

INSTITUTE FOR FISHERIES RESEARCH
UNIVERSITY MUSEUMS
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

Report 248

April 12, 1934

MEMORANDUM ON PREDATOR MATERIAL DESIRED FOR INVESTIGATIONS AT INSTITUTE
FOR FISHERIES RESEARCH

-Season of 1934-

I. Kinds of predators desired for preservation (Named in order of their importance):

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| 1. Turtles | 6. Great Blue Heron |
| 2. Snakes | 7. Kingfisher |
| 3. Mergansers or fish ducks | 8. Shrews |
| 4. American Bittern or brown shykepoke | 9. Star-nose or water Mole |
| 5. Green Heron or green skykepoke | 10. Grebe (either Horned Grebe or Pied-Billed) |

II. Where to take specimens for preservation:

Collect the above-named species in and about the rearing stations, in ponds of elsewhere about the hatchery, and on the streams near hatcheries or rearing stations. Make a special effort to get and preserve the water snakes and turtles.

III. How to label or tag predator material:

Be sure to label all material as soon as taken, and fill out the labels completely.

When the supply of labels becomes low, write to the Institute for Fisheries Research (Ann Arbor) for more; do not wait until your supply is completely exhausted.

The following information will be found on the back of each label:

Fill out label completely with soft pencil.

Tie each label onto stomach or specimen.

Give pond number, or exact location if taken away from hatchery or rearing station.

Birds: Save stomach and gullet.

Snakes: save entire; make several slits in belly

Turtles: save entire; make deep slit in each leg.

Moles and shrews: save entire; make slit in belly

IV. How to preserve predator material:

Place all the material in the glass jars supplied for this purpose and which

are $2/3$ filled with a solution of 1 part of formalin to 8 parts of water.

Place all material too large to go into jars, such as large turtles, into large cans or pails containing a solution of $\frac{1}{4}$ part formalin to 8 parts of water.

If material in any jar or can starts to soften add a small amount of formalin.

V. Save all fish found dead on head screens:

When a single fish is found dead at one time, label it, giving the same information as for the predator material and place in jar or can.

If several are found dead at the same time, place them together in one jar with one label loose in jar.

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