

**Rod King map, September 9 1997
Minto Flats, Alaska**

This is the September 9, 1997 Trumpeter Swan survey map by USFWS Alaska biologist and pilot Rodney King.

Background:

In June 1997, Rod King flew Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources biologists Sumner Matteson, Randy Jurewicz and Jim Hoefler to nest sites on the Minto Flats, Alaska. This was Wisconsin's final year of egg collection for its Trumpeter Swan restoration program. In June, 60 eggs were collected over 7 hours—45 for Wisconsin's swan restoration program and 15 for Iowa's swan restoration program.

On September 9, 1997, at the end of summer and before cygnets had fledged, Rod King and his wife Charlotte flew an aerial survey of the lakes and wetlands on the Minto Flats to record how many pairs, surviving cygnets and other swans were there. This is the map of the September 9, 1997 aerial survey.

Observations included family groups (i.e., nesting pairs that had hatched cygnets and still had surviving cygnets) that were most likely observed on the same lake or wetland on which they nested.

Swan singles, pairs, and flocks (3 or more swans) that were observed on September 9, 1997 were also recorded on this map.

This survey confirmed that Trumpeter Swan cygnet productivity was not negatively impacted by the egg collection that summer.

Key:

The numbers on the map and in the margins, from 1-56, are the numbered locations where Trumpeter Swans were observed on the September 9, 1997 aerial survey. The numbers and letters in the margin record the family groups, swan singles, pairs and flocks at each numbered location on the map (see key explanation below).

The pencil dot on the map at the numbered swan location is the exact spot where swans were spotted on September 9, 1997.

In the margin, the key is:

PR = swan pair

PR + number = swan pair and number of cygnets

S= single swan

FLK = flock of swans. Any number next to FLK is the number of swans seen in that flock.

The pencil loops on the map indicate the flight path.