

Chemical repellents for reducing blackbird damage:

Further evaluation of an anthraquinone-based repellent on mature sunflowers



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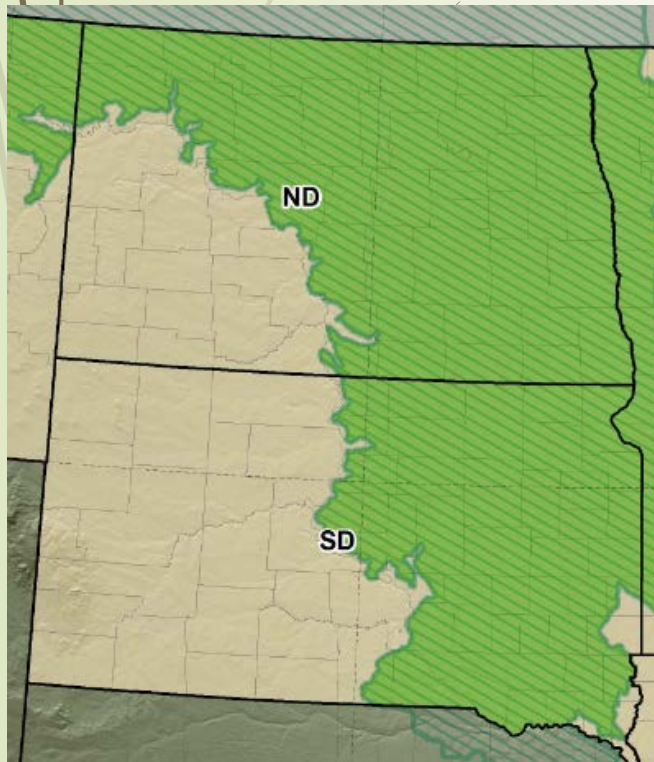
Sunflower Industry



- Majority of 1.37 million acres planted within the Dakotas

- Blackbirds are a problem for the industry

- Ample roosting habitat
- Diet change from insects to seeds
- Damage often localized





2016-10-10 12:20:00 PM T 53°F



2016-10-06 4:28:00 PM T 45°F



2016-10-09 11:35:00 AM T 38°F



2016-10-11 8:22:00 AM T 35°F



2016-10-06 8:13:00 AM T 29°F



2016-10-06 4:31:00 PM T 45°F

Anthraquinone(AQ)-based repellent



- ▶ Lab Studies
 - ▶ Dry, loose achenes
 - ▶ Evenly coated with repellent

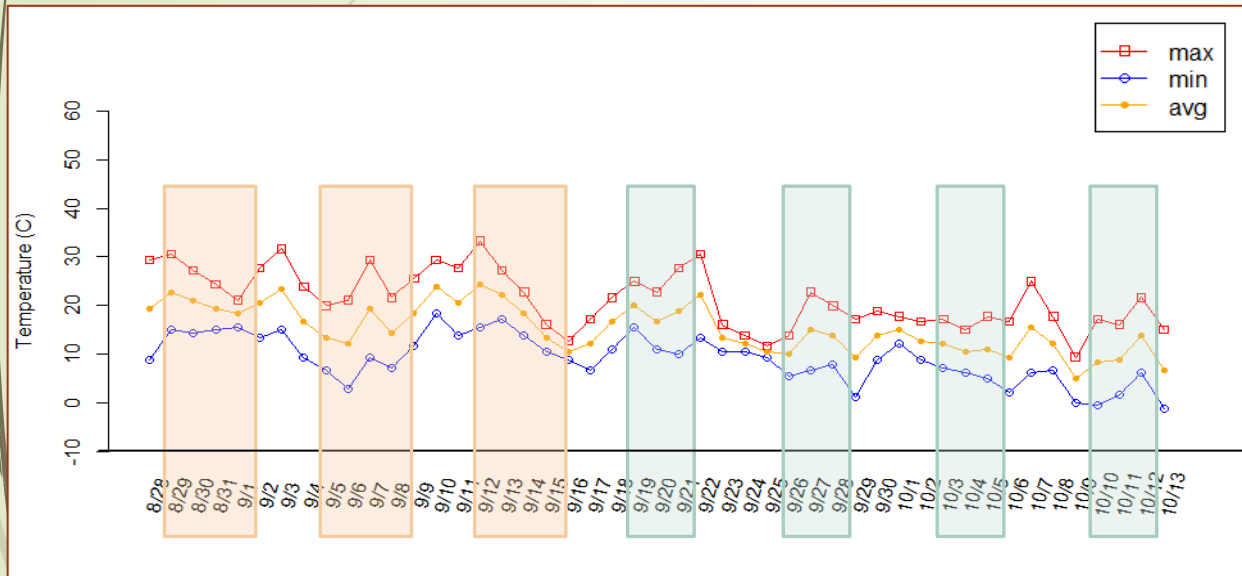
- ▶ Field Application
 - ▶ Foliar application shortcomings

- ▶ Field Studies
 - ▶ Applied to back of heads (no success)
 - ▶ Applied to the face (success*)



Study Layout

- Red River Zoo Baviary
 - Maintained 130 male red-winged blackbirds



Preference test

- 3 weeks
- 38 naïve blackbirds

Concentration response

- 4 weeks
- 50 naïve blackbirds

Sunflower plots

- Staggered plant dates

May 18th

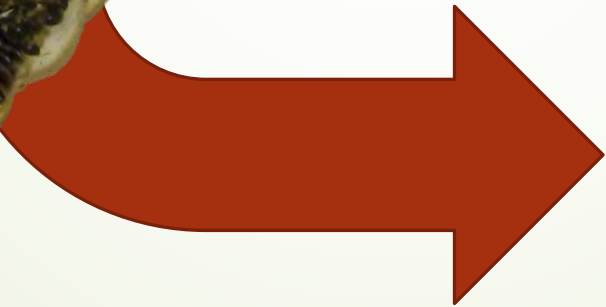
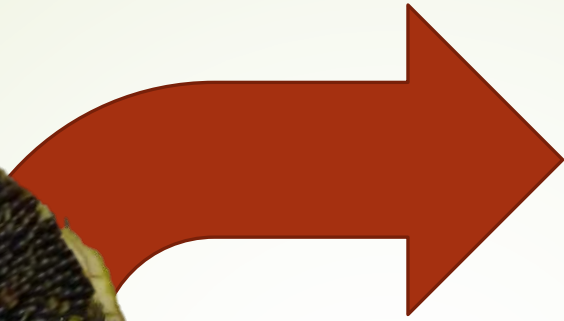
May 31st

June 17th

June 29th

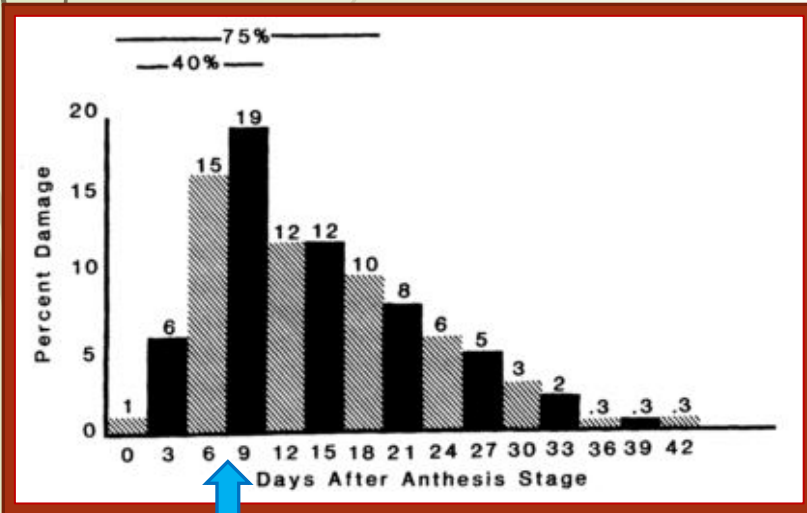
July 7th





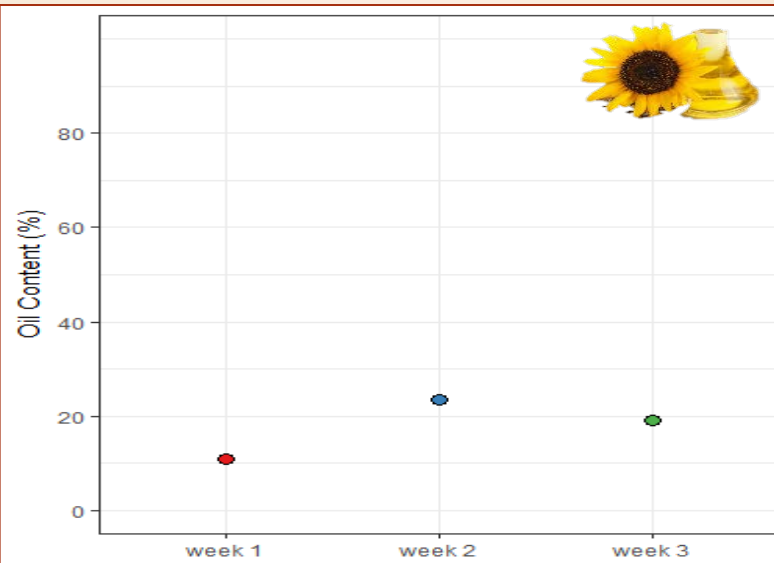
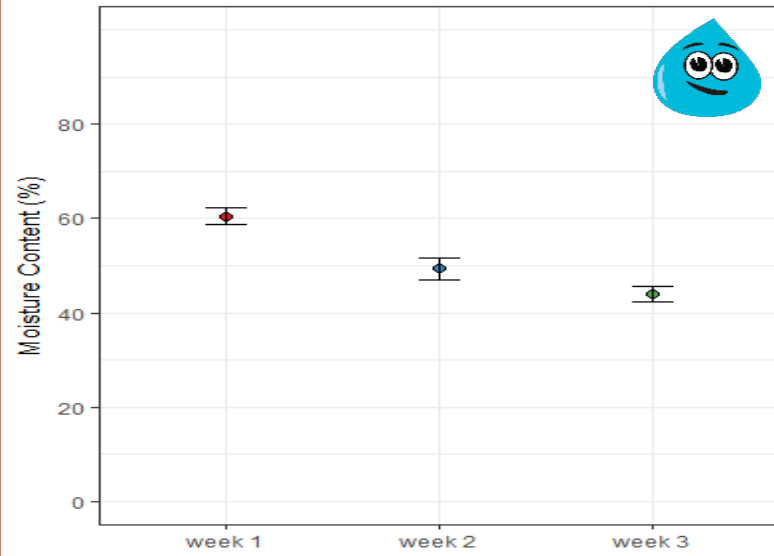
Moisture & Oil

7

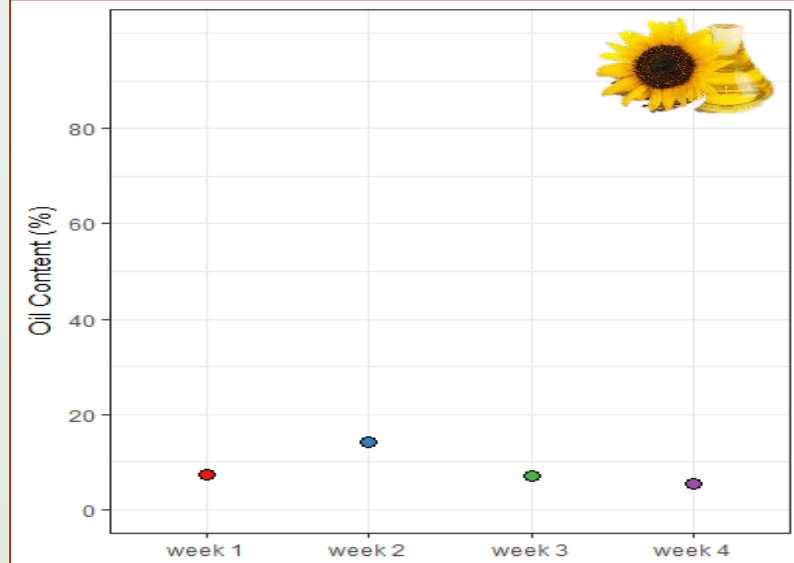
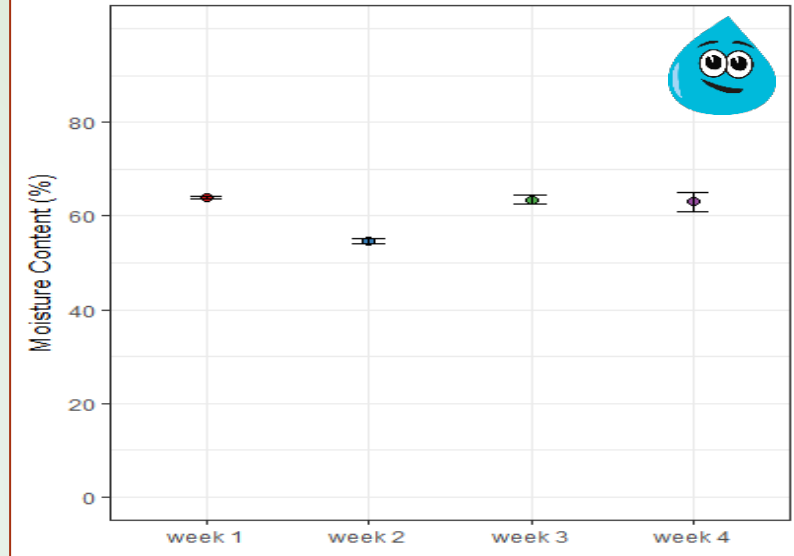


Cummings et al. 1989

Preference Test



Concentration Response

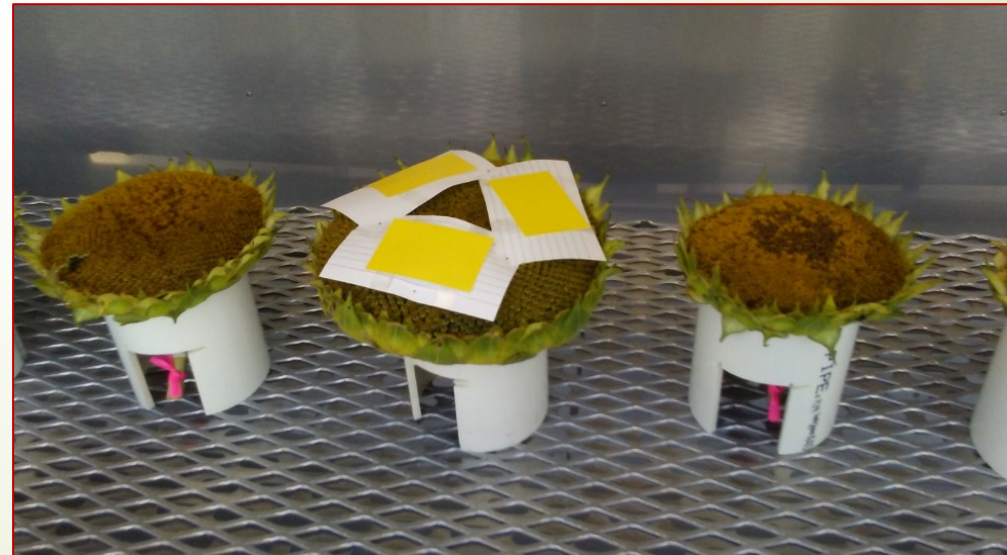
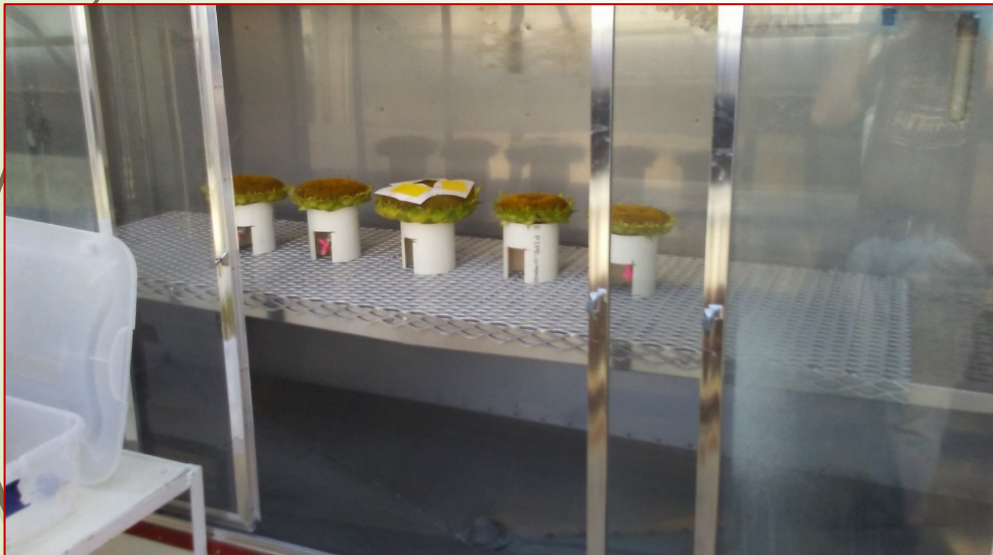


Repellent Application

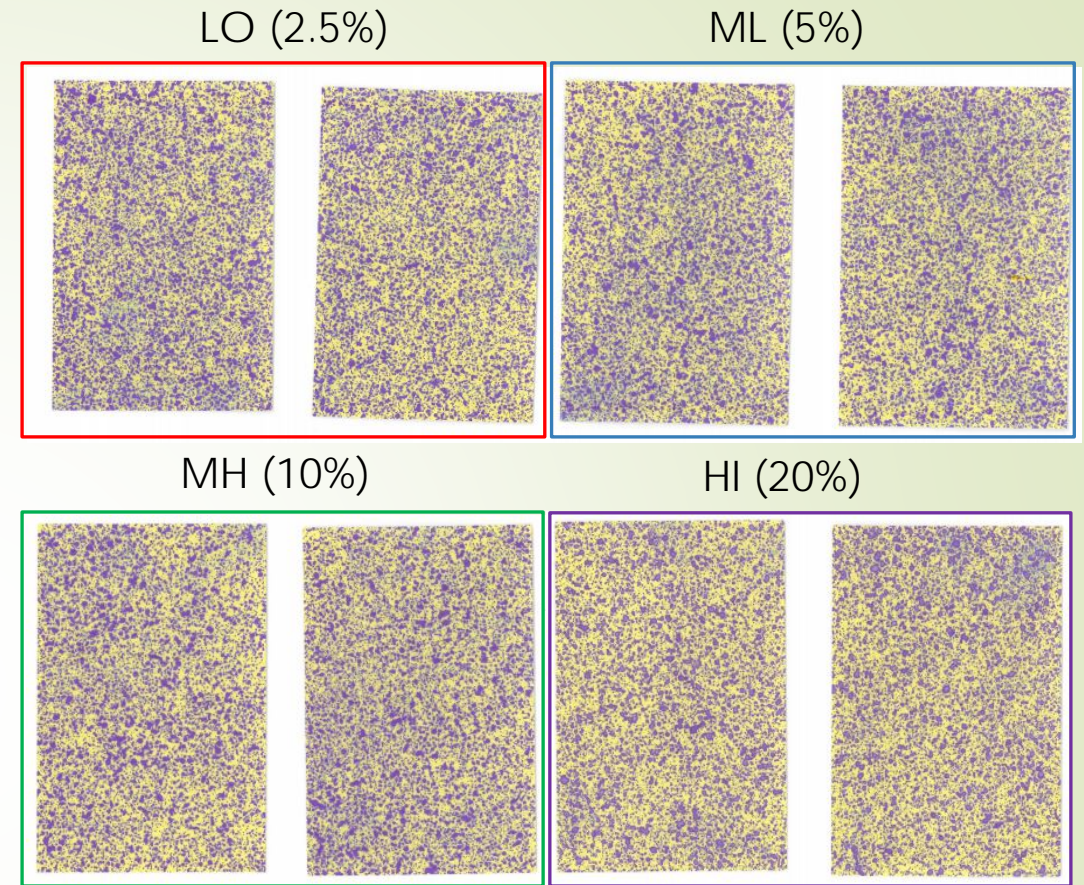
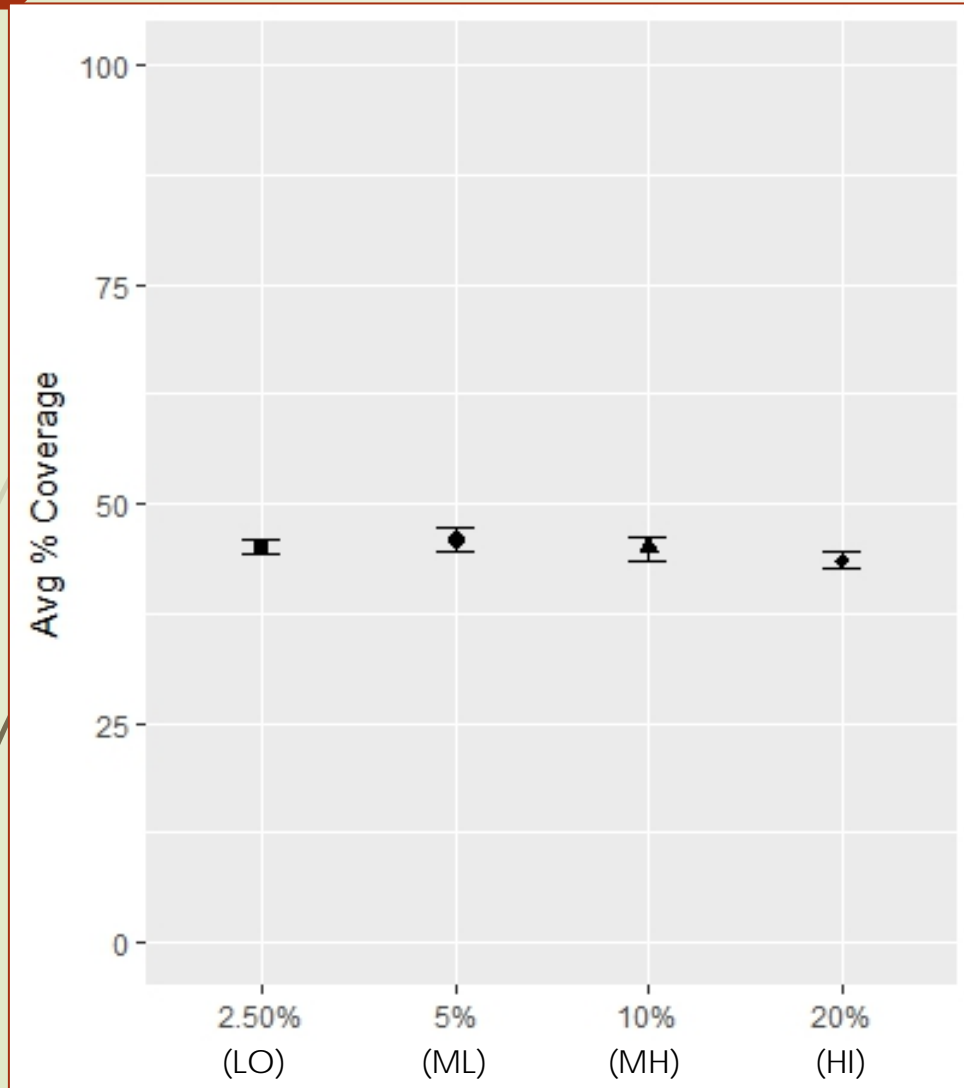
Treatment	Repellent (gal/acre)	AQ (gal/acre)
LO	0.34	0.044
ML	0.68	0.088
MH	1.35	0.176
HI	2.70	0.351

* All mixtures contained 0.25% R11 sticker agent

- ▶ Mixtures applied at 13.5 GPA:
 - ▶ Speed (2mph)
 - ▶ Nozzle output (0.1GPM)
 - ▶ Height (13in)
 - ▶ Bandwidth (22in)



Repellent Application

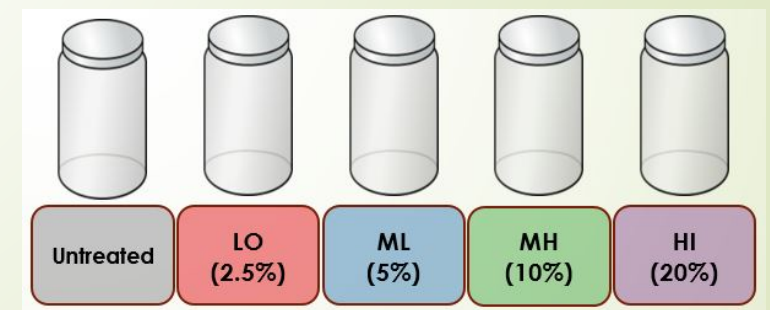
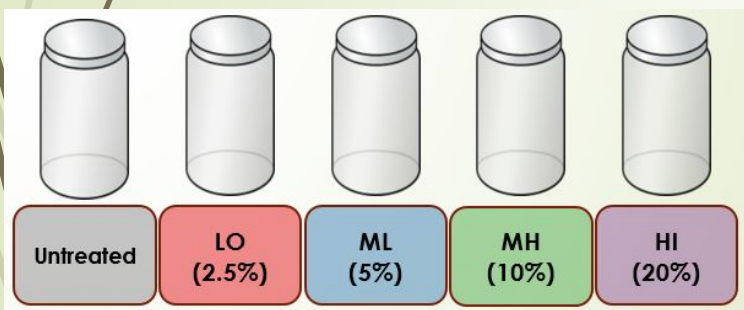


Treatment (% Repellent)	Mean % Coverage (±SE)
LO (2.5%)	45.08 ± 0.88
ML (5%)	45.86 ± 1.32
MH (10%)	44.92 ± 1.35
HI (20%)	43.59 ± 0.89

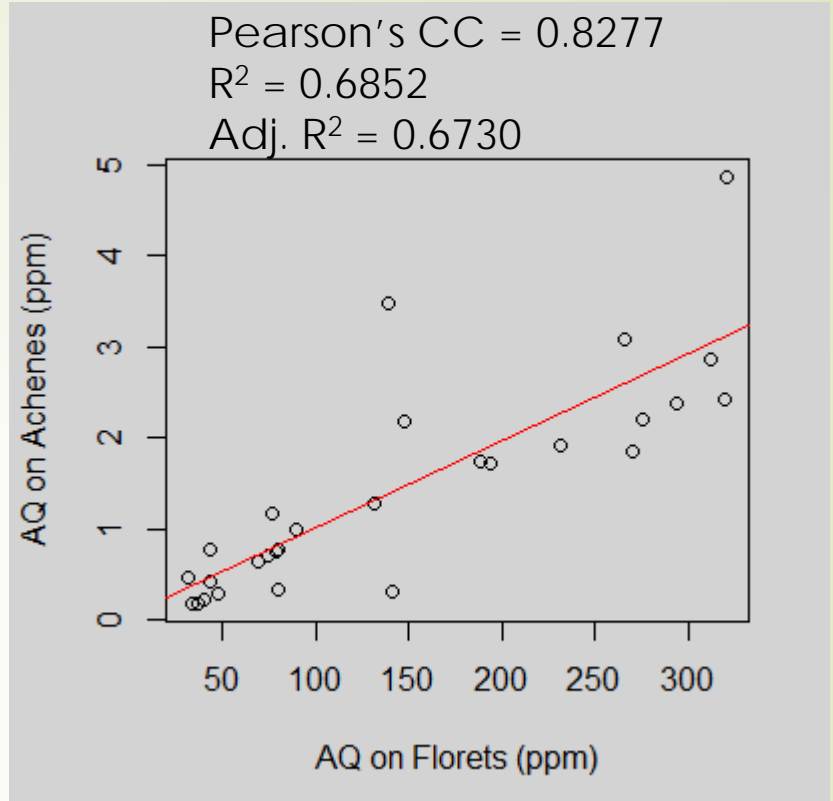
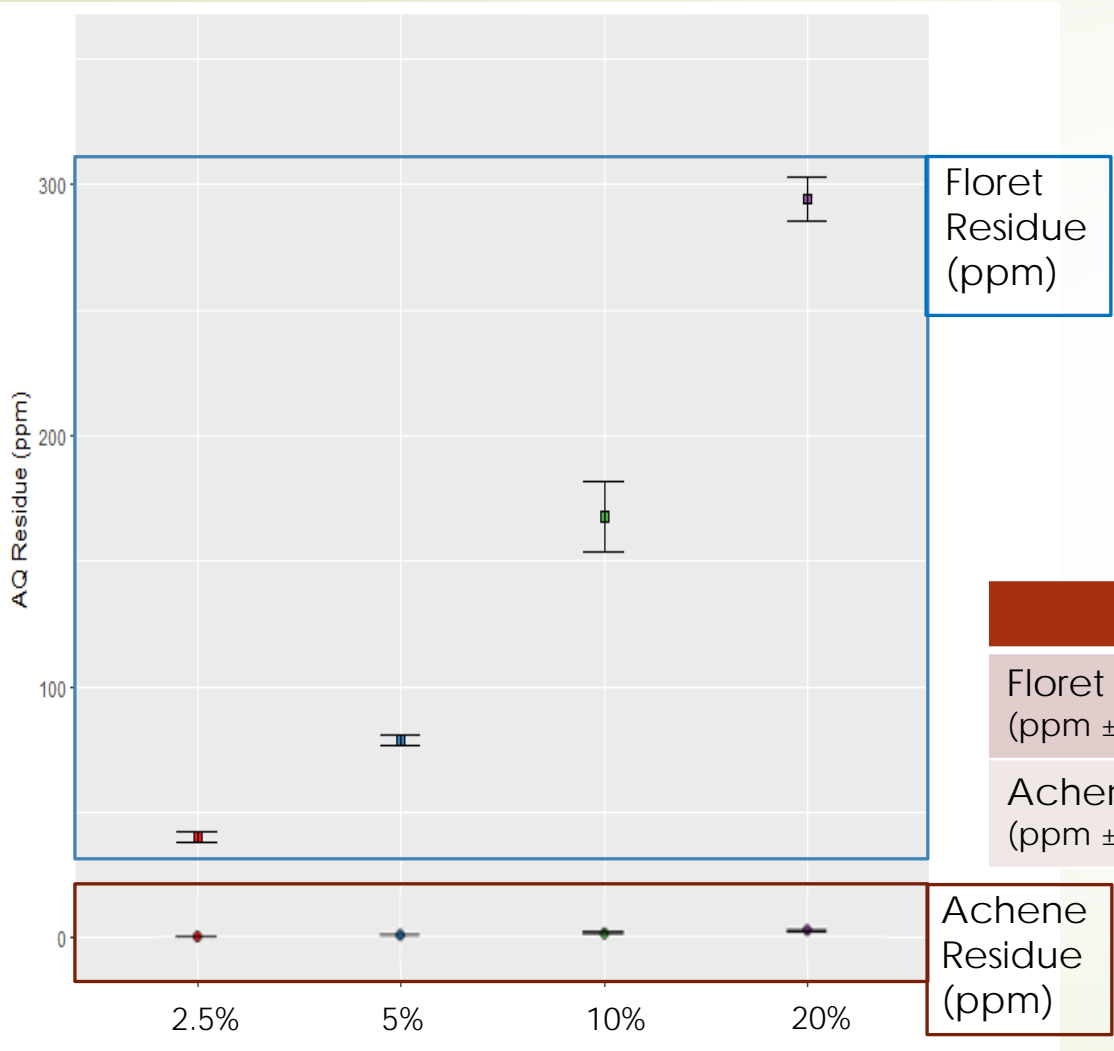


Florets

Achenes



Residue Analysis



	LO	ML	MH	HI
Floret Residue (ppm ± SE)	39.97 ± 2.20	78.71 ± 2.31	167.71 ± 14.10	294.14 ± 9.01
Achene Residue (ppm ± SE)	0.36 ± 0.08	0.77 ± 0.10	1.80 ± 0.36	2.81 ± 0.38

Concentration Response (N=50)

- Response variables
 - Consumption ((Δ in sunflower mass) - spillage)
 - *Corrected for desiccation



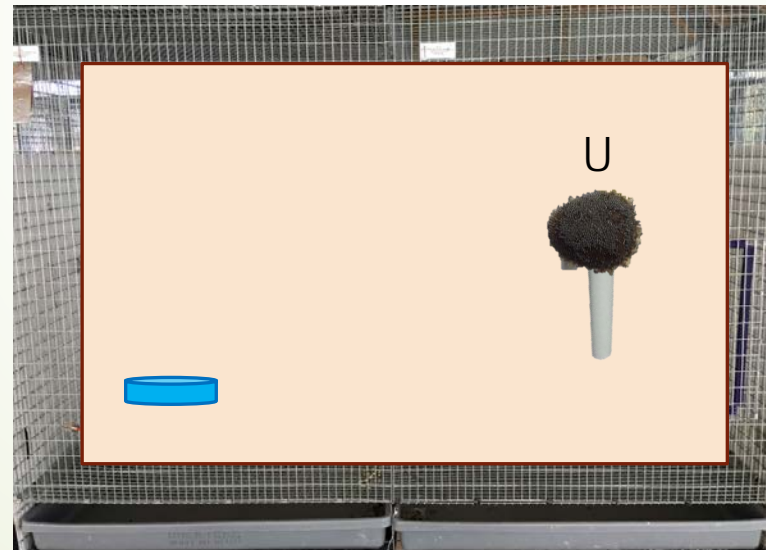
Acclimation (Day 1)

Pretest (Days 2 & 3)

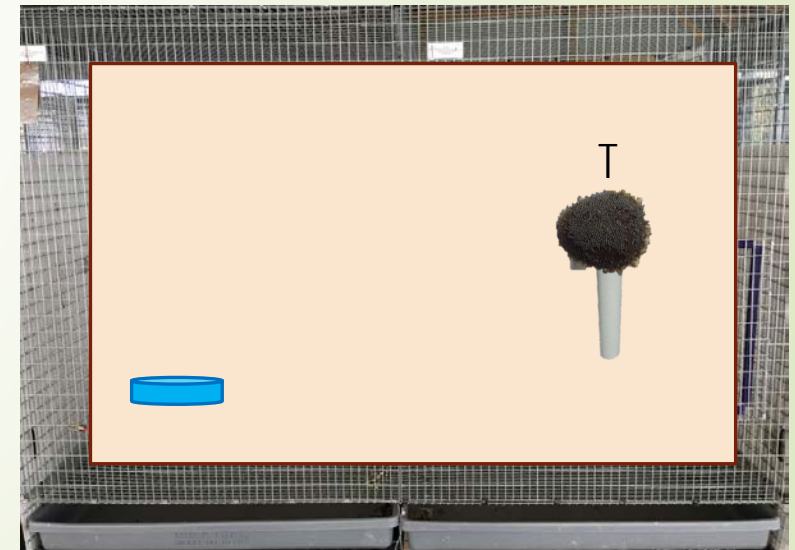
Treatment (Day 4)



1 Untreated sunflower



1 Untreated sunflower

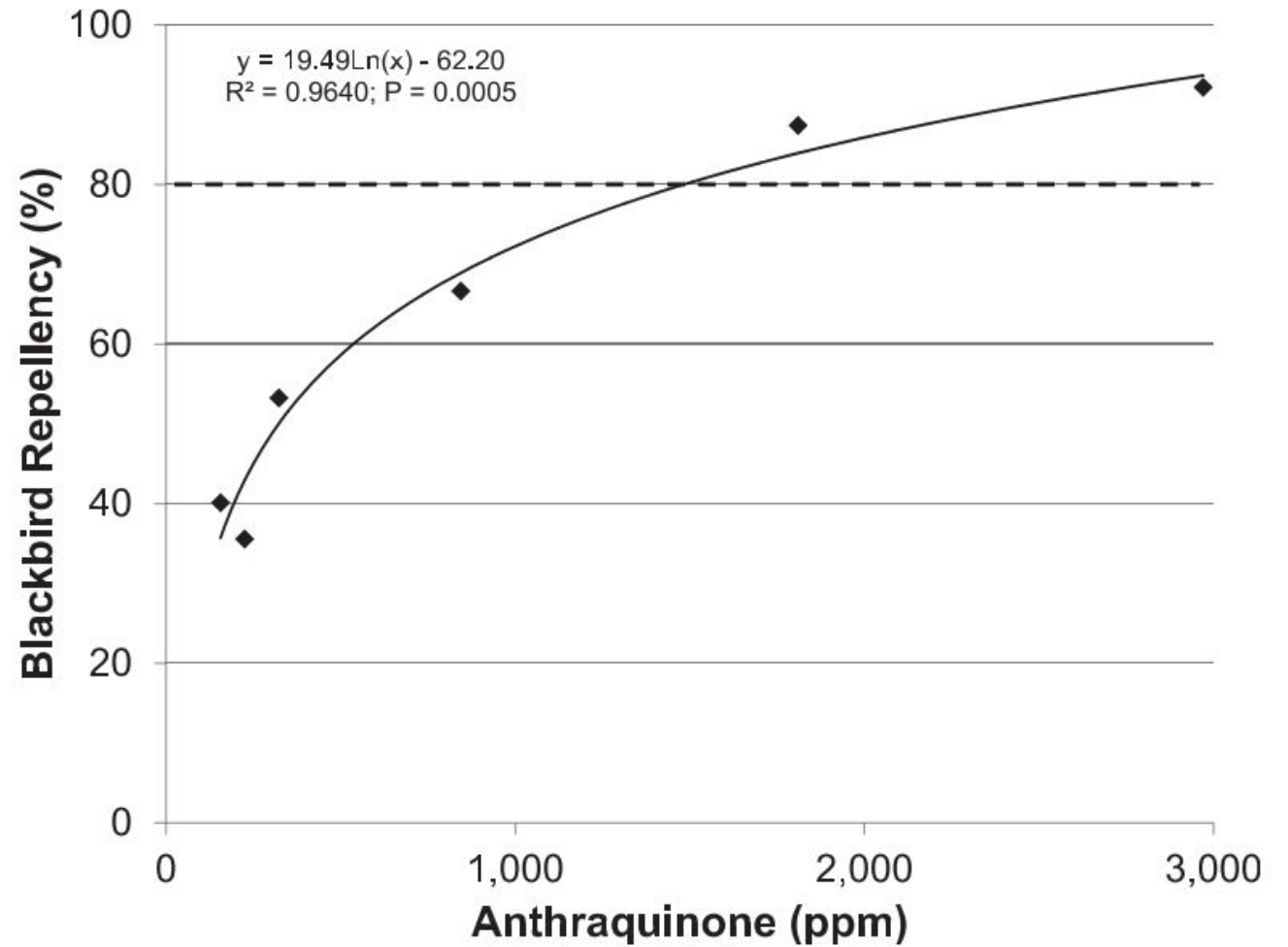
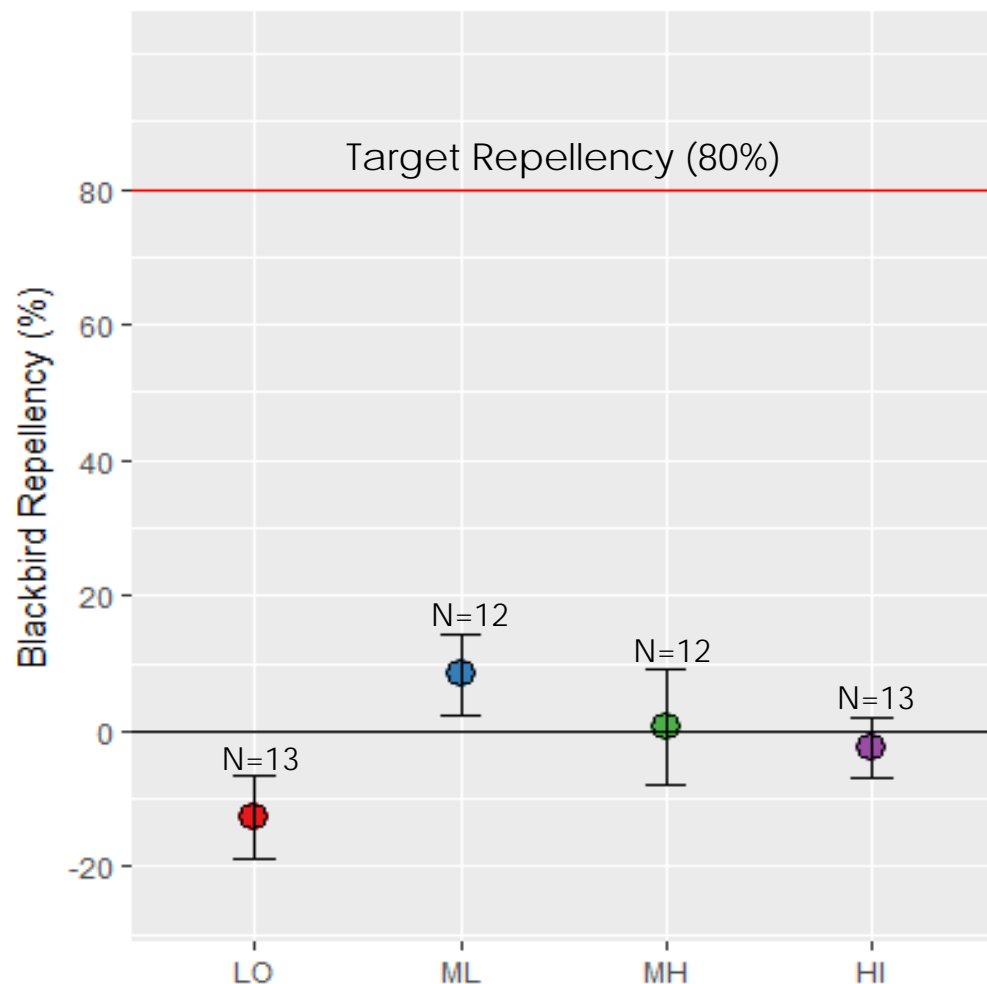


1 Treated sunflower

 * Water provided *ad libitum*

Concentration Response

$$\% \text{ Repellency} = ((1 - (\text{Treated Consumption} / \text{Untreated Consumption})) * 100)$$



Achene ppm	(0.36)	(0.77)	(1.80)	(2.81)
Floret ppm	(39.97)	(78.71)	(167.71)	(294.14)

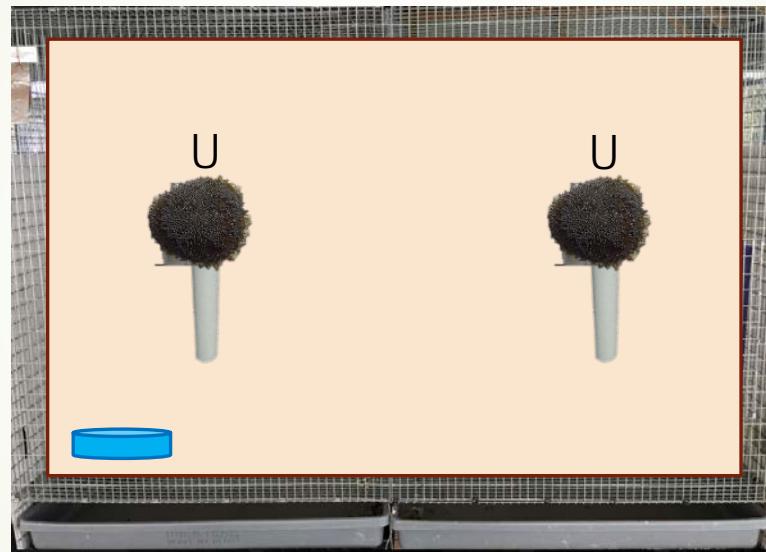
Preference Test (N=38)

Acclimation (Day 1)



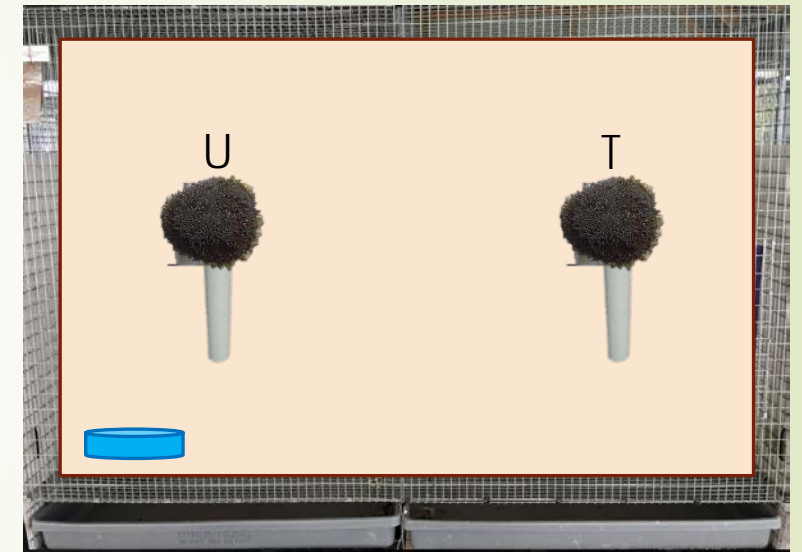
2 Untreated sunflowers

Pretreatment (Days 2 & 3)




2 Untreated sunflowers

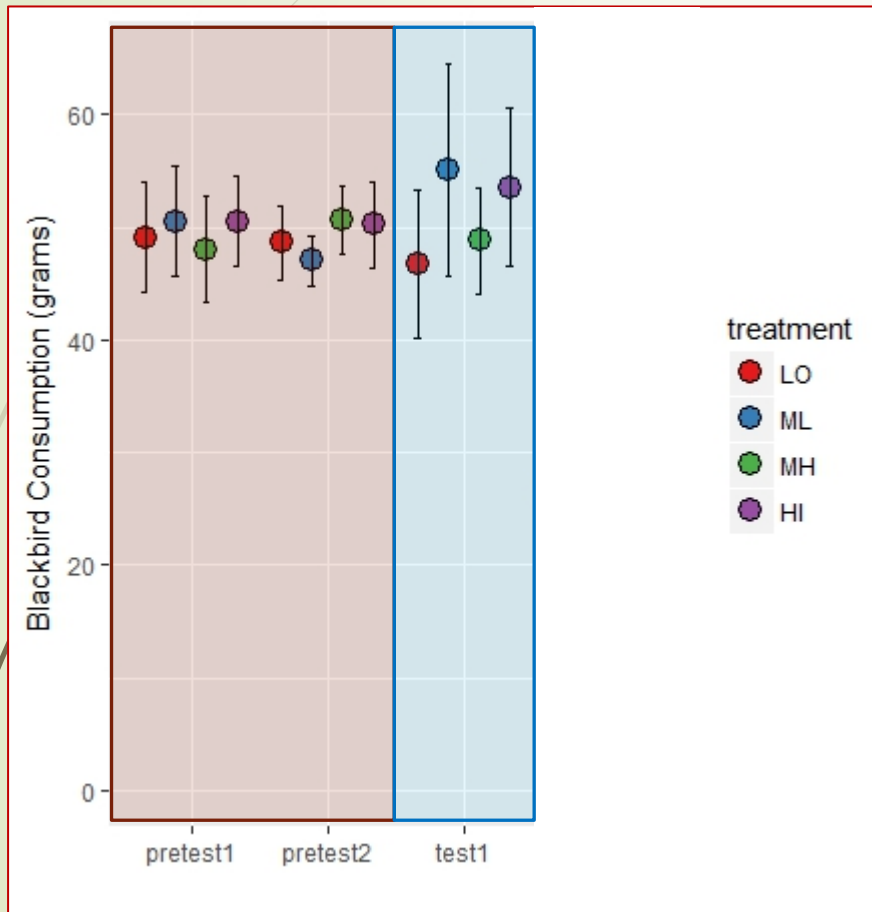
Treatment (Days 4 & 5)



1 Untreated sunflower
1 Treated sunflower
* Treated sunflower alternated sides

 * Water provided *ad libitum*

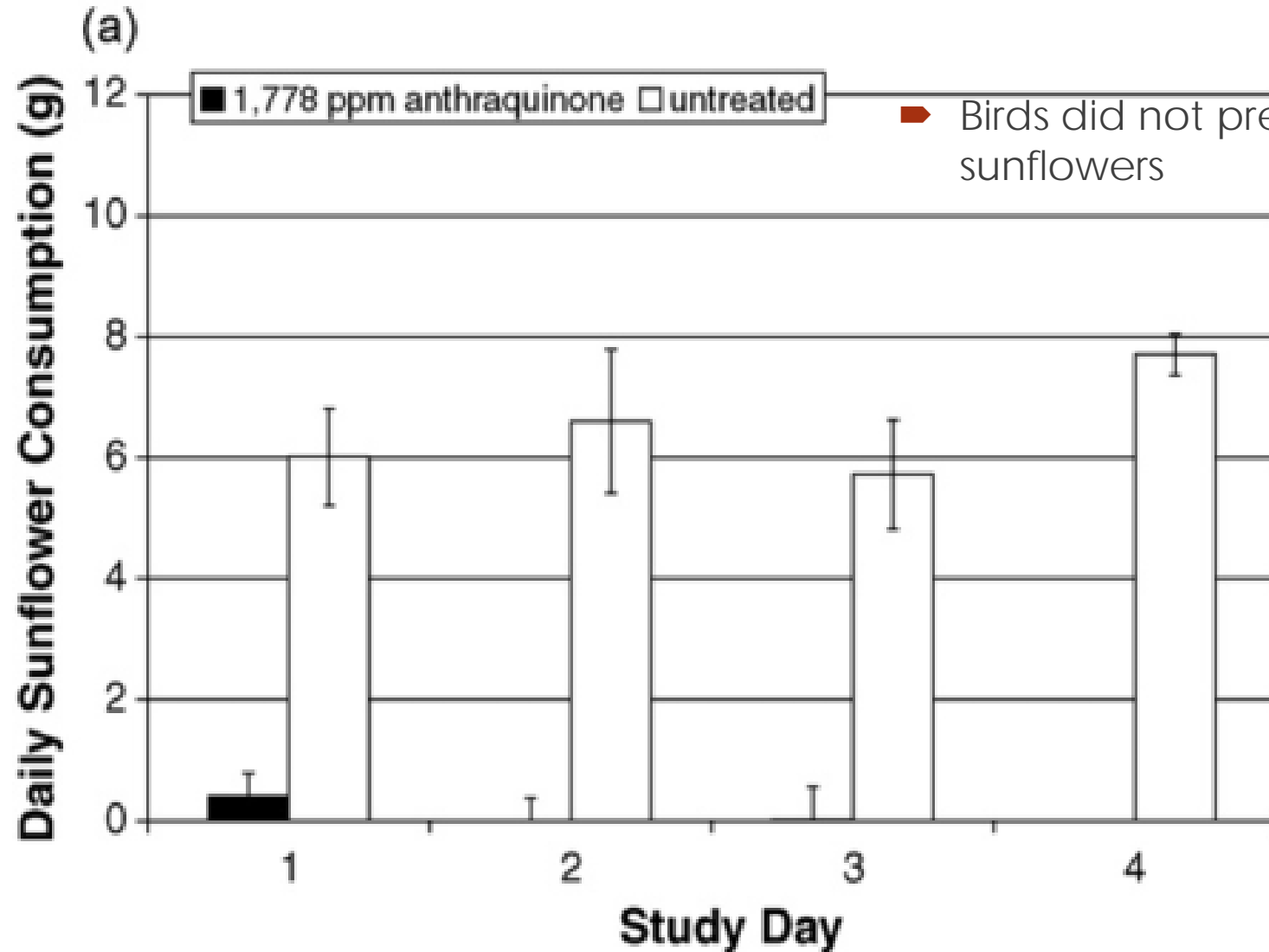
Preference Test (N=38)



Consumption (grams)					
Treatment	N	Pretest1	Pretest2	Test1	Test2
LO	10	49.11	48.65	46.74	26.29
ML	9	50.51	47.05	55.07	33.56
MH	9	48.00	50.63	48.78	29.41
HI	10	50.51	50.20	53.56	33.66

Treatment	Consumption Reduction (%)
LO	46.22
ML	31.20
MH	40.36
HI	33.15

Preference Test (N=38)



Ending Points



- ▶ Formulation AV-5055 could be an effective repellent on mature sunflower
 - ▶ Further evaluation of application strategies
- ▶ Repellency results less promising when applied to mature sunflowers
 - ▶ Focus needs to be on improving formation for mature sunflowers and not loose achenes
 - ▶ Birds did not seem to prefer untreated over treated sunflower
- ▶ Future work should explore the importance of different stages
 - ▶ Birds may consume more at earlier stages
 - ▶ How much repellent needs to be consumed?

Acknowledgements

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