

Figure 5.
Nest survival
by site.



Bobolink.
Turtlehead Lake Forest
Preserve, Cook County.
2 June 2011.

Photo by Amar Ayyash.

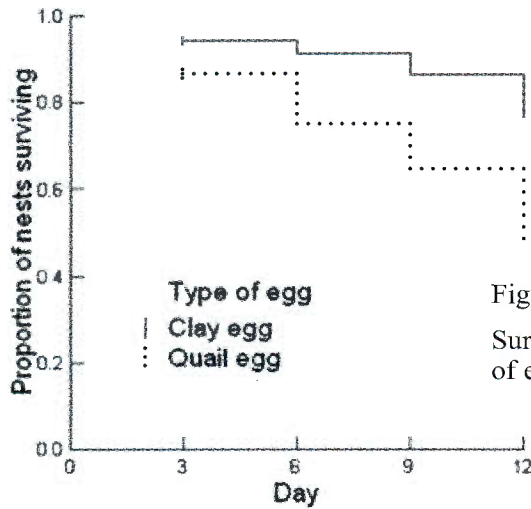


Figure 6.
Survival by type
of egg.

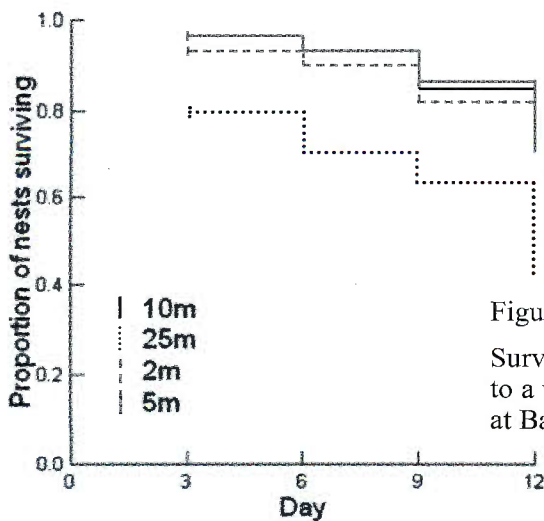


Figure 7.
Survival by distance
to a walking path
at Bartel.

approximated a smaller songbird egg such as a Grasshopper Sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum*), Savannah Sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis*), and Henslow's Sparrow (*Ammodramus henslowii*). Using eggs of different sizes ensured that small predators such as mice could depredate nests as well as larger predators. Nest monitoring was conducted at 3 day intervals for two 12 day periods from late May 2009 through June 2009. An additional 58 baited nests were set out with digital motion-sensitive cameras to identify nest predators both diurnal and nocturnal at both sites.

Results from a survival analysis indicated that overall rates of predation differed by site, type of egg predated and proximity to the walking path. Nests at Midewin experienced greater predation than those at Bartel (Tarone-Ware $\chi^2_{12} = 5.029$, $p < 0.025$; Figure 5). Predation rates were significantly higher for plasticine eggs compared to quail eggs at both sites (Tarone-Ware $\chi^2_{12} = 37.197$, $p < 0.001$; Figure 6). At Bartel, proximity to a walking path influenced nest survival. Nests placed 5m from the walking path were most successful, while