for this reason that a record of foreign game bird propagation results by States has been presented in table 4.

Progress by species, with particular reference to results obtained in 1966 through 1968, is summarized as follows:

Black francolin - Florida has been particularly successful in propagating this species. Privacy, egg production and getting newly hatched chicks to start eating were earlier problems solved.

Gray francolin - Texas and California have produced this species in substantial numbers. California reported 33.4 eggs per hen in 1966 which is the highest by far of all in that year. Texas raised the most birds, amounting to 3,386 over the three year period.

Bamboo partridge - Due to lack of success, this species has been discontinued in the Southeast with concentration now in the Pacific Coast States. Low egg fertility and hatchability are continuing problems. Washington reports that setting the eggs within a day or two after laying appears to increase hatchability.

Red-legged partridges - Both the Spanish and the French races have proven easy to propagate. California imported its stock direct from Europe; Virginia and Washington utilized birds secured through the F.G.I.P. from Spain or Great Britain.

Seesee partridges - Problems are still being encountered in propagating large numbers of this species. California and Utah are making substantial progress in resolving them.

Turkish chukar partridge - California reports rearing 485 birds in 1966. Nebraska, importing its own eggs direct from Turkey, produced 10,602 individuals in 1966-1968. Large numbers of this species were reared by New Mexico in earlier years, but their production has been discontinued.

Greek chukar partridge - Introduced by California from Greece in exchange for mountain quail 1,586 birds were produced with 28.2 eggs being laid per hen during 1966 and 1967.

Red junglefowl - Few problems with propagating this species have been encountered with most individuals produced in Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina.

Western Iranian black-necked pheasant - Alabama, Indiana, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia are rearing pure or crosses of western Iranian pheasant with strong indications that this strain is proving better in the wild than the eastern blackneck strain. A total of 5,263 pure-strain individuals were reared in 1966-1968 while Florida, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia raised 28.814 birds of the western-ringneck crosses.

Eastern Iranian black-necked pheasant - In general, emphasis has shifted from this blackneck strain to the western subspecies. Oklahoma produced 1,981 birds. Kentucky and Maryland produced 3,579 individuals of the eastern Iranian-ringneck crosses. The eastern Iranian pheasant has survived in numbers in only one county in Virginia while the western strain has survived in numbers in four counties. No special problems have been encountered in rearing either the western or eastern black-neck pheasants.

Japanese green pheasant - This pheasant continues to be a good producer in captivity with Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, New York, Virginia and Washington rearing 13,149 birds. Stockings have been discontinued in Virginia except in the isolated Eastern Shore counties because of indication of interbreeding with ringnecks thus producing many mutants and sterile hybrids.

Korean ring-necked pheasant - Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Texas and Virginia raised 10,097 birds, with New York and Pennsylvania, using later, independently imported stock, rearing a total of 3,283 pheasants. Experimental crosses using Korean ringnecks and Chinese ringnecks or western Iranian pheasants, by Pennsylvania and Missouri, have resulted in the production of 24,862 birds.

Afghan white-winged pheasant - California, New Mexico, Nevada, Oklahoma, Texas and Utah are producing this pheasant with New Mexico raising approximately 16,500 of the 24,548 individuals raised. After almost ten years on the game farm this Afghan pheasant remains very wild.

White-crested Kalij pheasant - Problems earlier of fighting and of egg production in captivity are being currently resolved. Tennessee and Virginia produce most of these birds.

Reeve's pheasant - Iowa, Missouri and Tennessee raised 1,084 birds. Lack of wildness when propagated in captivity and survival in the wild have led to a pessimistic view of its establishment in the United States.

Himalayan snowcock - Privately introduced by Nevada, a total of 117 birds were produced at the Mason Valley game bird laboratory in 1967 and 1968. No large releases are planned until about 1969. Breeding ratios and diet problems, former major obstacles towards building sizeable release numbers have been solved.

Crested tinamous - Early game farm problems encountered by California, Nevada, Oklahoma and Utah have been similar to those noted in Argentine F.G.I.P. studies. These States have produced 289 individuals of two strains through 1968. Main problems involve incubation, diet needs and respiratory problems occurring in the first two to three weeks of life. This tinamou seems to be more susceptable to respiratory and/or diet problems at this age than other tinamous studied in Argentina and Chile. Nevada produced a total of 78 birds in 1966 and 1967 crossing two crested tinamou subspecies.

Spotted tinamous - Early problems associated with the propagation of a new species are rapidly being resolved. Production, particularly in Alabama, Colorado and Oklahoma, is building up sufficiently to permit early trial releases.

Red-winged tinamou - Alabama, Guam and Oklahoma produced a total of 222 tinamous. This species propagates easily in captivity.

Canyon tinamou - Tennessee produced a total of 20 birds in 1967 and 1968. Artificial incubation of eggs remains a problem though they hatch well under bantams.

Large brushland tinamou - Oklahoma raised 147 birds between 1967 and 1968. Egg production has been small but should improve with further experimentation. Egg eating can be a serious problem with these birds.

Chilean tinamous - Oregon and Washington report raising 183 individuals mainly from 1967 to 1968. Although egg production per hen has been small, this situation should improve following further breeding experiments.

Table 3. Summary of Foreign Game Bird Releases and Results - 1960-1968

| Species | State | Year | Number Released | Source | Direct or Gentle Release | Month of Release | Area | Results to Date[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Black francolin (Francolinus francolinus asiae) | Arkansas | 1960-65 | 635 | wild farm | direct | Apr.-Oct. | Wattensaw, Camp, etc. | Reproduction observed; considerable dispersion. |
| | | 1966 | 132 | farm | direct | Sept. | Prairie Co., Conway Co., Bayou Meto | No reproduction known. |
| | | 1967 | 324 | " | " | June | Bayou Meto, Holla Bend | Results inconclusive. |
| | | 1968 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Florida | 1961-62 | 110 | wild | " | Apr. | Avon Park G.M.A. | Reproduction and dispersal; population well established by 1966. |
| | | 1962 | 70 | " | " | Feb. | Belle Glade | " |
| | | 1964 | 34 | farm | " | Dec. | Immockalee and Fisheating Creek | Disappeared. |
| | | 1966-68 | 0 | | | | | Populations increasing. |
| | Florida (Eglin A.F.B.) | 1967 | 9 | " | " | Nov. | Eglin A.F.B. | No birds observed. |
| | | 1968 | 8 | " | " | " | " | Discontinued releases. |
| | Guam | 1961 | 200 | wild | " | Apr. | Naval Magazine | Reproducing; expanding range; dispersion 4 to 10 miles. |
| | | 1966-68 | 0 | | | | | Occasional sightings and calls. No evidence of expansion in numbers or range. |

[1] Releases that were previously reported as failures are not included under results from 1960-1965. To avoid some duplication certain release data listed in "Summary of Foreign Game Bird Propagation 1965, and Liberations 1960-65," compiled by the Southeast Foreign Game Committee are not reproduced in their entirety in this report.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Black francolin (*Francolinus francolinus asiae*) | Hawaii | 1960-62 | 748 | wild | gentle | Winter, Spring, Sept. | Hawaii, Maui, Kauai, Molokai | Established Molokai, Maui; occur locally Hawaii, Kauai |
| | | 1966-68 | 0 | | | | | Now considered important game bird on Molokai. Hunting since 1967. |
| | Louisiana | 1961-62 | 311 | " | " | Feb.-Apr. | Gum Cove | Well established within a 5-mile radius of initial release sites. |
| | | 1961-62 | 342 | " | " | Apr.-May | Oak Ridge | Population has steadily decreased through 1965; habitat much altered. |
| | | 1965-66 | 270 | farm | " | Nov.-Mar. | Bodcau G.M.A. | Release looks favorable reproduction known. |
| | | 1965-66 | 161 | " | " | " | Fort Polk G.M.A. | Too early to evaluate. |
| | | 1966-67 | 242 | " | " | " | Bodcau G.M.A. | Questionable. |
| | | 1966-67 | 308 | " | " | Dec.-Mar. | Fort Polk G.M.A. | Disappeared. |
| | | 1966-67 | 166 | " | " | " | Cloutierville | Too early to evaluate. |
| | | 1968 | 367 | " | " | Sept. | " | Observed calling males; few broods. |
| | | 1968 | 531 | " | direct | Oct.-Dec. | Lake Charles | Good winter survival. |
| | New Mexico | 1962 | 450 | wild | " | May | S.W. part of State | Limited breeding; a few birds still hanging on. |
| | | 1965 | 69 | farm | " | Jan. | " " | " " |
| | | 1966 | 189 | " | " | " | " " | Apparently negative. |
| | | 1967-68 | 0 | " | " | | | Results not encouraging. |
| | South Carolina | 1960-65 | 30 | wild | " | Apr.-1960 | York County | Three crowing birds heard May 1966. |
| | | 1966-68 | 0 | | | | | No evaluation information received for 1968. |
| | Tennessee | 1963-65 | 688 | farm | gentle | Fall, spring | Three counties | Post-liberation survival poor; few observations; reproduction reported. |

Table 3. Summary of Foreign Game Bird Releases and Results - 1960-1968 (Cont'd.)

| Species | State | Year | Number Released | Source | Direct or Gentle Release | Month of Release | Area | Results to Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Black francolin (Cont'd.) | Tennessee | 1966 | 350 | farm | direct | Apr., Oct. | Dyer County | Post-liberation survival poor; few observations; reproduction reported. |
| | | 1966 | 332 | " | " | Apr., Oct. | Maury County | " " |
| | | 1966 | 67 | " | " | Apr. | Hawkins County | " " |
| | | 1968 | 459 | " | gentle | Jul.-Oct. | Wilson County | One more group of birds to be released. Observations to date are not encouraging. |
| | Virginia | 1960-65 | 1487 | wild farm | gentle, direct | Apr.-Sept. | Five counties | Generally good brood rearing success but little over-winter survival; no further stockings in Piedmont; later releases in extreme southeast counties showing more promise. |
| | | 1966 | 100 | farm | direct | Apr. | Greensville County | Little overwinter survival. |
| | | | 200 | " | " | " | Nansemond County | " " " |
| | | | 100 | " | " | " | Isle of Wight County | " " " |
| | | | 77 | " | " | May | Nansemond County | " " " |
| | | 1967 | 102 | " | " | Apr. | Virginia Beach | Broods and overwinter survival reported. |
| | | 1968 | 0 | | | | | Stocking discontinued. |
| Gray francolin (Francolinus pondicerianus interpositus) | California | 1966 | 125 | " | gentle | July | Imperial County, Imperial W.M.A. | Reproduction reported. |
| | | | 260 | " (Texas) | " | Sept. | " " | " " |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gray francolin (*Francolinus pondicerianus interpositus*) | California | 1967 | 200 | farm | gentle | Feb. | Imperial Co., Imperial W.M.A. Finney-Ramer Unit | Reproduction reported. |
| | | | 226 | " | " | " | Imperial Co., Imperial Unit, Imperial W.M.A. | " " |
| | | 1968 | 148 | " | direct | July | Gray Lodge Area, Butte County | Too soon to evaluate. |
| | Guam | 1961 | 200 | wild | " | Apr. | Northwest Field | Some reproduction; little expansion of range. |
| | | 1966-68 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Hawaii | 1960-62 | 432 | " | gentle | May-Jan. | Maui | Established; expanding range. |
| | | 1960-62 | 425 | " | " | Dec.-May | Lanai | Established; brood size, survival excellent. |
| | | 1961-62 | 312 | " | " | Feb.-May | Hawaii | Occur locally; brood size, survival excellent. |
| | | 1961-62 | 375 | " | " | Mar. May | Kauai | Status uncertain. |
| | | 1962 | 160 | " | " | " | Molokai | Established; reproductive rate good. |
| | | 1966-68 | 0 | | | | | Hunting started 1967 on Molokai. Population increasing. |
| | Texas | 1963-65 | 2310 | farm | direct | Apr.-Sept. | Seven counties | Indifferent survival. |
| | | 1966 | 635 | " | " | Aug., Oct. | Hill, Limestone, and Howard counties | Good survival; 3 broods in Hill and Limestone Counties; 2 broods Moss Lake area, Howard County. |
| | | | 260 | " | " | Sept. | California | Not determined. |
| | | 1967 | 846 | " | " | Oct. | Coryell, Bell, Limestone, Hill, Martin, and Howard Counties. | Too early for evaluation. |
| | | 1968 | 680 | " | " | July | Bell County | |
| | | | 440 | " | " | Oct. | McCullock, Martin and Limestone Counties. | Broods sighted in these Counties. |

Table 3. Summary of Foreign Game Bird Releases and Results - 1960-1968 (Cont'd.)

| Species | State | Year | Number Released | Source | Direct or Gentle Release | Month of Release | Area | Results to date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bamboo partridge (Bambusicola thoracica thoracica) | Alabama | 1962-65 | 484 | farm | direct | Dec.-Sept. | Two counties | Disappeared. |
| | | 1966 | 122 | " | " | Oct. | Russell County | Disappeared. |
| | | 1967 | 39 | " | " | Mar. | " " | Birds stayed through summer on small area; 3 males and 2 females; no broods. |
| | | 1968 | 0 | | | | | Few birds remaining in area; discontinued studies of this bird. |
| | Hawaii | 1959 | 140 | wild | " | spring | Maui | Dispersed 1½ miles by 1961. |
| | | 1966-68 | 0 | | | | | Limited hunting on Maui. |
| | Oregon | 1962-64 | 151 | farm | " | July | Coos County | None. |
| | | 1966 | 198 | " | " | Apr. | " " | No reproduction. |
| | | 1967 | 255 | " | " | May | " " | None |
| | | | | | | | Lone County | Young observed. |
| | | | | | | | Benton County | None |
| | | 1968 | 464 | " | " | Apr. | Jackson, Josephine, Douglas, Lane and Benton Counties. | Few birds observed. Broods seen in Douglas County. |
| | Tennessee | 1963-65 | 522 | " | gentle | | Three counties | Disappeared. |
| | | 1966 | 341 | " | direct | Apr.-Oct. | Marion County | - |
| | | 1967-68 | 0 | | | | | None established to date. |
| | Washington | 1964 | 228 | " | gentle | Mar., Oct. | Three counties | Undetermined. |
| | | 1966 | 0 | | | | | |
| | | 1967 | 100 | " | direct | July | Clallam County | " |
| | | | 50 | " | " | " | Island County | " |
| | | | 100 | " | " | " | Kitsap County | " |
| | | | 200 | " | " | " | Pierce County | " |
| | | | 150 | " | " | " | Skagit County | " |
| | | | 100 | " | " | " | Snohomish County | " |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bamboo partridge (Cont'd.) | Washington | 1968 | 50 | farm | direct | Mar. | Cowlitz County | Undetermined. |
| | | | 50 | " | " | " | Pacific County | " |
| | | | 100 | " | " | " | Pierce County | " |
| | | | 87 | " | " | Apr. | Snohomish County | " |
| Spanish red-legged partridge [1] (Alectoris rufa hispanica) | California | 1966 | 297 | " | gentle | Feb. | Monterey County, Vineyard Canyon | No reproduction reported; fair survival. |
| | | | 300 | " | " | June | Yolo Co., Capay Valley | No follow-up reports. |
| | | | 100 | " | " | " | " | Too early to evaluate. |
| | | | 340 | " | " | Feb. | Monterey County, Vineyard Canyon | " " |
| | | | 573 | " | " | Feb.-June winters | Rominger and Chapman Ranches Winters, Yolo County | " " |
| | | | 340 | " | " | Feb. | Tulare County, Success Lake Wildlife Area | " " |
| | | 1968 | 1034 | " | direct | Feb.-Mar. | Success Res. W/L Area and near Elderwood, Tulare Co.; near Lincoln, Placer Co., near Madera. Madera Co., and Vineyard Canyon, Monterey Co. | " " |
| French red-legged partridge (Alectoris rufa rufa) | California | 1963-65 | 3223 | " | gentle, direct | Jan.-June | Three counties | Good reproduction and survival some areas. Dispersion to five miles. |
| | | 1966 | 382 | " | gentle | Feb. and June | Colusa Co., Butte Creek | At least 12 broods reported in 1966. |
| | | 1967 | 100 | " | " | July | " " | Too early to evaluate. |
| | | | 336 | " | " | Feb. and July | Glenn Co., Artois | " " |
| | | 1968 | 320 | " | " | " " | Colusa Co., Colusa | " " |
| | | | 265 | | | | | |

[1] Not introduced under F.G I.P.

Table 3. Summary of Foreign Game Bird Releases and Results - 1960-1968 (Cont'd.)

| Species | State | Year | Number Released | Source | Direct or Gentle Release | Month of Release | Area | Results to Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| French red-legged partridge (Cont'd) | Oklahoma | 1966 | 886 | farm | direct | Aug. | Caddo County | Birds observed frequently; |
| | | | 496 | " | " | Sept. | " " | no sightings during breeding period. |
| | | 1967-68 | 0 | | | | | Experiment discontinued. |
| | Texas | 1961-65 | 2800 | " | " | Apr.-Aug. | Four counties | Nineteen broods seen; dispersion to 4 miles; survival poor. |
| | | 1966 | 181 | " | " | Mar. | Fayette-Gonzales | Few adult birds seen. |
| | | 1967-68 | 0 | | | | | Discontinued. |
| | Virginia | 1968 | 100 | " | " | spring | Fluvanna | |
| | | | 100 | " | " | " | Halifax | |
| | | | 20 | " | " | " | Goochland | |
| | Washington | 1964-65 | 5423 | " | " | Mar.-Oct. | | Some reproduction, survival and carryover. |
| | | 1966 | 120 | " | " | Mar. | Benton County | Undetermined. |
| | | | 24 | " | " | Apr. | Kittitas County | " |
| | | | 120 | " | " | Mar. | Island County | " |
| | | | 150 | " | " | May | Yakima County | " |
| | | | 150 | " | " | " | Kittitas County | " |
| | | | 264 | " | " | " | Franklin County | " |
| | | | 400 | " | " | Oct. | Kittitas County | " |
| | | | 285 | " | " | Nov. | " " | " |
| | | 1967 | 250 | " | " | May | Island County | " |
| | | | 210 | " | " | June | Kittitas County | " |
| | | | 104 | " | " | " | Yakima County | " |
| | | 1968 | 75 | " | " | Mar. | Adams County | " |
| | | | 150 | " | " | " | Benton County | Some reproduction. |
| | | | 175 | " | " | " | Franklin County | " |
| | | | 600 | " | " | " | Kittitas County | " |
| | | | 160 | " | " | " | Whatcom County | Undetermined. |
| | | | 100 | " | " | Apr. | King County | " |
| | | | 635 | " | " | May | Walla Walla County | " |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Greek chukar partridge[1] (Alectoris graeca sp.) | California | 1965 | 370 | farm | direct | - | Palmdale, Los Angeles County | Birds pairing one week following release. |
| | | | 350 | " | gentle | - | Madera Co., Oakhurst | Rapid dispersal. Pairing not evident the first summer. |
| | | | 75 | " | direct | - | Yuba Co., Spenceville Wildlife Area | Disappeared by last of July. Predation heavy. |
| | | 1966 | 300 | " | gentle | Feb. | Madera Co.,Baker Ranch | No known reproduction. |
| | | | 411 | " | " | Feb.-June | Yuba County, Spenceville, S.M.A. | Heavy predation; no reproduction. |
| | | | 306 | " | " | Feb. | Santa Clara County, Isabel Valley | No reproduction reported; wide dispersal. |
| | | 1967 | 366 | " | " | " | Madera Co,, Oakhurst | Too early to evaluate. |
| | | | 365 | " | " | " | Yuba Co., Spenceville W.M.A. | " " |
| | | | 363 | " | " | " | Santa Clara County, Isabel Valley | " " |
| | | 1968 | 220 | " | direct | Mar. | Santa Clara County, Isabel Valley | " " |



| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indian chukar partridge[2] (Alectoris graeca sp.) | Substantial numbers of farm reared birds liberated by several western States in an attempt to extend the range of this already well-established species. Very successful in Hawaii and west of the Continental Divide in the United States. Birds liberated in almost all States with success questionable east of the Rocky Mountains. | | | | | | | |
| Turkish chukar partridge (Alectoris graeca cypriotis or kurdistanica) | California | 1960-65 | 7369 | farm | gentle, direct | Jan.-Mar. | Nine counties | Reproduction reported annually from Colusa County. |
| | | 1966 | 276 | " | gentle | Feb.-June | Colusa County, Wilbur Springs | Reproduction reported. |
| | | | 200 | " | " | Feb. | Tehama Co., Turri Ranch | Rapid dispersal; no reproduction. |

[1] Obtained by California from the Government of Greece in exchange for mountain quail.
[2] Not introduced by the F.G.I.P.

Table 3. Summary of Foreign Game Bird Releases and Results - 1960-1968 (Cont'd.)

| Species | State | Year | Number Released | Source | Direct or Gentle Release | Month of Release | Area | Results to date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkish chukar partridge (Cont'd.) | California | 1967 | 219 | farm | gentle | Feb. | Colusa Co., Wilbur Springs | Too early to evaluate. |
| | | | 226 | " | " | " | Tehama Co.,Paskenta | " " |
| | | 1968 | 200 | " | direct | Mar. | Tehama Co.,Paskenta | " " |
| | Hawaii | 1961 | 304 | " | gentle | Aug. | Maui, Lanai, Molokai, Oahu, Kauai | Distribution and abundance sketchy. |
| | | 1966-68 | 0 | | | | | Not considered established but open to hunting because of its resemblance to other game birds. Liberations discontinued. |
| | Nebraska[1] | 1964-65 | 2876 | " | " | Mar.-Oct. | Two counties | Reproduction seen in Scotts Bluff and Garden Counties. |
| | | 1966 | 3600 | " | " | Mar., Apr.,May July, Oct. | Keith, Garden,Morrill Phelps Counties | Reproduction seen in Morrill, Banner, Sioux and Dawes Counties. |
| | | 1967 | 2485 | " | " | Mar., Apr., May, July, Oct. | Banner, Morrill Phelps, Garden, Keith, Sioux, Dawes Counties. | Reproduction observed in six counties. |
| | | 1968 | 4517 | " | " | Mar. Apr., Aug., Sept. | Sheridan, Scotts Bluff, Sioux, Garden, Phelps, Harlan, Keith Counties | " " " |
| | New Mexico | 1960-63 | 12,322 | " | direct | all seasons | Throughout most of State in apparently suitable cover. | Releases continued since early 1950 in follow-up of wild birds from Turkey. |

[1] Introduced by Nebraska with egg shipment from Turkey.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkish chukar partridge (*Alectoris graeca cypriotis* or *kurdistanica*) | New Mexico | 1966-68 | 0 | | | | | Moderately promising in San Juan-Animas-La Plata drainage area (San Juan Co.) and in Pyramid Mts. (Hidalgo Co.) |
| | South Dakota | 1964 | 75 | farm | direct | Apr. | Washabaugh County | Some chukars remained in release area; good reproduction. |
| | | 1966-68 | 0 | | | | | Reproduction noted, summer 1967. |
| Barbary partridge[1] (*Alectoris barbara*) | California | 1958-65 | 4199 | " | gentle, direct | Jan.-June Nov. | Nine counties | Poor to good survival; some reproduction; dispersion to 20 miles. |
| | | 1966 | 346 | " | gentle | Feb.-June | Yuba Co.,Oregon House | No reproduction reported. |
| | | | 270 | " | " | Feb. | San Luis Obispo Co., Adelaida | " " |
| | | 1967 | 175 | " | " | " | San Luis Obispo Co., Willow Creek Ranch | Too early to evaluate. |
| | | | 174 | " | " | " | San luis Obispo Co., Chimney Rock Ranch | " " |
| | | | 55 | " | " | June | Solano Co., Miller Canyon | " " |
| | | 1968 | 240 | " | direct | Mar. | San Luis Obispo Co., Willow Creek Ranch | " " |
| | | | 260 | " | " | " | San Luis Obispo Co., Chimney Rock Ranch | " " |
| | Hawaii | 1960-61 | 321 | " | " | Jan.-Oct. | Lanai, Molokai, Maui | Status uncertain, Lanai, Molokai; occur locally; hunting allowed. |
| | | 1966-68 | 0 | | | | | Liberations discontinued. |

[1] Introduced by California Department of Fish and Game from Morocco, North Africa.

Table 3. Summary of Foreign Game Bird Releases and Results - 1960-1968 (Cont'd.)

| Species | State | Year | Number Released | Source | Direct or Gentle Release | Month of Release | Area | Results to Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Seesee partridge (Ammoperdix grisgeogularis) | California[1] | 1968 | 324 | farm | direct | July Nov., Dec. | Inyo County | Too soon to evaluate. |
| | Oklahoma | 1966 | 48 | " | " | Sept. | Caddo County | Birds seen immediately following release. |
| | | 1967 | 35 | " | Not released; reared for production | | California | Sent to California game farm. |
| | | 1968 | 0 | | | | | Discontinued rearing. |
| Red junglefowl (Gallus gallus murghi) | Alabama | 1962-64 | 200 | " | direct | Mar.-Dec. | Three counties. | Fair; some crossing with domestic fowl. |
| | | 1966 | 48 | " | " | Nov. | " " | Some still present. |
| | | 1967 | 85[2] | " | " | - | " " | - |
| | | 1968 | 172 | " | direct, gentle | Mar.-Apr., May-June | Baldwin, Cherokee, Lee, Lauderdale, Autauga Counties | Fair to good results with reproduction fair to good. |
| | Florida | 1964 | 59 | " | direct | Dec. | Immockalee, Avon Park G.M.A. | Status not reported. |
| | | 1966 | 126 | " | " | Aug., July | DeSota and Hardee Counties, Avon Park | None |
| | | 1967 | 245 | " | " | June, July, Aug. | Regions 1, 4, and 5 | Too early to evaluate. |

[1] Introduced direct as wild-trapped birds from West Pakistan by California.

[2] The 85 junglefowl were held overwinter at game farm due to mast shortage in Baldwin County. No other birds will be released in 1967. All junglefowl raised during the summer of 1967 will overwinter at game farm and be released in the spring of 1968.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Red junglefowl (*Gallus gallus murghi*) | Florida | 1968 | 55 | farm | - | June | Avon Park G.M.A. | No birds seen after release. |
| | | | 44 | " | - | July | " " | |
| | | | 34 | " | - | " | Ed Ball Mgmt. Area | |
| | | | 31 | " | - | " | Ft. Myers, Argo Farms | |
| | | | 67 | " | - | Aug. | Avon Park Mgmt. Area | |
| | | | 50 | " | - | Sept. | " " | Four birds known dead. |
| | Florida (Eglin A.F.B.) | 1966 | 72 | " | - | Oct. | Eglin A.F.B. | Last observed April 1967. |
| | | 1967 | 75 | " | - | Nov. | " " | None observed after Jan.1968. |
| | | 1968 | 52 | " | - | " | " " | Discontinued release program; much poaching. |
| | Georgia | 1963-65 | 245 | " | direct | - | Public hunting and game management areas | Status not reported. |
| | | 1966 | 53 | " | " | Mar. | Banners Mill | Young seen. |
| | | 1967 | 260 | " | gentle | Apr., Feb. | Oaky Woods, Banners Mill | Many birds seen. |
| | | | 150 | " | " | Oct. | Oaky Woods W.M.A. | " " |
| | | 1968 | 143 | " | " | July | Bowens Mill, Ben Hill Counties | 15 broods seen. |
| | | | 150 | " | " | " | Oaky Woods W.M.A. | 4 broods seen; probably established in 2 counties. |
| | | | 124 | " | " | Sept. | Wancross State | |
| | | | 93 | " | " | Oct. | Clinch and Harrison Counties. | |
| | Kentucky | 1964-65 | 265 | " | direct | Apr., Aug.-Oct. | Henderson County | Few birds still in vicinity; results discouraging. |
| | | 1966 | 24 | " | " | Apr. | " " | Not encouraging. |
| | | | 123 | " | " | Oct. | " " | " " |
| | | 1967 1968 | 57 | " | " | Apr. | " " | Too early to evaluate. Discontinued rearing this bird. Failure probable. |
| | Louisiana | 1963-65 | 467 | " | gentle | Mar., Nov.-Dec. | Several game management areas. | Generally faded out after initial favorable indications; wide dispersal. |

Table 3. Summary of Foreign Game Bird Releases and Results - 1960-1968 (Cont'd.)

| Species | State | Year | Number Released | Source | Direct or Gentle Release | Month of Release | Area | Results to Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Red junglefowl (Cont'd) | Louisiana | 1966 | 216 | farm | gentle | winter 65-66 | West Bay, Thistlewaite, Idlewild, St. Helena | Poor. |
| | | 1967 | 168 | " | " | Dec.66-Feb.67 | West Bay | Questionable. |
| | | | 300 | " | " | July-Dec.67 | Avery Island | Good. |
| | | 1968 | 0 | | | | | Broods seen on Avery Island Breeding density maintained. |
| | Oklahoma | 1961-65 | 1021 | " | gentle, direct | Mar., Jul.-Nov. | McCurtain County | Discontinued main releases in 1965. |
| | | 1966 | 0 | | | | | |
| | | 1967 | 62 | " | direct | Mar. | McCurtain County | Birds seen immediately after release. |
| | | | 10 | " | " | Nov. | " " | Occasional crowing heard. |
| | | 1968 | 0 | | | | | Discontinued. |
| | South Carolina | 1965 | - | " | - | - | Hampton Co.,Belmont Plantation | Calling birds and broods observed were a result of junglefowl escapes from the game farm. |
| | | 1966 | 26 | " | direct | Oct. | Shaw Island (Hartwell Reservoir) | Last observed two months after release. |
| | | 1967 | 56 | " | " | Aug. | Chester Co., San Paulos Farm - moved to Worthy Bottoms | Too early to evaluate. |
| | | 1968 | 148 | " | " | June- | Hampton Co., Belmont | These birds previous release stock or escaped birds observed almost daily. |
| | | | 25 | " | " | Oct. | Anderson Co., Shaw Island | Some observed in November. |
| | | | 75 | " | " | Dec. | Union Co,,;Gist Farm | Birds from previous release on Paulas Farm observed to move to Gist Farm and surrounding area. |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Red junglefowl (*Gallus gallus murghi*) | Tennessee | 1964-65 | 113 | farm | direct | Sept., Aug. | Two counties. | Post release survival fair to poor; dispersion moderate heavy; reproduction poor; present population trend poor to non-existent. |
| | | 1966 | 172 | " | gentle | Jan., Apr. July, Aug. | Hardeman County | Not encouraging. |
| | | | 281 | " | direct | Apr., June, July | Roane County | Too early to evaluate. |
| | | 1967-68 | 0 | | | | | No birds established. |
| Western Iranian pheasant (pure strain) (*Phasianus colchicus talischensis*) | Alabama | 1960-65 | 1861 | " | " | Jan.-Oct. | Three counties. | Fairly good; reproduction each year. |
| | | 1966 | 47 | " | " | July | " " | Favorable. |
| | | | 435 | " | " | Sept. | " " | " |
| | | 1967 | 95 | " | " | " | Dale County | Not known. |
| | | | 192 | " | " | Oct. | " " | " " |
| | | | 100 | " | " | Nov. | Lowndes County | " " |
| | | 1968 | 176 | " | " | June, Nov. | Lowndes and Henry Counties | Reproduction good in Henry Co., but poaching bad. Pheasant releases will be discontinued after spring liberations in 1969. |
| | Kentucky | 1962-63 | 294 | " | " | Apr.-Oct. | Henderson County | Few birds still present in vicinity of one release site; results discouraging. |
| | | 1966 | 19 | " | " | Apr. | " " | Not encouraging. |
| | | | 18 | " | " | Sept. | McLean County | " " |
| | | 1967-68 | 0 | | | | | Stragglers present on one area. Pure strain Iranians and crosses with ringnecks released on the same study area. Releases terminated. |

Table 3. Summary of Foreign Game Bird Releases and Results - 1960-1968 (Cont'd.)

| Species | State | Year | Number Released | Source | Direct or Gentle Release | Month of Release | Area | Results to Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Western Iranian pheasant (pure strain) (Cont'd.) | Louisiana | 1966 | 53 | farm | gentle | winter 65-66 | Melville County | Poor. |
| | | 1967 | 0 | | | | | |
| | | 1968 | 0 | | | | | Few furvivors, No known reproduction. Apparent failure. |
| | Missouri | 1965 | 174 | farm[1] | " | Mar. | La Monte | Poor; release modified to include the Korean pheasant in a Korean x talischensis hybrid. |
| | | 1966 | 60 | farm[1] | " | " | " | Too early to evaluate. |
| | | 1967-68 | 0 | | | | | Evaluation continuing. |
| | Oklahoma | 1962-64 | 819 | farm | " | Feb.-Mar., Aug.-Oct. | Four counties | Most promising release area in Wagoner County; adults seen frequently; numerous broods observed each spring. |
| | | 1966 | 144 | " | direct | Mar. | " " | Release area continues promising; birds and broods seen frequently. |
| | | 1967 | 89 | " | " | " | Mayes County | Adults seen frequently; no reproduction evident. |
| | | | 124 | " | " | " | " " | " " " |
| | | | 154 | " | " | " | Rogers County | Too early to evaluate. |
| | | | 51 | " | " | June | Mayes-Rogers | " " " |
| | | | 250 | " | " | Oct. | Mayes County | " " " |
| | | 1968 | 404 | " | " | Aug. | Hughes and Caddo Counties | Reproducing in the wild; too early to evaluate success. |
| | South Carolina | 1961-65 | 546 | " | " | Jul., Aug.-Dec. | Three counties. | Last pair observed spring 1965. |

[1]Experimental Areas.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Western Iranian pheasant (pure strain) (*Phasianus colchicus talischensis*) | South Carolina | 1966 | 63 | farm | direct | July | Weeks Farm | Evaluation continuing |
| | | | 86 | " | gentle | " | Garrett Farm | " " |
| | | 1967 | 0 | | | | | Crowing birds heard Apr.-May 1967. 3 birds seen during Call County survey. |
| | | 1968 | 180 | " | direct | July | Chesterfield Co., Sutton Farm | Three young together observed June 1968. |
| | | | 60 | " | " | Sept. | York Co., Catawba Timber | Birds observed monthly through January 1969. |
| | | | 120 | " | " | " | Laurens Co., Garrett Farm | Adults or young observed May 1968. Some individuals moved 15 miles westward. |
| | Tennessee | 1964-65 | 316 | " | " | Mar., Sept. | McNairy County | Post liberation survival poor to fair; poor reproduction. |
| | | 1966 | 100 | " | " | Sept. | " " | Observations similar to those of 1964-65 above. |
| | | | 100 | " | " | Mar. | " " | " " " |
| | | 1967 | 453 | " | " | Apr., Aug. | " " | Too early to evaluate. |
| | | 1968 | 400 | " | " | Aug. | " " | One more spring release planned; observations continuing. |
| | Texas | 1967 | 12 | " | " | June | Garrett Ranch, Dansbury, Texas | Oklahoma game farm cocks only; results unknown. |
| | | 1968 | 0 | | | | | - |
| | Virginia | 1961-65 | 1521 | " | " | Apr.-Nov. | Several Counties | Initial stockings had limited success; these counties have since been stocked with the Western Iranian-ringneck cross, with better indication of acclimatizations; generally evolving population. |

Table 3. Summary of Foreign Game Bird Releases and Results - 1960-1968 (Cont'd.)

| Species | State | Year | Number Released | Source | Direct or Gentle Release | Month of Release | Area | Results to Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Western Iranian pheasant (pure strain) (Cont'd.) | Virginia | 1966 | 50 | farm | direct | Apr. | Brunswick County | Limited time for follow-up studies; considered to have an evolving population. |
| | | | 18 | " | " | " | Cumberland County | |
| | | 1967-68 | 0 | | | | | |
| Western Iranian ringneck cross | Arkansas | 1962 | 124 | " | direct | Mar. | Three areas | Poor reproduction. |
| | | 1966 | 50 | - | - | Nov. | Bayou Meto | Reproduction observed for all releases. |
| | | | 50 | - | - | " | Flag Lake | |
| | | | 50 | - | - | " | Shirey Bay-Rainey Brake | |
| | | 1968 | 154 | farm | - | - | Bayou Meto | Small amount of wild reproduction. |
| | Florida | 1961-64 | - | - | - | - | Apalachee W.M.A. | Negative - some reproduction. |
| | | 1964 | - | - | - | - | Holmes County | " " " |
| | | 1965 | - | - | - | - | N.W. Florida (9 counties) | " " " |
| | | 1966 | 603 | farm[1] | direct | June-Sept. | N. Florida (13 counties) | " " " |
| | | 1967 | 333 | - | - | - | Five counties; N.W. Florida | Too early to evaluate. |
| | | 1968 | - | - | - | - | - | Releases discontinued. |
| | Georgia | 1963-65 | 216 | farm | direct | Sept. | Gordon County | Small number of young seen. |
| | | 1966 | 496 | " | " | Mar. | Gordon County, N.W. Ga. | " " " |
| | | 1967-68 | 0 | | | | | Releases discontinued. |

[1]Smith's game farm, Panama City.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Western Iranian ringneck cross | Indiana | 1964-65 | 286 | farm | direct | Apr., Jul. | Vigo County | Minimum of 29 broods seen. |
| | | 1966 | 500 | " | " | Mar. | Vigo Co.(Pfizer Farm and U.S. Prison Farm) | Fair reproduction; light carryover. |
| | | | 329 | " | " | " | Knox Co. (Freelandville Area) | Good reproduction; good carryover. |
| | | 1967 | 255 | " | " | " | Knox County | Too early to evaluate. |
| | | | 255 | " | " | " | Vigo County | " " |
| | | 1968 | 447 | " | " | " | Vigo and Knox Counties | Some reproduction and dispersal. Status uncertain. |
| | Iowa | 1962 | 155 | " | " | Apr.-Jul., Oct. | Henry County (S.E. Iowa) | Intermixed with ringnecks; good reproduction and expansion; some birds carrying blackneck characteristic but ringnecks appear dominant. |
| | | 1966-68 | 0 | | | | | No releases since 1962-63. Discontinued. |
| | Kentucky | 1961-65 | 2904 | farm | direct | Apr., Aug.-Dec. | Two counties | Few birds still present in vicinity of one release site. Results discouraging. |
| | | 1966 | 24 | " | " | Apr. | Henderson County | Not encouraging. |
| | | | 53 | " | " | " | McLean County | " " |
| | | | 363 | " | " | Sept.-Oct. | " " | " " |
| | | 1967-68 | 0 | | | | | Releases terminated. |
| | Tennessee | 1961-65 | 8421 | farm | direct | Apr. Aug.-Nov. | Six counties. | Post release survival fair to poor; dispersion moderate to heavy; reproduction poor; present population trend poor to non-existent. |
| | | 1961-65 | 8421 | farm | direct | Apr., Aug.-Nov. | Five counties. | Post release survival good to fair; dispersion light to moderate; reproduction fair; present population trend decreasing. |

Table 3. Summary of Foreign Game Bird Releases and Results - 1960-1968 (Cont'd)

| Species | State | Year | Number Released | Source | Direct or Gentle Release | Month of Release | Area | Results to Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Western Iranian ringneck cross (Cont'd.) | Tennessee | 1966 | 1009 | farm | direct | Mar.-Sept. | DeKalb County | Post liberation survival fair to good; reproduction fair; liberations still in progress. |
| | | | 1175 | " | " | Aug.-Sept. | Tipton County | " " " |
| | | | 724 | " | " | Aug. | Lawrence County | " " " |
| | | 1967 | 1487 | " | " | Apr.-Aug.-Sept. | DeKalb County | Too early to evaluate in detail. |
| | | | 1571 | " | " | Aug.-Sept. | Tipton County | " " " |
| | | | 809 | " | " | July-Sept. | Lawrence County | " " " |
| | | 1968 | 2765 | " | " | July-Sept. | Tipton and Haywood Counties | Some broods reported; observations continuing. |
| | Virginia | 1960 | 1633 | " | " | Apr.-Oct. | Charles City, Surry Prince George and Richmond Counties | This strain throughout Virginia Piedmont, Tidewater and Great Valley areas gives the best evidence of brood rearing and overwinter survival; population evolving. |
| | | 1961 | 1240 | " | " | Apr.-Oct. | Campbell and Nottoway Counties | |
| | | 1962 | 302 | " | " | Apr. | Campbell County | |
| | | 1963 | 490 | " | " | Apr.-Aug. | Greensville County | |
| | | 1964 | 655 | " | " | Apr.-Oct. | Central | " " |
| | | 1965 | 528 | " | " | Apr.-Oct. | Piedmont and Tidewater Counties | " " |
| | | 1966 | 50 | " | " | Apr. | Brunswick County | Limited time and facilities were available for checking release successes, but preliminary indications are that brood rearing and overwinter survival continues; population evolution. |
| | | | 100 | " | " | " | Surry County | |
| | | | 100 | " | " | " | Halifax County | |
| | | | 100 | " | " | " | Hanover County | |
| | | | 142 | " | " | " | New Kent County | |
| | | | 6 | " | " | " | Richmond County | |
| | | | 15 | " | " | Sept. | Virginia Beach | |
| | | | 100 | " | " | Oct. | Lovettsville | " " |
| | | | 100 | " | " | " | Nottoway County | " " |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Western Iranian ringneck cross | Virginia | 1967 | 209 | farm | direct | Mar. | King George County | Limited observations to date. | | |
| | | | 105 | " | " | Apr. | Cumberland County | " | " | " |
| | | | 112 | " | " | " | Fluvanna County | " | " | " |
| | | | 110 | " | " | " | Charlotte County | " | " | " |
| | | | 110 | " | " | " | Campbell County | " | " | " |
| | | | 220 | " | " | " | Virginia Beach | " | " | " |
| | | | 110 | " | " | " | Nottoway County | " | " | " |
| | | | 110 | " | " | " | Amelia County | " | " | " |
| | | | 110 | " | " | " | Rappahannock County | " | " | " |
| | | | 110 | " | " | " | Botetourt County | " | " | " |
| | | | 110 | " | " | " | Albemarle County | " | " | " |
| | | | 110 | " | " | " | Lancaster County | " | " | " |
| | | | 110 | " | " | " | Page County | " | " | " |
| | | | 120 | " | " | May | Lee County | " | " | " |
| | | | 220 | " | " | " | Augusta County | " | " | " |
| | | | 174 | " | " | " | Cumberland County | " | " | " |
| | | | 94 | " | " | " | Nelson County | " | " | " |
| | | | 100 | " | " | Sept. | Botetourt County | " | " | " |
| | | | 200 | " | " | " | Fauquier County | " | " | " |
| | | | 200 | " | " | " | Warren County | " | " | " |
| | | | 200 | " | " | " | Clarke County | " | " | " |
| | | | 150 | " | gentle | " | Augusta County | " | " | " |
| | | | 60 | " | direct | Oct. | Henry County | " | " | " |
| | | | 100 | " | " | " | New Kent County | " | " | " |
| | | | 200 | " | " | " | Southampton County | " | " | " |
| | | | 200 | " | " | Nov. | " " | " | " | " |
| | | 1968 | 260 | " | " | spring | Fauquier County | Good brood rearing. | | |
| | | | 200 | " | " | " | Hanover County | Insufficient observations. | | |
| | | | 30 | " | " | " | Fairfax County | " | " | |
| | | | 100 | " | " | " | King George County | " | " | |
| | | | 15 | " | " | " | Northumberland County | " | " | |
| | | | 100 | " | " | " | Fluvanna County | " | " | |
| | | | 100 | " | " | " | Nelson County | " | " | |
| | | | 100 | " | " | " | Rappahannock County | " | " | |
| | | | 100 | " | " | " | Charlotte County | " | " | |
| | | | 130 | " | " | " | King William County | " | " | |
| | | | 10 | " | " | " | Prince Edward County | " | " | |
| | | | 110 | " | " | " | Clarke County | " | " | |
| | | | 100 | " | " | " | Botetourt County | " | " | |
| | | | 200 | " | " | " | Augusta County | " | " | |
| | | | 150 | " | " | fall | Augusta County | " | " | |
| | | | 130 | " | " | spring | Lee County | " | " | |

Table 3. Summary of Foreign Game Bird Releases and Results - 1960-1968 (Cont'd.)

| Species | State | Year | Number Released | Source | Direct or Gentle Release | Month of Release | Area | Results to Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Western Iranian ringneck cross (Cont'd.) | Virginia | 1968 | 100 | farm | direct | spring | Bath County | Insufficient observations. |
| | | | 35 | " | " | " | Chesepeake County | " " |
| | | | 34 | " | " | fall | Virginia Beach County | " " |
| | | | 169 | " | " | spring | Cumberland County | " " |
| | | | 100 | " | " | " | Rockingham County | Good brood rearing |
| | | | 300 | " | " | fall | " " | Insufficient observations. |
| | | | 200 | " | " | spring | Wise-Dickinson County | " " |
| | | | 64 | " | " | " | Buckingham County | " " |
| Eastern Iranian pheasant (pure strain) (Phasianus colchicus persicus) | Iowa | 1962 | 42 | " | " | Apr.-July | Henry County | Intermixed with ringnecks stocked in same area; birds spreading while ringnecks seem to be dominant; ringnecks doing well in nearby areas where no blackneck strain birds were released. |
| | | 1966-68 | 0 | | | | | No releases since 1962-63. Discontinued. |
| | Kentucky | 1962-65 | 386 | farm | direct | Sept.-Oct. Apr.-July | Two counties. | Inconclusive results. |
| | | 1966 | 15 | " | " | Apr. | Todd County | Results not encouraging. |
| | | 1967-68 | 0 | | | | | - |
| | Missouri | 1961-65 | 1653 | farm | gentle | spring, fall | Rich Hill | Seems to be a very poor prospect. |
| | | 1966-68 | 0 | | | | | Final release, March 1965. |
| | Oklahoma | 1963-65 | 508 | farm | direct, gentle | Feb., Apr., Sept.-Nov. | Three counties. | Occasional sightings; no more releases to be made |
| | | 1966 | 185 | farm | direct | Mar. | Canadian County | Not reported. |
| | | | 100 | " | " | Oct. | Caddo County | " " |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eastern Iranian pheasant (pure strain) (*Phasianus colchicus persicus*) | Oklahoma | 1967 | 66 | farm | direct | Mar. | Caddo County | Adults seen frequently. |
| | | | 58 | " | " | " | Canadian County | No reproduction evident. |
| | | | 104 | " | " | July | Caddo County | " " |
| | | | 214 | " | " | " | " " | " " |
| | | | 427 | " | " | Aug. | " " | " " |
| | | 1968 | 758 | " | " | Aug., Sept. | Wagoner and Roger's Counties | Reproduction in the wild but too early to determine. |
| | Tennessee | 1964-65 | 502 | " | " | Oct. | Meigs County | Reproduction fair; dispersion light to moderate; present population trend stable. |
| | | 1966-68 | 0 | | | | | Final releases fall 1965. |
| | Virginia | 1961-64 | 1930 | " | " | Apr.-Sept. | Two counties | In all Virginia locations poor to precarious survival; nevertheless, in Orange and Page Counties, and more limitedly in other areas, initial releases of pure and cross strain have resulted in evolving, persisting, and now increasing population. |
| | | 1966-68 | 0 | | | | | Evaluation continuing. |
| Eastern Iranian ringneck cross | Iowa | 1962-63 | 200 | " | " | Sept. | Henry County | Intermixed with ringnecks already in release areas; good reproduction and spreading. |
| | | 1966-68 | | | | | | Discontinued. |
| | Kentucky | 1961-65 | 1799 | " | " | Apr.-Nov. | Two counties. | Few birds remaining; results discouraging. |
| | | 1966 | 107 | " | " | Apr. | Todd County | Not encouraging. |
| | | | 347 | " | " | Sept.-Oct. | " " | " " |
| | | 1967 | 0 | | | | | Releases terminated. |

Table 3. Summary of Foreign Game Bird Releases and Results - 1960-1968 (Cont'd.)

| Species | State | Year | Number Released | Source | Direct or Gentle Release | Month of Release | Area | Results to Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eastern Iranian ringneck cross (Cont'd.) | Maryland | 1961-65 | 1756 | farm | - | - | Eight Counties | Two areas still have birds; however, these 2 were restocked in 1965. |
| | | 1966 | 50 (cocks) | " | direct | Mar. | Six Counties | Seem to be mating with surplus ringneck females. |
| | | 1967 | 50 | " | " | " | Four Counties. | Two broods reported from two counties from 1965 releases. |
| | | 1968 | 448 | " | " | Oct., Nov., Dec. | Washington and Howard Counties. | These birds were released for hunting purposes only (all males). |
| | Missouri | 1959-61 | 1633 | " | gentle | Sept.-Apr. | Centralia | Somewhat promising. |
| | | 1966-68 | 0 | | | | | Six years since the final release was made and the population is slightly higher than it was in 1961; a total of 363 broods reported 1960-67. |
| | Tennessee | 1960-63 | 15,650 | " | " | Aug.-Nov. | Nine counties. | Post release survival good to fair; dispersion light to moderate; reproduction fair; present population trend poor, decreasing, non-existent or stable. |
| | | 1966-68 | 0 | | | | | Discontinued. |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chinese ring-necked pheasant[1] | Texas | 1966 | 354 | wild | direct | June, July, Aug. | Brazoria and Matagorda Counties | Excellent production Matagorda area. |
| | | 1967 | 37 | farm | " | June | Brazoria County | Too early to evaluate. |
| | | | 300 | wild | " | Sept. | Brazoria and Matagorda Counties | " " |
| | | 1968 | 0 | | | | | Evaluation continuing. |
| Chinese ring-necked pheasant cross[2] | Texas | 1967 | 171 | farm | " | June, July | Brazoria and Matagorda Counties | Too early to evaluate. |
| | | 1968 | 105 | " | " | Sept. | Jackson County | Good population in coastal areas, Matagorda and Jackson Counties. |
| Eastern western Iranian ringneck cross | Virginia | 1959-62 | 417 | " | " | Oct. | Two areas | Indications are that these strains have shown poor survival when compared to the Western Iranian cross. |
| | | 1966-68 | 0 | | | | | Evaluation continuing. |
| Japanese green pheasant (pure strain) (Phasianus colchicus robustipes) | Idaho | 1966 | 96 | " | gentle | Apr. | Benewah County | Unsuccessful to date, but evaluation continuing. |
| | | | 606 | " | direct | Apr., Aug., Oct. | Boundary and Benewah, Counties | |
| | | 1967 | 50 | " | gentle | Apr. | Bonner County | " " |
| | | | 1370 | " | direct | June, Oct., Nov. | Benewah, Bonner, Boundary and Kootenai Counties | " " |
| | | 1968 | 1556 | " | " | Apr., July, Nov. | Boundary, Bonner, Kootenai, Benewah Counties | " " |

[1] A California Department of Fish and Game transfer to Texas Game and Fish Department, wild-trapped from Sacramento Valley.

[2] Not imported under the F.G.I.P.

Table 3. Summary of Foreign Game Bird Releases and Results - 1960-1968 (Cont'd.)

| Species | State | Year | Number Released | Source | Direct or Gentle Release | Month of Release | Area | Results to Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Japanese green pheasant (pure strain) (Cont'd.) | Kentucky | 1967 | 15 | farm | direct | May | Wayne County | Too early to evaluate; limited amount of reproduction. |
| | | 1968 | 97 | " | " | Sept. | " " | |
| | Louisiana | 1964-65 | 229 | " | gentle | Nov. | Fenton County | Continuing observations; additional birds released. |
| | | 1966 | 200 | " | " | - | - | Questionable status. |
| | | 1967 | 226 | " | " | Dec.66-Nov.67 | Fenton County | " " |
| | | 1968 | 0 | | | | | Considered a failure at this date. |
| | Maryland | 1965 | 81 | " | gentle | Mar. | One county | Poor; one brood. |
| | | 1966 | 270 | " | direct | " | " " | Reproduction good. |
| | | 1967 | 140 | " | " | " | " " | Too early to evaluate. |
| | | 1968 | 0 | | | | | |
| | New York | 1966-67 | 0 | | | | | |
| | | 1968 | 112 | " | " | Apr. | Sullivan County | Broods observed. |
| | Tennessee | 1962-65 | 2264 | " | " | Mar., Aug.-Sept. | Two counties | Post release survival good to fair; dispersion light to moderate; reproduction fair; present population trend decreasing to stable. |
| | | 1966-68 | 0 | | | | | Discontinued releases. |
| | Virginia | 1960-65 | 3250 | " | " | Apr.-Oct. | Four regions. | Stockings discontinued except in the isolated Eastern Shore Counties because of indications of interbreeding with P. colchicus producing a sterile hybrid; initial Eastern Shore stockings 1960-62 definitely evolving; bolstering stockings continued there. |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Japanese green pheasant (pure strain) (*Phasianus colchicus robustipes*) | Virginia | 1966 | 13 | farm | direct | Mar. | Northampton County | Virtually all stocking areas on the Eastern Shore, counties considered to have evolving green pheasant populations. |
| | | | 100 | " | " | Apr. | Augusta County | |
| | | | 100 | " | " | " | Lee County | |
| | | | 200 | " | " | " | Fauquier County | |
| | | | 100 | " | " | " | Shenandoah County | |
| | | | 100 | " | " | " | Floyd County | " " |
| | | | 100 | " | " | " | Accomack County | " " |
| | | | 300 | " | " | May | Frederick County | " " |
| | | 1967 | 420 | " | " | Mar. | Northampton County | Undetermined. |
| | | | 463 | " | " | Apr. | Accomack County | " |
| | | 1968 | 185 | " | " | spring | Northampton County | Good brood rearing. |
| | Washington | 1965 | 50 | " | " | Mar. | Two counties | Surplus cocks; some evidence of survival. |
| | | 1966 | 100 | " | " | June | Lewis County | Some production. |
| | | | 100 | " | " | July | Clark County | Undetermined. |
| | | | 100 | " | " | Oct. | Lewis County | " |
| | | | 210 | " | " | Nov. | " " | " |
| | | 1967 | 58 | " | " | Jan. | " " | " |
| | | | 340 | " | " | Apr. | " " | Some production. |
| | | | 100 | " | " | May | " " | " " |
| | | | 440 | " | " | June | " " | " " |
| | | | 140 | " | " | Oct. | " " | Undetermined. |
| | | 1968 | 250 | " | " | Mar. | Lewis County | Some reproduction. |
| | | | 172 | " | " | Apr. | Pierce County | " " |
| | | | 275 | " | " | June | Lewis County | " " |
| | | | 175 | " | " | " | Pierce County | " " |
| | | | 415 | " | " | Oct. | Lewis County | Undetermined |
| | | | 190 | " | " | Nov. | " " | " |
| | | | 50 | " | " | " | Pierce County | " |
| | | | 30 | " | " | " | Thurston County | " |
| | | | 80 | " | " | Dec. | Lewis County | " |
| Japanese green ringneck cross | Tennessee | 1962-64 | 3061 | " | " | Aug.-Sept. | Henderson County | Post release survival good to fair; dispersion light to moderate; reproduction fair; present population trend decreasing. |
| | | 1966-68 | 0 | | | | | Disappeared. |

Table 3. Summary of Foreign Game Bird Releases and Results - 1960-1968 (Cont'd.)

| Species | State | Year | Number Released | Source | Direct or Gentle Release | Month of Release | Area | Results to Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Korean ringneck pheasant (Phasianus colchicus karpowi) | Illinois | 1963-64 | 339 | farm | direct | Mar 1963 | Neaga Area, Cumberland County | Fifty-four percent survived to May 1963 and produced an estimated 28 broods in 1963; a small population has persisted at Neaga; 44 cocks were located on the area during May 1967. |
| | | 1966-68 | 0 | | | | | - |
| | Indiana | 1964 | - | - | - | - | Shelby County | Remnants remaining on Blue River Area. |
| | | 1966 | 254 | farm | direct | Mar. | " " | A few remnants remaining on Blue River Area. |
| | | 1967 | 0 | | | | | - |
| | | 1968 | 398 | " | " | Mar. | Shelby County | Some reproduction and dispersal. Status uncertain. |
| | Missouri | 1962-65 | 1448 | farm[1] | Supra-gentle | Nov., Mar. | Bootheel | Population continues to expand slowly; too early for conclusive statements but looks somewhat promising to date. Total of 440 broods were reported 1963-67. |
| | | 1964-67 | 2557 | " | " | " | Clarence | Too early for conclusions other than reproduction in the wild has been excellent; a total of 258 broods were reported 1964-67; crowing index high. |
| | | 1966 | 733 | farm | " | Mar., Oct. | " | Too early for conclusions but excellent reproduction. |
| | | 1967 | 1822 | " | " | Nov., Mar. | Miami-Malta Bend | First year of release. No comments at this early date. |
| | | 1968 | 811 | " | " | Mar. | " " " | Too soon to tell. |

[1]Research area.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Korean ringneck pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus karpowi*) | New York | 1966-67 | 0 | | | | | |
| | | 1968 | 1248 | farm | Supra-gentle | Apr. | Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chemung and Tioga Counties | Encouraging brood reports received. |
| | Pennsylvania | 1962-65 | 3207 | " | direct | Feb.-Apr. | Three counties | Birds have shown increases in fall populations; successful establishment still promising. |
| | | 1966[1] | 625 | " | " | May | Crawford County, Cochranton | Birds have shown increases in fall populations during 1966 and 1967. |
| | | 1967 | 800 | " | " | June | " " | Successful establishment still promising. |
| | | 1968 | 378 | " | " | Mar. | Western Erie County | Reproduction good. Hold-over fair. |
| | Virginia | 1968 | 12 | " | " | fall | Virginia Beach | Insufficient observations. |
| Korean western Iranian pheasant cross | Missouri | 1967 | 177 | " | gentle | Mar., Oct. | La Monte | First year of release. |
| | | 1967 | 1209 | " | " | Nov., Mar. | " | " " |
| | | 1968 | 541 | " | " | Mar. | " | Too soon to tell. |
| Korean ringneck cross | Pennsylvania | 1963-65 | 27,103 | " | direct | Apr., fall | Four counties | Poor; fair to poor reproduction and survival. |
| | | 1966 | 8038 | " | " | late summer, fall | Erie and Crawford Counties | Poor survival; very small numbers winter on the study area. |
| | | 1967 | 6425 | " | " | spring-fall | Erie, W. Crawford, and W. Erie Counties | Too early to evaluate. |
| | | 1968 | 0 | | | | | Evaluation continuing |

[1]Fresh stock secured direct from Korea by the State.

Table 3. Summary of Foreign Game Bird Releases and Results - 1960-1968 (Cont'd.)

| Species | State | Year | Number Released | Source | Direct or Gentle Release | Month of Release | Area | Results to Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Afghan white-winged pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus bianchii*) | Arizona | 1966 | 14 | farm | direct | Feb. | Robbins Butte | Questionable. |
| | | | 81 | " | " | " | Arlington | " |
| | | | 193 | " | " | " | " | " |
| | | 1967 | 304 | " | " | " | Safford Valley | Too early to evaluate. |
| | | | 282 | " | " | " | Painted Rock | " " |
| | | | 287 | " | " | " | Arlington | " " |
| | | | 59 | " | " | " | Robbins Butte | " " |
| | | 1968[1] | 1148 | " | " | Jan. | Arlington, Safford Valley, Painted Rock | " " |
| | California | 1965 | 190 | " | " | June | Kern County, Kern National Wildlife Refuge | Successful; mixed with ring-necked pheasants. |
| | | 1966 | 200 | " | gentle | Feb. | " " " | Good reproduction. |
| | | | 385 | " | " | Jan.-Feb. | Monterey County, Upper Salinas River | - |
| | | | 496 | " | " | Feb. | Imperial County, Imperial W.M.A. | Good reproduction. |
| | | | 134 | " | " | June | Glenn Co., Glood Ranch | - |
| | | 1967 | 150 | " | " | " | Monterey County, Upper Salinas River | - |
| | | | 123 | " | " | Jan.-May | Yuba County, Spenceville W.M.A. | - |
| | | 1968 | 497 | " | " | Feb. | Riverside County, North of Blythe | Too soon after release to evaluate. |
| | | | 250 | " | " | Oct. | Kern County, Greenfield | " " |
| | Nevada | 1963-65 | 126 | " | gentle, direct | Mar.-Apr. | Clark County, Virgin Valley | First release; good. |

[1]Release stock from New Mexico, California and private Arizona breeder, 1966-68.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Afghan white-winged pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus bianchii*) | Nevada | 1966 | 142 | farm | gentle, direct | Feb. | Virgin Valley | Established; first hunt held fall 1966 with encouraging results; because of decline in central Nevada pheasant populations, no hunt held 1967 in Virgin Valley. |
| | | 1967 | 88 | " | " | " | Moapa Valley | Still being evaluated. |
| | | 1968 | 59 | " | " | Mar. | " " | Reproduction noted. Established and hunted in Virgin Valley. |
| | New Mexico | 1960-65 | 6215 | " | " | winter, spring, June, Aug. | Eddy, San Juan, DeBaca, Grant, Quay Sierra, Hidalgo, Luna, Chaves, and S.E. part of State | Looks promising in all areas; many broods raised; cocks hunted in all areas. Hunting since 1964. |
| | | 1966 | 2450 | " | " | Jan. | Hidalgo, Grant, Luna, Dona Ana, and Socorro Counties | Promising in all areas; thought to be established but will need several |
| | | 1967 | 5536 | " | " | " | Eddy, Chaves, De Baca, Dona Ana, and Socorro Counties | more years evaluation to be sure of success. |
| | | 1968 | 3000 | " | direct | Jan. | Virden and Pyramid Valley (Lordsburg Area), Rio Grande Valley (Socorro, Las Cruces), Lower Pecos Valley (Ft. Sumner, Artesis, Roswell) | Some whitewing breeding; success in most trial areas, but greatest success in Hidalgo and Grant Counties. |
| | Oklahoma | 1964-65 | 1125 | " | gentle, direct | - | Two counties | Occasional sightings; releases to be continued in one county; rough country and birds are believed to be surviving better than observations show; no more releases to be made. |
| | | 1966 | 223 | " | " | Oct. | Greer County | Few birds observed occasionally. |

Table 3. Summary of Foreign Game Bird Releases and Results - 1960-1968 (Cont'd.)

| Species | State | Year | Number Released | Source | Direct or Gentle Release | Month of Release | Area | Results to Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Afghan white-winged pheasant (Cont'd.) | Oklahoma | 1967 | 135 | farm | gentle, direct | July | Greer County | Only 2 cocks and 4 hens have been seen after releases made. |
| | | | 104 | " | " | " | " " | " " |
| | | | 102 | " | " | Aug. | " " | - |
| | | | 191 | " | " | " | " " | - |
| | | | 359 | " | " | Sept. | " " | - |
| | | 1968 | 739 | " | " | Aug., Sept. | Greer and Dewey Counties | Reproduction in the wild but too early to evaluate success. |
| | Texas | 1966 | 176 | " | " | Feb. | Lynn, Gaines, and Lubbock Counties | Some broods; birds dispersed up to 5 miles; scattered badly in Lynn. |
| | | 1967 | 173 | " | " | July, Aug., Sept. | Gaines, Howard, Martin Lynn, Hale, Bailey, and Lubbock Counties | - |
| | | | 140 | " | " | Jan. | Gaines, Lynn, and Lubbock Counties | - |
| | | 1968 | 530 | " | " | July Sept. | Bailey, Hale, Tom Green, Runnells, Lynn, Lubbock, and Nolan Counties | Good survival Bailey and Hale Counties; broods reported. Scattered in Lynn, Gaines and Lubbock Counties. |
| | Utah | 1964-65 | 225 | " | direct | Mar.. | Green River, Hanksville and Kanab | Twenty-one surplus cocks were divided between two areas; Results unknown regarding potential hybridization with ring-necked pheasants. Ninety-six birds (81 hens, 15 cocks) were released in Johnson Canyon near Kanab; birds still observed occasionally but numbers low. Uncertain. |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Afghan white-winged pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus bianchii*) | Utah | 1966 | 45 | farm | direct | Sept. | Washington County | Undetermined. |
| | | | 145 | " | " | - | Transferred to Nevada under cooperative program. | |
| | | 1967 | 75 | " | " | Nov. | Washington County | " |
| | | | 241 | " | - | - | Transferred to Nevada under cooperative program | " |
| | | 1968 | 0 | | | | | Releases planned for other counties in 1969. |
| Afghan white-winged pheasant ringneck cross | Nevada | 1962-65 | 228 | " | gentle | Mar.-Apr. | Clarke County, Virgin Valley | Considered established by 1966. Some ringnecks also present. |
| | | 1966-68 | 0 | | | | | First hunt, fall 1966. Good population 1967. |
| | Oklahoma | 1961-64 | 4131 | " | " | Feb., July, Aug.-Oct. | Three counties | Occasional sightings; production all release areas; crow counts indicated; survival and increase. |
| | | 1966 | 0 | | | | | |
| | | 1967 | 39 | " | direct | Sept. | Greer County | Only 2 cocks and 4 hens have been seen after releases were made. |
| | | 1968 | 0 | | | | | - |
| Kalij pheasant (*Lophura leucomelana hamiltonii*) | Tennessee | 1964-65 | 262 | " | " | Mar., Aug.-Sept. | Two counties | Post release survival. Gentle release pens have proved effective in reduction of dispersal for released birds. |
| | | 1966 | 311 | " | gentle | Mar., July, Aug. | Marion County | Evaluation continuing for liberations made through 1967. |
| | | | 243 | " | " | July, Sept. | Grainger County | |
| | | | 26 | " | direct | Mar. | DeKalb County | |
| | | | 117 | " | " | Aug. | Benton County | |

Table 3. Summary of Foreign Game Bird Releases and Results - 1960-1968 (Cont'd.)

| Species | State | Year | Number Released | Source | Direct or Gentle Release | Month of Release | Area | Results to Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kalij pheasant (Cont'd.) | Tennessee | 1967 | 250 | farm | gentle | Mar., July, Oct. | Grainger County | Undetermined. |
| | | | 219 | " | " | Apr., July, Sept. | Marion County | " |
| | | | 278 | " | direct | Aug. | Benton County | " |
| | | 1968 | 895 | " | direct, gentle | July-Sept. | Grainger, Marion and Benton Counties | Releases will continue for one more year. Few broods reported. Observations continuing. |
| | Virginia | 1963-65 | 888 | " | direct | Apr.-Nov. | Two counties and Southwest Mountains | Good brood rearing and over-winter survival; however, game farm propagation limited to about 300 birds per year and no subsequent-years bolstering releases made; evaluation difficult. |
| | | 1966 | 90 | " | " | Apr. | Carroll County | No adequate evaluation made; some birds seen. |
| | | | 90 | " | " | " | Franklin County | " " |
| | | | 100 | " | " | Oct. | " " | " " |
| | | 1967 | 30 | " | " | Mar. | Carroll County | " " |
| | | 1968 | 129 | " | " | spring | Cumberland County | Some survival; no broods seen. |
| | Washington | 1966 | 56 | " | " | June | Thurston County | Undetermined. |
| | | | 40 | " | " | " | Lewis County | " |
| | | 1967 | 25 | " | " | Apr. | " " | " |
| | | | 78 | " | " | " | Thurston County | " |
| | | 1968 | 16 | " | " | Mar. | Pierce County | " |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reeve's pheasant (Syrmaticus reevesi) | Iowa | 1963-65[1] | - | farm | direct | Jan., June, Oct., Nov. | Stephens State Forest | Old game farm strain not suitable for release to wild for purpose of establishing populations; some survival and reproduction but most birds disappeared; will experiment for a while longer with Reeves of the "wild French strain" obtained from Tennessee and Missouri. |
| | | 1966 | 2174 | " | " | June, Aug., Sept. | Stephens State Forest | Too early to evaluate. |
| | | 1967 | 0 | | | | | - |
| | | 1968 | 180 | farm[2] | " | Sept. | Stephens State Forest (SC Iowa) | "Ohio type" Reeves seem to have almost completely disappeared. Several sightings of newly released wild "French strain" were made this winter; behavior does not appear to be significantly different. Thus prospects are not too bright. |
| | Missouri | 1964-65 | 213 | " | gentle | Oct., Mar.-Oct. | Deer Ridge | Fifty percent survival through winter. |
| | | 1966 | 127 | farm[3] | " | Mar., Oct. | " " | Poor prospect. |
| | | 1967 | 72 | " | " | Mar. | " " | Release terminated with 659 birds liberated; very poor prospect; dispersal, poor survival, gentleness, poor reproduction are problems with this bird. |
| | | | 247 | " | " | Oct. | " " | |
| | | 1968 | 0 | | | | | - |

[1] Broodstock not secured under the F.G.I.P.
[2] From "French strain" broodstock secured by F.G.I.P. from France and sent to Tennessee and Missouri.
[3] Research Area.

Table 3. Summary of Foreign Game Bird Releases and Results - 1960-1968 (Cont'd.)

| Species | State | Year | Number Released | Source | Direct or Gentle Release | Month of Release | Area | Results to Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reeve's pheasant (Cont'd.) | Tennessee | 1964-65 | 513 | farm | direct, gentle | Aug.-Sept. | Cumberland County | Birds held 3 to 10 weeks in gentle release pens; survival and retention of liberated birds was Good. |
| | | 1966 | 255 | " | " | Mar., July,-Aug. | " " | Evaluation continuing. |
| | | 1967-68 | 0 | | | | | Disappeared. |
| Himalayan snowcock[1] (Tetraogallus himalayensis) | Nevada | 1963 | 19 | wild, farm | direct | Apr. | Elko County, Ruby Mountains | Six birds seen in 1966. Ruby Mountains |
| | | 1966-68 | 0 | | | | | Building Yerrington game farm production towards releases in 1968-69. |
| Spotted tinamou (Nothura maculosa annectens) | Alabama | 1968 | 8 | farm | " | July | Game farm area. | Occasionally seen. |
| | Florida | 1966 | 49 | wild | gentle | Aug. | Ocala National Forest | Few sighted. Evaluation continuing. |
| | | | 43 | " | " | " | St. Vincents Island | " " |
| | | 1967-68 | 0 | | | | | Some birds still seen. |
| | Texas (King Ranch) | 1968 | 136 | " | direct | Sept., Nov. | King Ranch, Texas | No observations in field. Birds gained weight in holding pens while growing primary feathers clipped in quarantine. |

[1]This introduction was a State of Nevada effort and not under the F.G.I.P.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chilean tinamou (*Nothoprocta perdicaria* ssp.) | Hawaii | 1966<br>1967-68 | 69<br>0 | farm | gentle | Sept. | Hawaii and Kauai | No report.<br>Localized aroung release sites; the subspecies *perdicaria* released on Hawaii and *sanborni* on Kauai. |
| Pale crested tinamou (*Eudromia elegans albida*) | California | 1968 | 55 | " | direct | July | Inyo County | Too soon to evaluate. |

Table 4. Summary of Foreign Game Bird Propagation Results - 1966-1968

| Species | State | Year | Number of breeding hens | How penned (Breeder ratio) | Total eggs laid | Average per hen | Number of eggs fertile | Percent fertile | Number of chicks hatched | Number of birds raised |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Black francolin (*Francolinus francolinus asiae*) | Californis | 1966 | 6 | - | 108 | 18.0 | - | - | 32 | 18 |
| | | 1967 | 14 | - | 373 | 26.0 | - | - | 112 | 48 |
| | | 1968 | 39 | 1:1 | 753 | 19.3 | 234 | 31 | 234 | 130 |
| | Florida | 1966 | 10 | 1:4 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | 1967 | 9 | 1:3 | 184 | 20.4 | 184 | 100 | 101 | 30 |
| | | 1968 | 12 | 2:1 | 157 | 13.0 | - | - | 69 | 18 |
| | Florida (Eglin A.F.B.) | 1966 | 16 | 1:1 | 170 | 10.6 | 88 | 51.8 | 82 | 18 |
| | | 1967 | 16 | 1:1 | 129 | 8.1 | 92 | 71.3 | 37 | 10 |
| | | 1968 | 16 | 1:1 | 96 | 6.0 | 81 | 84.4 | 15 | 8 |
| | Kentucky | 1966 | 16 | 1:1 | 226 | 14.1 | 161 | 71.2 | 131 | 86 |
| | | 1967 | 14 | 1:1 | 188 | 13.4 | 112 | 51.0 | 88 | 40 |
| | | 1968 | 25 | 1:1 | 231 | 9.2 | 139 | 60.2 | 117 | 77 |
| | Louisiana | 1966 | 90 | - | 2212 | 24.6 | 1625 | 73.5 | 1185 | 793 |
| | | 1967 | 88 | 1:2;1:3 | 2486 | 28.5 | 1668 | 67.1 | 1061 | 822 |
| | | 1968 | 117 | 1:1;1:2;1:3 | 3561 | 30.4 | 2494[1] | 78.2[1] | 1655 | 999[2] |
| | South Carolina | 1966 | - | - | 54 | - | - | - | 33 | 0 |
| | | 1967 | discontinued | | | | | | | |
| | Tennessee | 1966 | 150 | 1:6 | 2268 | 15.1 | 1245 | 54.9 | 1110 | 568 |
| | | 1967 | 102 | 1:8 | 1118 | 11.0 | 468 | 41.8 | 407 | 236 |
| | | 1968 | 98 | 1:5 | 1819 | 18.6 | 1068 | 58.7 | 1004 | 594 |
| | Utah | 1966 | 9 | flock;1:1 | 46 | 5.1 | 40[3] | - | 28 | 12 |
| | | 1967 | 9 | " | 20 | 2.2 | 20[3] | - | 9 | 7 |
| | | 1968 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

[1]Based on 3189 eggs incubated.
[2]Raised to 8 weeks of age.
[3]Eggs were not checked for fertility prior to incubation.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Black francolin (Francolinus francolinus asiae) | Virginia | 1966[1] | - | - | 387 | - | 273 | 70.5 | 222 | 155 |
| | | 1967 | discontinued. | | | | | | | |
| Gray francolin (Francolinus pondicerianus interpositus) | California | 1966 | 73 | - | 2441 | 33.4 | 764 | 31.3 | 744 | 608 |
| | | 1967 | 91 | - | 1529 | 16.8 | - | - | 437 | 259 |
| | | 1968 | 89 | 1:1 | 1753 | 19.5 | 717 | 41 | - | 490 |
| | Texas | 1966 | 153 | 1:3;1:1 | 2155 | 14.2 | - | - | 929 | 845 |
| | | 1967 | 140 | 1:3 | 2063 | 14.7 | - | - | 973 | 850 |
| | | 1968 | 160 | 3:1;4:1 | 4109 | 25.7 | 2273 | 55.3 | 1872 | 1691 |
| | Utah | 1966 | 17 | flock;1:1 | 19 | 1.1 | 18 | - | 12 | 10 |
| | | 1967 | 12 | " | 12 | 1.0 | 12 | - | 6 | 4 |
| | | 1968 | 8 | 1:1 | 9 | 1:1 | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| | Washington | 1966[2] | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bamboo partridge (Bambusicola thoracica thoracica) | Alabama | 1966 | 34 | 1:1 | 912 | 26.8 | 500 | 55.6 | 365 | 105 |
| | | 1967 | discontinued | | | | | | | |
| | Kentucky | 1966 | 4 | 1:2 | 164 | 41.0 | 90 | 54.9 | 49 | 23 |
| | | 1967 | 9 | 1:3 | 255 | 28.3 | 88 | 34.5 | 37 | 13 |
| | | 1968 | 15 | 1:1 | 438 | 29.2 | 138 | 31.5 | 78 | 38 |
| | Louisiana | 1966 | 16 | - | 427 | 26.7 | 225 | 52.6 | 109 | 49 |
| | | 1967 | discontinued | | | | | | | |
| | Oregon | 1966 | 85 | 1:5 | 2084 | 24.5 | 978 | 46.9 | 640 | 354 |
| | | 1967 | 134 | 1:5 | 2553 | 19.0 | 1148 | 53.0 | 808 | 565 |
| | | 1968 | 120 | 1:5 | 1913 | 15.9 | 789 | 41.2 | 435 | 284 |

[1] Total eggs represents eggs gathered from and credited to the breeders. However, there is a loss of eggs between gathering and setting and the number of set eggs is not shown in this table, but it is used in computing the number and percentage of fertile eggs. No data received for 1967 and 1968; possibly discontinued rearing this species.

[2] All birds died of a respiratory disease.

Table 4. Summary of Foreign Game Bird Propagation Results - 1966-1968 (Cont'd.)

| Species | State | Year | Number of breeding hens | How penned (Breeder ratio) | Total eggs laid | Average per hen | Number of eggs fertile | Percent fertile | Number of chicks hatched | Number of birds raised |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bamboo partridge (Cont'd.) | Tennessee | 1966 | 50 | 1:1 | 1168 | 23.4 | 500 | 42.8 | 385 | 211 |
| | | 1967 | discontinued | | | | | | | |
| | Washington | 1966 | 446 | 1:1;flock | 2808 | 6.3 | 1258 | 44.8 | - | 770 |
| | | 1967 | 374 | flock | 4452 | 11.9 | 2587 | 58.1 | - | 1339 |
| | | 1968 | 495 | 1:1;flock | 4847 | 9.8 | 1861 | 38.4 | - | 695 |
| Spanish red-legged partridge[1] (*Alectoris rufa hispanica*) | California | 1966 | 234 | - | 108 | 18.0 | 33 | 30.5 | 32 | 18 |
| | | 1967 | 300 | - | 3535 | 11.7 | - | - | 2484 | 1440 |
| | | 1968 | 284 | 3:1 | 1004 | 3.5 | 748 | 74.5 | - | 500 |
| French red-legged partridge[2] (*Alectoris rufa rufa*) | California | 1966 | 180 | - | 1384 | 7.7 | - | - | 1015 | 857 |
| | | 1967 | 312 | - | 1642 | 5.2 | - | - | 882 | 655 |
| | | 1968 | 296 | 3:1 | 1012 | 3.4 | 506 | 50.0 | - | 272 |
| | Virginia | 1967 | 31 | 1:1 | 709 | 22.0 | 453 | 64.5 | 427 | 412 |
| | | 1968 | 31 | 1:1 | 593 | 19.0 | 441 | 74.4 | 405 | 367 |
| | Washington | 1966 | 292 | flock | 1833 | 6.2+ | 1565 | 85.4 | - | 1338 |
| | | 1967 | 292 | " | 3021 | 10.3 | 2374 | 78.5 | - | 2176 |
| | | 1968 | 318 | flock;1:1 | 1427 | 4.5 | 1187 | 83.2 | - | 905 |
| Seesee partridge (*Ammoperdix grisgeogularis*) | California | 1967 | 30 | - | 446 | 14.9 | - | - | 207 | 145 |
| | | 1968 | 96 | 1:1 | 310 | 3.4 | 128 | 41.0 | - | 80 |
| | Utah | 1966 | 15 | flock;1:1 | 429 | 28.6 | 410 | - | 289 | 217 |
| | | 1967 | 40 | " | 489 | 12.2 | 439 | - | 270 | 198 |
| | | 1968 | 34 | 1:1 | 144 | 4.2 | - | - | 98 | 77 |

[1] Not a F.G.I.P. introduction.
[2] Introduced by California.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkish chukar partridge (*Alectoris graeca cypriotes*) | California | 1966 | 42 | - | 1263[1] | 30.1 | 730 | 74.2 | 714 | 485 |
| | | 1967 | 30 | 1:3 | 940 | 31.0 | 586 | 62.3 | - | 390 |
| | | 1968 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | and Nebraska[2] | 1966 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3600 |
| | | 1967 | | | | | | | | 2485 |
| | | 1968 | | | | | | | | 4517 |
| Greek chukar partridge[2] (*Alectoris graeca* sso.) | California | 1966 | 84 | - | 1910 | 22.7 | - | - | 1507 | 1146 |
| | | 1967 | 30 | - | 847 | 28.2 | - | - | 673 | 440 |
| | | 1968 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Barbary partridge (*Alectoris barbara*) | California | 1966 | 60[3] | - | 755 | 12.6 | - | - | 579 | 470 |
| | | 1967 | 50 | - | 1080 | 21.6 | - | - | 818 | 454 |
| | | 1968 | 49 | 3:1 | 1100 | 21.6 | 819 | 75.0 | - | 575 |
| Red junglefowl (*Gallus gallus murghi*) | Alabama | 1966 | 32 | 1:4 | 928 | 29.0 | 606 | 66.4 | 493 | 197 |
| | | 1967 | 55 | 1:4 | 1766 | 32.1 | 1158 | 66.0 | 610 | 390 |
| | | 1968[4] | 166 | 1:4 | 1825 | 10.2 | 1082 | 59.3 | 822 | 322 |
| | Florida (Eglin A.F.B) | 1966 | 20 | 1:5 | 254 | 12.5 | 131 | 50.6 | 128 | 72 |
| | | 1967 | 20 | 1:4 | 559 | 27.8 | 338 | 60.5 | 221 | 75 |
| | | 1968 | 20 | 1:4 | 529 | 26.5 | 346 | 65.4 | 183 | 44 |
| | Georgia | 1966 | 100 | - | 2380 | 23.0 | 1975 | 83.0 | 1817 | 360 |
| | | 1967 | 90 | - | 2010 | 22.0 | 1708 | 85.0 | 1119 | 600 |
| | | 1968 | 100 | 5:1 | 2200 | 22.0 | 1760 | 85.0 | 1230 | 600 |

[1] 278 eggs sent to Wyoming.
[2] Introduced by Nebraska or California; not a F.G.I.P. introduction.
[3] California introduced; wild collected eggs flown to California from Morocco, North Africa.
[4] Eggs were collected in both breeding pens and conditioning pens where 130 hens were being conditioned for spring release. All totalled, 166 hens laid 1825 eggs. 1082 of these eggs were fertile. 822 chicks were hatched and 332 were raised up to 6 weeks of age. (Records were kept up to June 30).

Table 4. Summary of Foreign Game Bird Propagation Results - (1966-1968 (Cont'd.)

| Species | State | Year | Number of breeding hens | How penned (Breeder ratio) | Total eggs laid | Average per hen | Number of eggs fertile | Percent fertile | Number of chicks hatched | Number of birds raised |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Red junglefowl (Cont'd.) | Kentucky | 1966 | 30 | 1:6 | 759 | 25.3 | 389 | 51.3 | 300 | 295 |
| | | 1967 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | 1968 | 10 | 5:1 | 61 | 6.1 | 48 | 78.7 | 39 | 37 |
| | Louisiana | 1966 | 20 | - | 420 | 21.0 | 302 | 70.7 | 201 | 168 |
| | | 1967 | 21 | 1:3;1:4 | 1149 | 54.7 | 728 | 63.4 | 452 | 386 |
| | | 1968 | discontinued | | | | | | | |
| | South Carolina | 1966 | - | - | 798 | - | - | - | 568 | 197 |
| | | 1967 | 26 | - | - | - | - | - | 214 | 100 |
| | | 1968 | 70 | - | 2117 | 30.2 | - | - | 567 | 417 |
| | Tennessee | 1966 | 50 | 1:6 | 897 | 17.9 | 577 | 64.3 | 538 | 471 |
| | | 1967 | discontinued | | | | | | | |
| Western Iranian pheasant (pure strain) (*Phasianus colchicus talischensis*) | Alabama | 1966 | 78 | 1:6 | 1520 | 19.5 | 1176 | 77.4 | 870 | 471 |
| | | 1967 | 44 | 1:6 | 1454 | 33.0 | 1022 | 70.3 | 733 | 479 |
| | | 1968 | 48 | 1:6 | 1076 | 22.4 | 861 | 80.0 | 422 | 351 |
| | Indiana | 1967 | 5 | 1:5 | 95 | 19.0 | - | - | 8 | 8 |
| | | 1968 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Oklahoma | 1966 | 237 | flock | 841 | 3.6 | 724 | 76.0 | 545 | 478 |
| | | 1967 | 200 | " | 615 | 3.0 | 476 | 79.0 | 281 | 233 |
| | | 1968 | 112 | " | 759 | 6.8 | 634 | 87.3 | 531 | 474 |
| | South Carolina | 1966 | - | - | 526 | - | - | - | 93 | 16 |
| | | 1967 | 60 | - | 808 | - | - | - | 413 | 265 |
| | | 1968 | 54 | 4:1 | 924 | 17.0 | - | - | 584 | 370 |
| | Tennessee | 1966 | 102 | 1:6 | 801 | 6.7 | 506 | 63.2 | 380 | 313 |
| | | 1967 | 120 | 1:5 | 1955 | 17.1 | 1126 | 57.6 | 991 | 713 |
| | | 1968 | 95 | 1:3 | 1635 | 17.0 | 1060 | 64.8 | 992 | 770 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Western Iranian pheasant (pure strain) (*Phasianus colchicus talischensis*) | Virginia | 1966 | 25 | 1:5 | 396 | 16.0 | 312 | 87.4 | 208 | 146 |
| | | 1967 | 20 | 1:5 | 287 | 14.0 | 229 | 88.5 | 139 | 86 |
| | | 1968 | 32 | 1:4 | 183 | 6.0 | 138 | 75.4 | 118 | 90 |
| Western Iranian ringneck cross | Florida | 1966 | 25 | - | 790 | 32.0 | 632 | - | - | 603 |
| | | 1967 | 30 | - | 500 | 17.0 | 400 | 80.0 | - | 333 |
| | | 1968 | discontinued | | | | | | | |
| | Indiana | 1967 | 150 | 9 cocks | 7029 | 47.0 | - | - | 3248 | 1643 |
| | | 1968 | 200 | 1:40 | 9703 | 48.5 | - | - | 3663 | 1807 |
| | Kentucky | 1966 | 30 | 1:6 | 673 | 22.4 | 540 | 80.2 | 436 | 427 |
| | | 1967 | discontinued | | | | | | | |
| | Tennessee | 1966 | 132 | 1:6 | 5144 | 39.0 | 3675 | 71.4 | 3411 | 2998 |
| | | 1967 | 113 | 1:5 | 5570 | 49.3 | 4316 | 77.5 | 4058 | 3538 |
| | | 1968 | 90 | 1:3 | 4095 | 45.5 | 3342 | 81.6 | 3239 | 2803 |
| | Virginia | 1966 | 183 | 1:5 | 6294 | 39.0 | 5285 | 84.2 | 4257 | 2980 |
| | | 1967 | 200 | 1:5 | 14320 | 48.0 | 10604 | 74.8 | 7008 | 6037 |
| | | 1968 | 220 | 1:5 | 9542 | 43.0 | 7130 | 74.7 | 4705 | 4368 |
| | Texas | 1968 | 70 | 30-5:1 40-flock | 2351 | 33.6 | 1816 | 77.2 | 1461 | 1277 |
| Eastern Iranian black-necked pheasant (pure strain) (*Phasianus colchicus persicus*) | Oklahoma | 1966 | 96 | flock | 727 | 7.6 | 570 | 78.4 | 530 | 335 |
| | | 1967 | 135 | " | 1060 | 7.9 | 942 | 90.0 | 824 | 738 |
| | | 1968 | 165 | " | 1672 | 10.0 | 1277 | 78.0 | 1122 | 908 |

Table 4. Summary of Foreign Game Bird Propagation Results - 1966-1968 (Cont'd.)

| Species | State | Year | Number of breeding hens | How penned (Breeder ratio) | Total eggs laid | Average per hen | Number of eggs fertile | Percent fertile | Number of chicks hatched | Number of birds raised |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eastern Iranian ringneck cross | Kentucky | 1966 | 30 | 1:6 | 912 | 30.4 | 601 | 65.9 | 470 | 427 |
| | | 1967 | discontinued | | | | | | | |
| | Maryland | 1966[1] | 79 | 1:4 | 837 | 10.0 | 397 | 61.0 | 272 | 242 |
| | | 1967 | 200 | 1:4 | 4129 | 20.0 | 2474 | 60.0 | 1655 | 1655 |
| | | 1968 | 240 | 1:4 | 2036 | 8.0 | 1362 | 67.0 | 1362 | 1255 |
| Japanese green pheasant (Phasianus colchicus robustipes) | Idaho | 1966 | 70 | 5:8 | 1740 | 25.1 | 1560 | 89.7 | 1261 | 965 |
| | | 1967 | 433 | 8:5 | 5041 | 11.6 | 4360 | 92.0 | 3315 | 2486 |
| | | 1968 | 563 | flock;8.6:1 | 3777[2] | 6.4 | 2960 | 81.7 | 2050 | 1360 |
| | Indiana | 1967 | 5 | 1:5 | 145 | 29.0 | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| | | 1968 | 4 | 1:1 | 156 | 39.0 | - | - | 80 | 50 |
| | Kentucky | 1966 | 12 | 1:6 | 209 | 17.4 | 128 | 61.2 | 108 | 95 |
| | | 1967 | 22 | 1:6 | 315 | 14.6 | 223 | 70.7 | 167 | 166 |
| | | 1968 | 34 | 6:1 | 558 | 16.4 | 403 | 72.2 | 366 | 308 |
| | Louisiana | 1966 | 27 | 1:3 | 796 | 29.5 | 508 | 63.9 | 335 | 185 |
| | | 1967 | 23 | 1:4 | 1139 | 49.5 | 774 | 68.0 | 430 | 259 |
| | | 1968 | discontinued | | | | | | | |
| | Maryland | 1966[1] | 16 | 1:4 | 269 | 17.0 | 73 | 60.0 | 58 | 43 |
| | | 1967 | discontinued | | | | | | | |
| | New York[3] | 1966 | 45 | 2 per hen | 1214 | 26.9 | set 982 | 86.8 | 688 | 299 |
| | | | | 7 per hen | | | 1131 | | | |
| | | 1967 | 218 | 2 per hen | 2823 | 12.9 | set 2211 | 89.3 | 1301 | 672 |
| | | | | 19 per yard | | | 2475 | | | |
| | | | | 17 per yard | | | | | | |
| | | 1968 | 200 | 1:1 | 8019 | 40.0 | 7298 | 91.0 | 3633 | -[4] |

[1] These figures were reported on 6/30/66 by the game farm manager; however, there was a subsequent hatch of eggs of this species for which no records are available.
[2] A total of 150 eggs broken.
[3] Breeders not secured under the F.G.I.P.
[4] 5,146 birds on hand Sept. 30, 1968 for spring release 1969. Japanese and Korean sp. were brooded and reared together.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Japanese green pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus robustipes*) | Virginia | 1966 | 102 | 1:5 | 2651 | 26.0 | 1891 | 79.1 | 1403 | 982 |
| | | 1967 | 20 | 1:5 | 595 | 29.8 | 486 | 82.5 | 339 | 296 |
| | | 1968 | 20 | 1:5 | 315 | 16.0 | 255 | 80.9 | 204 | 167 |
| | Washington | 1966 | 101 | 1:3 | 3125 | 30.9+ | 1984 | 63.4 | - | 1630 |
| | | 1967 | 300 | 1:3 | 2500 | 8.3 | 1615 | 64.6 | - | 902 |
| | | 1968 | 300 | 1:3 | 5000 | 16.6 | 3359 | 67.1 | - | 2282 |
| Korean ringneck pheasant (pure strain) (*Phasianus colchicus karpowi*) | Indiana | 1967 | 150 | 1:5[1] | 4721 | 31.0 | - | - | 2442 | 1033 |
| | | 1968 | 25 | 1:5 | 469 | 18.8 | - | - | 231 | 70 |
| | Kentucky | 1966 | 33 | 1:6 | 724 | 22.0 | 530 | 73.2 | 397 | 365 |
| | | 1967 | 46 | 1:6 | 1616 | 35.1 | 1184 | 73.3 | 945 | 859 |
| | | 1968 | 48 | 6:1 | 1571 | 32.7 | 1182 | 75.2 | 882 | 767 |
| | Missouri | 1966 | 125 | 1:5;1:8 | 3553 | 28.4 | 2629 | 74.0 | 2140 | 1773 |
| | | 1967 | 141 | 1:8;1:5 | 3401 | 24.1 | 2585 | 76.0 | 2398 | 2108 |
| | | 1968 | 162 | 1:8 | 3430[2] | 21.2 | 2247 | 70.0 | 2006[3] | 1354[4] |
| | New York | 1966[5] | 13 | 6 per pen<br>3 per pen | 579 | 44.5 | set 536<br>573 | 93.5 | 488 | 419 |
| | | 1967 | 182 | 2 per yard<br>11 per pen<br>13 per pen | 4256 | 23.3 | set 3367<br>3609 | 93.2 | 2889 | 2073 |
| | | 1968 | 170 | 1:6;1:1 | 5215 | - | 4694 | 90.0 | 3569 | -[6] |
| | Pennsylvania | 1966[5] | - | - | - | - | - | - | 87 | - |
| | | 1967 | 51 | 1:5 | 845 | 17.0 | 665 | 78.7 | 512 | 465 |
| | | 1968 | 50 | flock;1:10 | 705 | 14.0 | 631 | 89.5 | 427 | 326 (to 12/31/68) |

[1] Thirty cocks.
[2] Includes 200 broken eggs.
[3] 23% drowned at hatch (excess cocks).
[4] To six weeks of age.
[5] Breeding stock obtained directly from Korea via eggs beought back in 1966 by State personnel
[6] 5146 birds on hand Sept. 30, 1968 for spring release 1969. Japanese and Korean species were brooded and reared together.

Table 4. Summary of Foreign Game Bird Propagation Results - 1966-1968 (Cont'd.)

| Species | State | Year | Number of breeding hens | How penned (Breeder ratio) | Total eggs laid | Average per hen | Number of eggs fertile | Percent fertile | Number of chicks hatched | Number of birds raised |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Korean ringneck pheasant | Texas | 1968 | 17 | flock | 722 | 42.5 | 621 | 86.0 | 555 | 450 |
| | Virginia | 1967 | 14 | 1:4 | 377 | 27.0 | 335 | 89.8 | 294 | 243 |
| | | 1968 | 90 | 1:5 | 1532 | 17.0 | 1358 | 88.6 | 1261 | 1075 |
| Korean ringneck pheasant cross | Pennsylvania | 1966 | 985[1] | - | 24001 | - | 15168 | 68.0 | 13839 | 11094 |
| | | 1967[2] | 985[3] | - | 27960 | - | 14716 | - | 13183 | 11471 |
| | | 1968 | discontinued | | | | | | | |
| Korean Western Iranian cross | Missouri | 1966 | 27 | 1:5;1:8 | 619 | 22.9 | 445 | 72.0 | 414 | 399 |
| | | 1967 | 71 | 1:8;1:5 | 1829 | 25.8 | 1448 | 79.2 | 1313 | 989 |
| | | 1968 | 80 | 1:5 | 2026[4] | 25.3 | 1690 | 85.0 | 1474[5] | 969[6] |
| Chinese ringneck pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus* ssp.) | Texas | 1966 | 60 | 1:5 | 1475 | 24.6 | - | - | 777 | 679 |
| | | 1967 | 38[7] | 1:3;1:4 | 637 | 16.8 | - | - | 323(cross) | 271 |
| | | 1968 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

[1] Hens were held 56 days in 1966; hen mixture 1966-67, 900 WGF and 85 Kor.C. respectively. Stock provided under the F.G.I.P.
[2] Breeding stock obtained directly from Korea via eggs brought back in 1966 by State personnel.
[3] Hens were still laying when shipped for release; held for 59 days in 1967; when sufficient eggs were obtained to produce enough chicks for the programs, chicks or eggs were no longer marked or identified.
[4] Includes 45 broken eggs.
[5] 25% drowned at hatch (excess cocks).
[6] To six weeks of age.
[7] Stock wild-trapped in California.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Afghan white-winged pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus bianchii*) | California | 1966 | 127 | - | 4562 | 35.9 | - | - | 2419 | 1357 |
| | | 1967 | 50 | - | 1982 | 39.6 | - | - | 831 | 563 |
| | | 1968 | 56 | 8:1 | 2179 | 39.0 | 980 | 45.0 | 945 | 725 |
| | New Mexico | 1966 | 546 | 1:6 | 13168 | 24.1 | 8500 (approx.) | 64.6 | 8500 (approx.) | 5500 (approx.) |
| | | 1967 | 422 | " | 10002 | 32.7 | 6978 | 69.8 | 6520 | 5000 (approx.) |
| | | 1968 | 400 | 6:1;4:1 | 10372 | 25.9 | 7305 | 70.4 | 6700 | 6000 (approx.) |
| | Nevada | 1968 | 20 | 1:5 | 320 | 16.0 | 259 | 91.0 | 159 | 76[1] |
| | Oklahoma | 1966 | 122 | flock | 625 | 5.1 | 429 | 69.7 | 368 | 305 |
| | | 1967 | 151 | 1:5 | 2169 | 14.3 | 1601 | 77.4 | 1162 | 925 |
| | | 1968 | 137 | 1:6 | 1901 | 14.0 | 1267 | 69.0 | 974 | 754 |
| | Texas | 1967 | 49 | 1:10;2;10 | 1486 | 30.3 | - | - | 1013 | 889 |
| | | 1968 | 65 | 12:2 | 2053 | 31.6 | 1499 | 73.0 | 1242 | 1080 |
| | Utah | 1966 | 109 | flock;1:5 | 1938 | 17.8 | 1850 | 95.4 | 734 | 352 |
| | | 1967 | 85 | " | 1821 | 21.4 | 1764 | 96.8 | 886 | 650 |
| | | 1968 | 200 | 10:1 | 3138 | 15.7 | - | - | 1584 | 372 |
| White crested Kalij pheasant (*Lophura leucomelana hamiltoni*) | Oregon | 1966 | 20 | 1:1 | 212 | 10.6 | 90 | 42.4 | 58 | 53 |
| | | 1967 | 32 | " | 398 | 12.4 | 124 | 34.0 | 90 | 78 |
| | | 1968 | 36 | 24 pens 1:1; 1 group flock; 5 cocks; 12 hens | 230 | 6.4 | 125 | 54.3 | 93 | 74 |
| | Tennessee | 1966 | 84 | 1:1 | 1562 | 18.6 | 980 | 62.7 | 933 | 815 |
| | | 1967 | 101 | 1:1 | 1830 | 18.1 | 1266 | 69.2 | 1225 | 888 |
| | | 1968 | 110 | 1:1 | 2275 | 20.7 | 1392 | 61.2 | 1342 | 1046 |
| | Virginia | 1966 | 32 | 1:1 | 620 | 20.0 | 472 | 75.6 | 391 | 274 |
| | | 1967 | 20 | 1:1 | 339 | 17.0 | 162 | 48.2 | 181 | 147 |
| | | 1968 | 16 | 1:1 | 408 | 26.0 | 271 | 66.4 | 206 | 182 |

[1] Reared to January 1, 1969.

Table 4. Summary of Foreign Game Bird Propagation Results - 1966-1968 (Cont'd.)

| Species | State | Year | Number of breeding hens | How penned (Breeder ratio) | Total eggs laid | Average per hen | Number of eggs fertile | Percent fertile | Number of chicks hatched | Number of birds raised |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White crested Kalij pheasant (Cont'd.) | Washington | 1966 | 42 | flock | 280 | 6.6+ | 174 | 62.1 | - | 135 |
| | | 1967 | 50 | " | 96 | 1.9 | 60 | 62.5 | - | 41 |
| | | 1968 | 50 | flock;1:1 | 103 | 2.1 | 89 | 86.4 | - | 85 |
| Reeve's pheasant (Syrmaticus reevesii) | Iowa | 1967 | 18[1] | 1:3 | 11 | 0.6 | 4 (of 9 set) | 44.0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | 1968 | 50[2] | 1:4 | 816 | 16.3 | 595 | 72.9 | 437 | 247 |
| | Missouri | 1966 | 45 | 1:5 | 781 | 17.4 | 566 | 72.4 | 336 | 293 |
| | | 1967 | 53 | 1:5 | 756 | 14.3 | 559 | 73.9 | 438 | 359 |
| | | 1968 | Propagation terminated in 1967 | | | | | | | |
| | Tennessee | 1966 | 50 | 1:8 | 610 | 12.2 | 351 | 57.5 | 328 | 185 |
| | | 1967 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | 1968 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Himalayan snowcock (Tetraogallus himalayensis) | Nevada | 1967 | 29 | 1:1;1:2;1:3 | 409[3] | 14.1 | 225 | 59.0 | 102 | 53 |
| | | 1968 | 54 | 1:1;1:2 | 337 | 6.2 | 192 | 60.0 | 140 | 64 |
| Elegant crested tinamou (Eudromia elegans elegans) | California | 1967 | 14[4] | - | 193 | 13.8 | - | - | 68 | 5 |
| | | 1968 | 30 | 1:1 | 327 | 21.8 | 158 | 46.9 | - | 45 |
| | Nevada | 1966 | - | - | 121 | 40.0 | 81 | 71.0 | 28 | - |
| | | 1967 | 3 | 1:1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | 1968 | 4 | 5:4 | 46 | - | 31 | 72.0 | 20 | 0 |

[1] These were juvenile hens of the wild "French" strain obtained from Tennessee in fall of 1966.
[2] "French strain" stock received from Tennessee and Missouri.
[3] Nevada Fish and Game, Mason Valley and Poultry Husbandry Facility, University of California, Davis.
[4] Not examined for sex; one half of breeding stock.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Elegant crested tinamou (Eudromia elegans elegans) (Cont'd.) | Oklahoma | 1966 | 47 | flock;not sexed | -[1] | - | - | - | - |
| | | 1967 | 15 | 4:7;4:8 | 139 | 9.2 | 105 | 75.2 | 59 | 43 |
| | | 1968 | discontinued | | | | | | | |
| | Utah | 1966 | - | flock | 39 | - | 38 | - | 21 | 12 |
| | | 1967 | 4 | flock;1:1 | 36 | 9.0 | 36 | - | 11 | 3 |
| | | 1968 | 3 | 1:1 | 61 | 20.3 | unknown | unknown | 33 | 15 |
| Crested tinamous (Eudromia elegans elegans and albida cross) | Nevada | 1966 | 34[2] | flock | 165 | - | - | - | - | 38 |
| | | 1967 | 20 | flock;1:1 | 645 | - | 377 | 65.0 | 151 | - |
| | | 1968 | 22 | 1:1;1:2 | 529 | - | 341 | 73.0 | 222 | 40 |
| Pale crested tinamous (Eudromia elegans albida) | California | 1967 | 16[3] | - | 211 | 13.2 | - | - | 71 | 10 |
| | | 1968 | 34 | 1:1 | 326 | 18.8 | 159 | 47.0 | - | 44 |
| | Nevada | 1966 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | 1967 | 21 | flock;1:1;1:2 | 727 | 34.6 | 508 | 75.0 | 192 | - |
| | | 1968 | 16 | 1:1;1:2 | 654 | - | 495 | 77.0 | 294 | 122 |
| Southern crested tinamou (Eudromia elegans patagonica) | Nebraska | 1968 | 14[4] | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Spotted tinamou (Nothura maculosa annectens) | Alabama | 1967 | 9 | 1:2 | 102 | 12.8 | 73 | 73.7 | 62 | 29 |
| | | 1968 | 12 | 1:2 | 279 | 23.3 | 134 | 48.0 | 106 | 50 |
| | Georgia | 1966 | 6 | - | 2 | - | 0 | | | |
| | | 1967 | 6 | - | 49 | 8.0 | | | 18 | 11 |
| | | 1968 | 6 | 1:1 | 20 | 3.0 | | | 1 | 0 |

[1] Birds received in poor condition due to airline strike.
[2] Total for both sexes.
[3] Not examined for sex; one half of breeding stock.
[4] Breeder stock received from Argentina June 1968; birds not sexed; twelve eggs laid by July 13.

Table 4. Summary of Foreign Game Bird Propagation Results - 1966-1968 (Cont'd.)

| Species | State | Year | Number of breeding hens | How penned (Breeder ratio) | Total eggs laid | Average per hen | Number of eggs fertile | Percent fertile | Number of chicks hatched | Number of birds raised |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spotted tinamou (Cont'd.) | Louisiana | 1966 | - | - | 43 | - | 5 | 11.6 | 3 | 0 |
| | | 1967 | 4 | 1:1 | 32 | 8.0 | 11 | 35.9 | 1 | 0 |
| | | 1968 | 9 | 1:1;1:2 | 107 | 11.9 | 87 | 81.3 | 60 | 26[1] |
| | Oklahoma | 1966 | 22 | flock | 7 | .3+ | 5 | 71.4 | 5 | 2 |
| | | 1967 | 26 | 2:3 | 292 | 11.2 | 222 | 72.1 | 139 | 108 |
| | | 1968 | 30 | 1:2 | 1087 | 36.2 | 702 | 67.0 | 362 | 183 |
| | Tennessee | 1966 | 10 | 1:1 | 39 | 3.9 | 21 | 53.8 | 11 | 10 |
| | | 1967 | 10 | 1:1 | 242 | 24.0 | 93 | 39.2 | 47 | 22 |
| | | 1968 | 14 | 1:1 | 176 | 12.6 | 76 | 43.2 | 36 | 14 |
| Pale spotted tinamou (Nothura darwinii salvadorii) | Colorado | 1966 | 9 | flock | 19 | 2.1 | 6 | 31.6 | 2 | 2 |
| | | 1967 | 14 | " | 166 | 11.9 | 74 | 44.6 | 44 | 28 |
| | | 1968 | 18[2] | flock;1:1[2,3] | 331 | 18.0[4] | 226 | 68.3 | 108 | 64 |
| | Oklahoma | 1966 | 8[5] | flock | 4 | .5 | 3 | 100.0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | 1967 | 1 | 3:1 | none | | | | | |
| | | 1968 | discontinued | | | | | | | |
| | Oklahoma | 1966 | 7[6] | flock | 6 | 1.2 | 3 | 50.0 | 3 | 1 |
| | | 1967 | 10 | 1:1 | 180 | 18.0 | 136 | 70.0 | 85 | 51 |
| | | 1968 | 26 | 1:1;1:2 | 590 | 22.7 | 243 | 44.0 | 125 | 90 |
| | Utah | 1966 | - | flock | 31 | - | 31 | - | 19 | 9 |
| | | 1967 | 1 | flock;1:1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | 1968 | - | - | - | - | -- | - | - | - |

[1] Raised to 8 weeks of age.
[2] Birds not sexed so 37 were kept in a community pen. Assume about half were hens.
[3] Assume a breeder ratio of 1:1.
[4] If the sexes were evenly divided the average number of eggs per hen would be about 18.
[5] Stock from Mendoza Province, 10 inch rainfall zone.
[6] Stock from San Luis Province, 20 inch rainfall zone.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Red-winged tinamou (Rhynchotus rufescens pallescens) | Alabama | 1967 | 7 | 1:2;1:3 | 145 | 20.7 | 85 | 59.4 | 64 | 49 |
| | | 1968 | 18;8 | 1:3;1:1(Flock) | 343;96 | 19.0;11.4 | 193 | 44.5 | 122 | 88[1] |
| | Guam | 1967 | 10-11[2] | - | 0 | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | 1968 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Oklahoma | 1966 | 4 | 2:4 | 11 | 2.8 | 7 | 65.6 | 7 | 4 |
| | | 1967 | 8 | 1:4 | 85 | 10.5 | 48 | 57.0 | 25 | 19 |
| | | 1968 | 14 | 1:3 | 215 | 15.3 | 121 | 56.3 | 48 | 45 |
| Canyon tinamou (Nothoprocta pentlandii doeringi) | Tennessee | 1967 | 4 | 1:1 | 101 | 23.0 | 41 | 44.5 | 18 | 15 |
| | | 1968 | 13 | 1:1 | 94 | 7.2 | 29 | 30.9 | 7[3] | 5 |
| Large brushland tinamou (Nothoprocta cinerascens) | Oklahoma | 1966 | 44 | flock (not sexed)[4] | none | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | 1967 | 18 | 1:2 | 202 | 11.2 | 154 | 75.9 | 111 | 100 |
| | | 1968 | 18 | 1:3 | 135 | 7.5 | 72 | 53.4 | 49 | 47 |
| Chilean tinamou (Nothoprocta perdicaria sanborni) | Oregon | 1966 | 6 | 1:1 | 1 | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| | | 1967 | 8 | 1:1 | 104 | 13.0 | 69 | 66.3 | 38 | 30 |
| | | 1968 | 23 | 17 pens 1:1<br>3 pens 2:2 | 366 | 15.9 | 285 | 77.8 | 121 | 94 |
| | Washington | 1966 | 21 | 1:2;1:3 | 23 | 1.1- | 1 | 4.3 | - | 1 |
| | | 1967 | 21 | 1:2;1:3 | 129 | 6.1 | 39 | 30.2 | - | 17 |
| | | 1968 | 23 | 1:3;1:2 | 276 | 12.0 | 151 | 54.7 | - | 41 |

[1] Record through June 30. About 40 additional reared through November 1.
[2] From 25 tinamou received March 1967 from Argentina, 17 were alive through November 28, 1967.
[3] Due to poor incubation. Eggs subsequently set under bantams hatched well.
[4] Birds received in poor condition due to airline strike.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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