

Differential effects of exotic predator-control on nest success of native and introduced birds in New Zealand

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Abstract

This study examined the differential effects of predator control on nest success of native and introduced bird species in New Zealand. We used a field experiment to compare nest success of native and introduced bird species in predator-free and predator-infested habitats. We also compared nest success of native and introduced bird species in predator-free and predator-infested habitats under different levels of predation risk. We used a field experiment to compare nest success of native and introduced bird species in predator-free and predator-infested habitats. We also compared nest success of native and introduced bird species in predator-free and predator-infested habitats under different levels of predation risk. We used a field experiment to compare nest success of native and introduced bird species in predator-free and predator-infested habitats. We also compared nest success of native and introduced bird species in predator-free and predator-infested habitats under different levels of predation risk.

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{t^{\alpha-1}}{(t+x)^{1+\alpha}} e^{-\frac{xt}{t+x}} dt = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{t^{\alpha-1}}{(t+x)^{1+\alpha}} e^{-\frac{x}{1+t/x}} dt$$

THE following is a list of the names of the
various species of birds which have been
seen at the various stations.

Statistical treatment

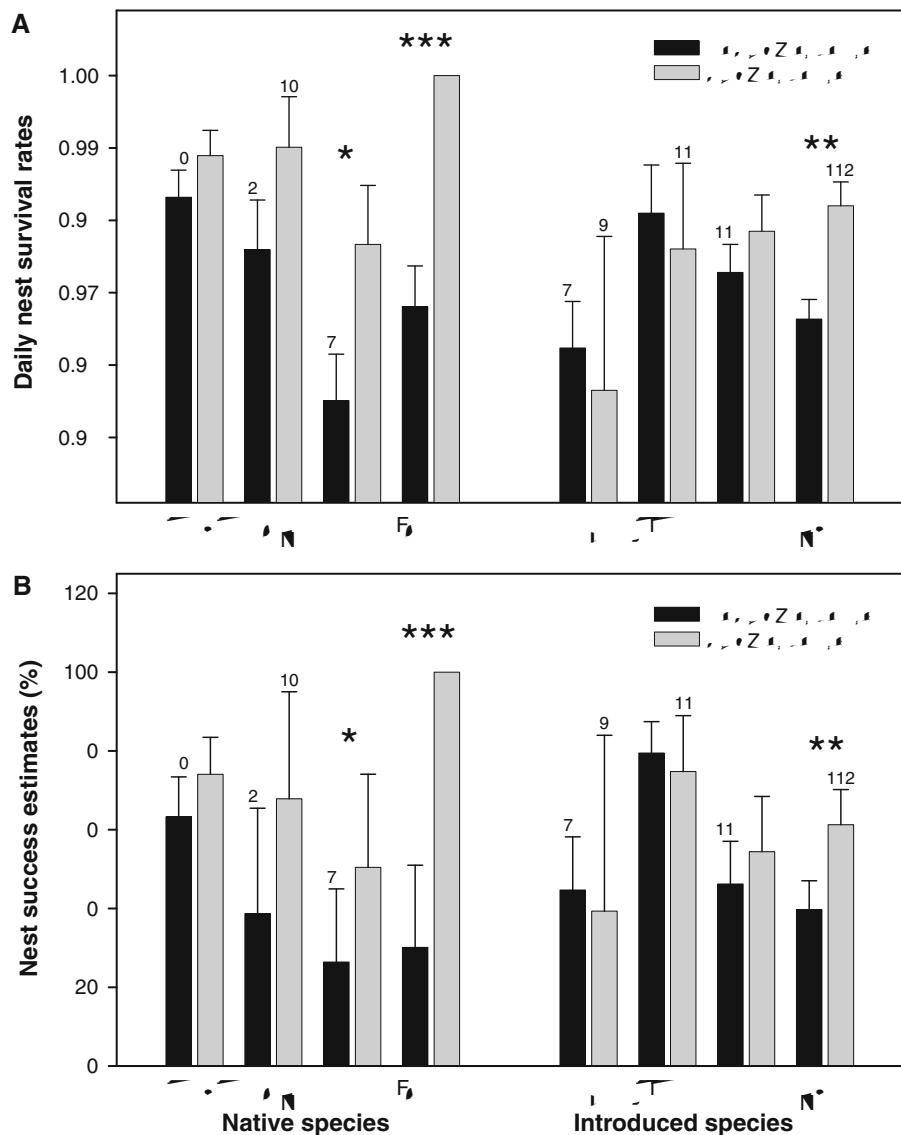


Fig. 1

(b)

(a)

A complex musical score page featuring multiple staves of handwritten musical notation. The notation includes various clefs (G, F, C), time signatures (common time, 2/4, 3/4, 4/4), and blue ink markings such as 'S' and 'X'. The page is filled with dense, illegible musical symbols and rests.

