

<i>Title:</i> TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		<i>Date:</i> 02/29/2016
<i>NEON Doc. #:</i> NEON.DOC.000481	<i>Author:</i> K. Thibault	<i>Revision:</i> H

TOS PROTOCOL AND PROCEDURE: SMALL MAMMAL SAMPLING

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See configuration management system for approval history.

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Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

Change Record

REVISION	DATE	ECO #	DESCRIPTION OF CHANGE
A_DRAFT	07/11/2012	ECO-00469	Draft release
B_DRAFT	01/24/2014	ECO-01181	Draft release. Will finalize in next rev.
C	03/31/2014	ECO-01671	Production release, template change, and other changes as detailed in Appendix C. Merged with rodent-borne pathogen sampling protocol.
D	04/10/2014	ECO-01792	Updated Appendix D with site-specific information. Updated References. Added Appendix D, Bleed Grid Designation.
E	12/05/2014	ECO-02530	Migration to new protocol template
F	03/23/2015	ECO-02644	Decreased sampling bout duration for diversity grids from three nights to one. Changed cold temperature thresholds for trapping. Removed retro-orbital bleeding technique. Removed Heteromyidae from bleeding list and added Muridae. Added prioritization of processing steps. Added equipment and protocol modifications for D04, D19, D20. Added sp codes. Removed datasheet column references due to changes in datasheet; updated datasheet quick references.
G	05/04/2015	ECO-02890	Added IACUC requested language regarding cervical dislocation training and GRSM-specific IACUC instructions. Added back in anesthesia instructions, and added euthanasia instructions per the IACUC-approved protocol.
H	01/29/2016	ECO-03660	Baseline edits. Effective starting 2016 field season: added tick monitoring to data collection, clarified priority of data collection in decision tree. Revised instructions for pathogen grid selection, added instructions for blood sample processing and intentional voucher collection. Added alternative anesthesia delivery method. Clarified trap cleaning rules and added language to discourage dumping of seed on the ground when pulling a grid. Clean up of SOPs E and H.

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	OVERVIEW	1
1.1	Background	1
1.2	Scope.....	1
1.2.1	NEON Science Requirements and Data Products	1
1.3	Acknowledgments.....	2
2	RELATED DOCUMENTS AND ACRONYMS	2
2.1	Applicable Documents	2
2.2	Reference Documents.....	2
2.3	Acronyms	3
2.4	Definitions.....	3
3	METHOD	5
3.1	Sampling Goals.....	5
3.2	Trapping design.....	5
3.3	Grid types	6
3.4	Personnel	7
3.5	Timing of trapping.....	7
3.6	Bait	8
3.7	Processing	8
3.7.1	Marking.....	9
3.7.2	Animal Care.....	9
4	SAMPLING SCHEDULE	10
4.1	Sampling Frequency and Timing.....	10
4.2	Criteria for Determining Onset and Cessation of Sampling.....	10
4.3	Timing for Laboratory Processing and Analysis	15
4.4	Sampling Timing Contingencies	15
5	SAFETY	17
5.1	Working with Small Mammals	17
6	PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT.....	18
6.1	Clothing and PPE	18

<i>Title:</i> TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		<i>Date:</i> 02/29/2016
<i>NEON Doc. #:</i> NEON.DOC.000481	<i>Author:</i> K. Thibault	<i>Revision:</i> H

6.2	Equipment.....	20
6.3	Training Requirements.....	38
6.4	Specialized Skills.....	39
6.4.1	Trapping	39
6.4.2	Handling	39
6.5	Estimated Time	39
7	STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES.....	40
SOP A	FLAGGING THE GRID.....	40
SOP B	PREPARING FOR SAMPLING.....	42
SOP C	FIELD SAMPLING	44
SOP D	EQUIPMENT CLEANING IN THE LABORATORY	66
SOP E	LABORATORY SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS	67
SOP F	PROCESSING FOR GENETIC ANALYSIS.....	68
SOP G	DATA ENTRY AND VERIFICATION	71
SOP H	SAMPLE SHIPMENT	72
8	REFERENCES	74
APPENDIX A	DATASHEETS	78
APPENDIX B	QUICK REFERENCES	79
APPENDIX C	CHECKLISTS	86
APPENDIX D	ESTIMATED DATES FOR ONSET AND CESSATION OF SAMPLING	88
APPENDIX E	SITE-SPECIFIC INFORMATION.....	89

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES

Table 1. Summary of sampling frequencies by site and grid type*	10
Table 2. Descriptions and prescriptions of codes used in Notes field of small mammal datasheet.	15
Table 3. Contingent decisions	16
Table 4. Equipment list – Flagging the grid, one bout	20
Table 5. Equipment list – Trapping, one bout	21
Table 6. Equipment list – Checking traps and processing captures, one bout	24
Table 7. Equipment list – Cleaning and sterilization, one bout.	31
Table 8. Equipment list – Cleaning traps, per bout	33
Table 9. Equipment list – Preparing blood samples	34
Table 10. Equipment list – Shipping blood samples	35
Table 11. Equipment list – Genetic analysis	36
Table 12. Possible scenarios encountered while checking traps in the morning	47
Table 13. Approximate blood sample volumes for a range of body weights	55
Table 14. List of codes for genus-level identifications	59
Table 15. Codes for identification qualifier entries	60
Table 16. Summary of samples to be collected.	62
Table 17. Datasheets associated with this protocol	78
Table 18. Site-specific species list (HARV)	89
Table 19. Site-specific species list (BART)	91
Table 20. Site-specific species list (SCBI)	93
Table 21. Site-specific species list (SERC)	95
Table 22. Site-specific species list (BLAN)	97
Table 23. Site-specific species list (OSBS)	99
Table 24. Site-specific species list (DISN)	101
Table 25. Site-specific species list (JERC)	103
Table 26. Site-specific species list (GUAN)	105
Table 27. Site-specific species list (LAJA)	106
Table 28. Site-specific species list (UNDE)	107
Table 29. Site-specific species list (STEI)	109
Table 30. Site-specific species list (TREE)	111
Table 31. Site-specific species list (KONZ)	113
Table 32. Site-specific species list (UKFS)	115
Table 33. Site-specific species list (ORNL)	117
Table 34. Site-specific species list (GRSM)	119
Table 35. Site-specific species list (MLBS)	122
Table 36. Site-specific species list (TALL)	124
Table 37. Site-specific species list (DELA)	126
Table 38. Site-specific species list (LENO)	128

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

Table 39. Site-specific species list (WOOD)	130
Table 40. Site-specific species list (DCFS).....	132
Table 41. Site-specific species list (NOGP)	134
Table 42. Site-specific species list (CPER)	136
Table 43. Site-specific species list (STER).....	138
Table 44. Site-specific species list (RMNP).....	140
Table 45. Site-specific species list (CLBJ).....	142
Table 46. Site-specific species list (OAES)	144
Table 47. Site-specific species list (YELL).....	146
Table 48. Site-specific species list (NIWO)	148
Table 49. Site-specific species list (MOAB)	149
Table 50. Site-specific species list (SRER).....	151
Table 51. Site-specific species list (JORN)	153
Table 52. Site-specific species list (ONAQ).....	155
Table 53. Site-specific species list (WREF)	157
Table 54. Site-specific species list (ABBY)	159
Table 55. Site-specific species list (SJER).....	161
Table 56. Site-specific species list (SOAP)	163
Table 57. Site-specific species list (TEAK).....	165
Table 58. Site-specific species list (TOOL).....	167
Table 59. Site-specific species list (BASC)	169
Table 60. Site-specific species list (HEAL)	170
Table 61. Site-specific species list (DEJU).....	172
Figure 1. Schematic of trapping grids.	6
Figure 2. An example of a sampling schedule for a typical temperate site where weather conditions permit and technician resources are available only from April through October.....	12
Figure 3. The grid coordinate system, consisting of 100 trap stations 10 meters apart.	40
Figure 4. Schematic demonstrating where the facial vein and the submandibular vein meet at the rear end of the mandibular bone on a lab mouse (Mus).	53
Figure 5. Schematic demonstrating the placement of an ear punch, an ear tag, and how the ear length measurement should be made on a lab mouse (Mus)..	56
Figure 6. Placing tissue in a well.	69

<i>Title:</i> TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		<i>Date:</i> 02/29/2016
<i>NEON Doc. #:</i> NEON.DOC.000481	<i>Author:</i> K. Thibault	<i>Revision:</i> H

1 OVERVIEW

1.1 Background

Small mammals are widespread, sensitive to local environmental changes, and known to carry and transmit zoonotic agents; therefore they have been chosen as sentinel taxa for the Terrestrial Observation System (TOS) of NEON. From NEON’s perspective, species-specific demography and population sizes, prevalence of pathogens important to public health, species richness, and relative abundances can be monitored simultaneously and ultimately linked to land use and climate changes, and therefore provide useful metrics of responses in biodiversity to these and other drivers (Kao et al. 2012). Small mammals as primary and secondary consumers interact significantly with plants and ground invertebrates (other NEON sentinel taxa), and generally represent size classes, life histories, and home range sizes that are distinct from the other NEON taxa (Kao et al. 2012). NEON will use mark-recapture methods to assess the dynamics of small mammal diversity and disease across time and space (Ostfeld and Parmenter 2008).

NEON small mammal sampling will assess the abundance and diversity of the nocturnal small mammal communities of North America, including the population dynamics of species that are competent reservoirs for infectious disease, at dozens of sites (depending on study design and associated logistics) throughout North America, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico for a period of 30 years. This represents a significant increase in the number and diversity of long-term datasets involving small mammals, and will also be unique in the degree of standardization across studies, as well as the availability of the data and archived samples to the scientific community and the public. This will allow NEON and the scientific community to address a diversity of questions, and the associated vouchering of specimens and tissue samples will provide critical resources for external PI-driven research to address an even wider range of questions.

1.2 Scope

This document provides a change-controlled version of Observatory protocols and procedures. Documentation of content changes (i.e. changes in particular tasks or safety practices) will occur via this change-controlled document, not through field manuals or training materials.

1.2.1 NEON Science Requirements and Data Products

This protocol fulfills Observatory science requirements that reside in NEON’s Dynamic Object-Oriented Requirements System (DOORS). Copies of approved science requirements have been exported from DOORS and are available in NEON’s document repository, or upon request.

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

Execution of this protocol procures samples and/or generates raw data satisfying NEON Observatory scientific requirements. These data and samples are used to create NEON data products, and are documented in the NEON Scientific Data Products Catalog (RD[03]).

1.3 Acknowledgments

Many thanks to Jesse Dulberger, who wrote the first version of this protocol. Best practices are based on recommendations in Wilson et al. 1996, as well as the small mammal abundance and diversity working group (Guy Cameron, Bob McCleery, Bill McShea, Rebecca Rowe, Rob Swihart, Beatrice Van Horne).

All procedures described in this document have been reviewed and approved by the NEON's Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC), in accordance with the policies and procedures described in the NEON Policies and Procedures for the Care and Use of Animals (AD[08]).

2 RELATED DOCUMENTS AND ACRONYMS

2.1 Applicable Documents

Applicable documents contain higher-level information that is implemented in the current document. Examples include designs, plans, or standards.

AD[01]	NEON.DOC.004300	EHS Safety Policy and Program Manual
AD[02]	NEON.DOC.004316	Operations Field Safety and Security Plan
AD[03]	NEON.DOC.000724	Domain Chemical Hygiene Plan and Biosafety Manual
AD[04]	NEON.DOC.050005	Field Operations Job Instruction Training Plan
AD[05]	NEON.DOC.000915	TOS Science Design for Small Mammal Abundance and Diversity
AD[06]	NEON.DOC.014051	Field Audit Plan
AD[07]	NEON.DOC.000911	TOS Science Design for Vectors and Pathogens
AD[08]	NEON.DOC.002665	NEON Policies and Procedures for the Care and Use of Animals
AD[09]	NEON.DOC.002979	NEON Animal Care and Use Program: Training Plan for Personnel Working with Live Vertebrate Animals

2.2 Reference Documents

Reference documents contain information that supports or complements the current document. Examples include related protocols, datasheets, or general-information references.

RD[01]	NEON.DOC.000008	NEON Acronym List
RD[02]	NEON.DOC.000243	NEON Glossary of Terms
RD[03]	NEON.DOC.002652	NEON Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 Data Products Catalog
RD[04]	NEON.DOC.001271	NEON Protocol and Procedure: Manual Data Transcription
RD[05]	NEON.DOC.001585	Datasheets for TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling
RD[06]	NEON.DOC.001025	TOS Protocol and Procedure: Plot Establishment
RD[07]	NEON.DOC.001244	NEON Algorithm Theoretical Basis Document: TOS Small Mammal Abundance and Diversity - QA/QA of Raw Field Data.

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

RD[08]	NEON.DOC.001907	Field Operations Key to the Small Mammals in NEON Domain 01
RD[09]	NEON.DOC.001908	Field Operations Key to the Small Mammals in NEON Domain 02
RD[10]	NEON.DOC.002167	Field Operations Key to the Small Mammals in NEON Domain 03
RD[11]	NEON.DOC.003135	Field Operations Key to the Small Mammals in NEON Domains 04 & 20
RD[12]	NEON.DOC.001909	Field Operations Key to the Small Mammals in NEON Domain 05
RD[13]	NEON.DOC.003136	Field Operations Key to the Small Mammals in NEON Domain 06
RD[14]	NEON.DOC.001910	Field Operations Key to the Small Mammals in NEON Domain 07
RD[15]	NEON.DOC.001911	Field Operations Key to the Small Mammals in NEON Domain 08
RD[16]	NEON.DOC.001912	Field Operations Key to the Small Mammals in NEON Domain 09
RD[17]	NEON.DOC.001913	Field Operations Key to the Small Mammals in NEON Domain 10
RD[18]	NEON.DOC.003137	Field Operations Key to the Small Mammals in NEON Domain 11
RD[19]	NEON.DOC.003138	Field Operations Key to the Small Mammals in NEON Domain 12
RD[20]	NEON.DOC.003139	Field Operations Key to the Small Mammals in NEON Domain 13
RD[21]	NEON.DOC.003140	Field Operations Key to the Small Mammals in NEON Domain 14
RD[22]	NEON.DOC.001914	Field Operations Key to the Small Mammals in NEON Domain 15
RD[23]	NEON.DOC.003143	Field Operations Key to the Small Mammals in NEON Domain 16
RD[24]	NEON.DOC.003141	Field Operations Key to the Small Mammals in NEON Domain 17
RD[25]	NEON.DOC.003142	Field Operations Key to the Small Mammals in NEON Domains 18 & 19

2.3 Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
PIT	Passive Implant Transponder
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
HEPA	High-efficiency particulate air
IACUC	Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee

2.4 Definitions

Small mammal: Any mammal that is (1) nonvolant; (2) nocturnally active; (3) forages predominantly aboveground; and (4) is greater than 5 grams but less than approximately 600 g. In North America, the target species include cricetids, heteromyids, small sciurids, and introduced murids. It does not include shrews, large squirrels, pocket gophers, rabbits, or weasels, despite the fact that individuals of these species may be incidentally captured.

Opportunistic vs. Non-target Species (terms and definitions modified from the National Park Service)

Non-target species: Any non-study animals directly or indirectly affected by the research. Examples include the potential to live-capture or kill non-target individuals (e.g., loss of offspring due to taking of one or both parents) or disturb/harass other species during the research activity (e.g., during sampling that employs airplanes and/or boats).

<i>Title:</i> TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		<i>Date:</i> 02/29/2016
<i>NEON Doc. #:</i> NEON.DOC.000481	<i>Author:</i> K. Thibault	<i>Revision:</i> H

Opportunistic species: Any animal whose capture is accidental or incidental, but whose capture can lead to valuable information. Examples include non-target species of small mammals which, if captured, will be marked and released.

Sampling bout: The three consecutive (or nearly so) nights of trapping per pathogen and the one night of trapping per abundance/diversity grid intended to occur monthly or every other month around the new moon and includes all trapping grids.

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

3 METHOD

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), in Section 7 of this document, provide detailed step-by-step directions, contingency plans, sampling tips, and best practices for implementing this sampling procedure. To properly collect and process samples, field technicians **must** follow the protocol and associated SOPs. Use NEON’s problem reporting system to resolve any field issues associated with implementing this protocol.

The value of NEON data hinges on consistent implementation of this protocol across all NEON domains, for the life of the project. It is therefore essential that field personnel carry out this protocol as outlined in this document. In the event that local conditions create uncertainty about carrying out these steps, it is critical that technicians document the problem and enter it in NEON’s problem tracking system.

The procedures described in this protocol will be audited according to the Field Audit Plan (AD[06]). Additional quality assurance will be performed on data collected via these procedures according to the NEON Algorithm Theoretical Basis Document for TOS Small Mammal Abundance and Diversity: QA/QC of Raw Field Data (RD[07]).

The plan includes:

- Hot checks in the field by HQ staff or contractor, if funding is made available.
- DNA barcoding of a subset of samples to quantify error rates in taxonomic IDs.

3.1 Sampling Goals

NEON requires the study of live organisms in their natural setting to document the diversity, population sizes, and pathogen prevalence of small mammals through time, in relation to such critical drivers as climate change and land-use change. These parameters will be assessed through a mark-recapture live trapping study and associated tissue collection. The NEON sampling design allows for robust estimation of (1) population sizes and species diversity using standard mark-recapture techniques (AD[05]), and (2) inter- and intra-annual changes in pathogen prevalence (AD[07]). All methods conform to standard methods used in the study of wild small mammals (see Wilson et al. 1996, Sikes et al. 2011).

3.2 Trapping design

Sherman live traps (H. B. Sherman, Inc., Tallahassee, FL, folding or non-folding, 3" x 3.5" x 9" or, if kangaroo rats (*Dipodomys spp.*) or rats (*Rattus spp.*) are common, 3" x 3.75" x 12") will be used to capture animals for the study. Trapping grids will be laid out with 100 Sherman live traps (10 m spacing – 10 rows – 10 columns). In D04 and D20, collapsible wire mesh traps (Tomahawk Live Trap, Hazelhurst, WI, 5" x 5" x 16") will also be used (50 per grid, at alternate stations starting with A1; see Figure 1). Trapping will alternate between Tomahawk and Sherman traps; Tomahawks should be set during sampling bouts that occur in odd-numbered months, whereas Sherman traps (100 per grid) should be

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

set during even-numbered months. Up to eight grids will be trapped during each sampling period, depending on the area of the site and associated logistics. The grids will be distributed proportionally across the dominant vegetation types, collocated with a subset of the TOS Distributed Plots (see TOS Science Design for Small Mammal Abundance and Diversity (AD[05]) for additional details).

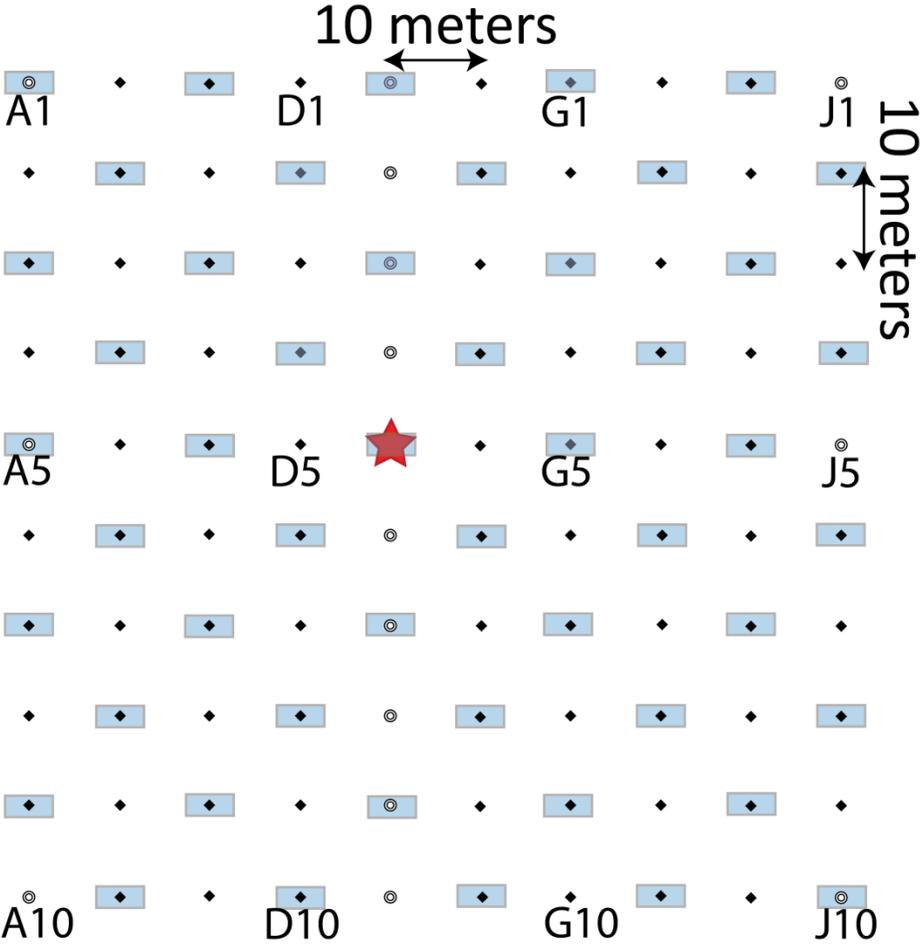


Figure 1. Schematic of trapping grids. Sherman traps, when used, are placed at all points in the grid, whereas Tomahawk traps, when used, are placed at only the stations marked by a blue box.

3.3 Grid types

Three grids at each site that occur within any or all of the dominant vegetation type(s) (see Appendix E Site-Specific Information) will be designated by domain staff as pathogen grids. However, if the majority of captures in the dominant vegetation type at a site are heteromyids, then an alternate habitat type may be preferred (e.g., Moab, UT – see Appendix E.32). If there are more than 3 trapping grids that occur within the dominant vegetation type(s) and trapping data from previous years are available, the selected grids should be those with the highest combined abundances of target and opportunistic

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

species. Otherwise, pathogen grids will be chosen at random or based on an educated assessment of habitat quality. The remaining grids will be designated as diversity grids. Once a grid has been designated as a pathogen grid, that classification will apply for all subsequent trapping seasons for consistent, long-term data collection. Abundance will vary by season and year, so pathogen grids will not always have the highest abundance relative to the other grids. However, if fewer than 20 individuals of target and opportunistic species combined are captured on a pathogen grid per year, for two years or more, a problem ticket should be issued.

3.4 Personnel

Four (2 teams of 2) or two personnel will conduct the trap checking at each site, depending on the number of grids at a particular site and the capture rates per grid. Each team will be comprised of at least one well-trained field technician who will be responsible for all of the handling procedures. The other technician will assist in trap setting and checking and data recording, and will assist in handling only if the technician is experienced in handling small mammals and has received all necessary training. Best practices in trapping include having the same person set and check specific traps, to decrease the odds of missing any traps during the check. That said, logistics often dictate the use of distinct teams to perform these temporally disjunct tasks. Under these circumstances, traps shall be counted and re-counted each morning to prevent traps from being missed.

3.5 Timing of trapping

Each pathogen grid will be trapped for 3 consecutive nights within a sampling period, while the remaining grids (i.e., diversity grids) will be sampled for only one night within a sampling period. Sampling will occur year-round at a monthly (at core sites only) or approximately every other month frequency (at relocatable sites), if resources are available and winter weather conditions permit (see section 4 for further details). If possible, trapping should occur as close as possible to the new moon, as small mammal activity is thought to be restricted under high light conditions when predation risk is presumed higher (but see Prugh and Brashares 2010). Within a sampling period, timing of trap setting is generally managed so that the last trap is set as the sun is setting and the first trap is checked the following morning, as soon as it is light enough to process animals (i.e., within 30 minutes of civil twilight). Local conditions can necessitate deviations from this general plan; these deviations will be specified in the site-specific appendices for this document, if necessary. The animals to be studied are nocturnal, and this routine ensures that traps are not set longer than necessary – particularly during the hottest parts of the year. Where possible, between consecutive nights of trapping, traps will remain *in situ* but closed during the day to prevent diurnal animals entering and becoming heat-stressed. Furthermore, when temperatures will be extremely high even in the early morning (i.e., 27°C (80°F) by 10:00 am) and all traps are not shaded, one team will focus solely on checking traps and placing traps with captured individuals under the protection of shade and a heat shield, until they can be processed by the second team. This procedure reduces the amount of time animals spend in direct sunlight, which can result in lethal heat stress.

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

3.6 Bait

For all domains, except D04 and D20, Sherman traps are to be set and baited with a seed mixture (sunflower seeds -35%- and millet – 65%) that has been sterilized to prevent germination of these introduced species at NEON sites. Seeds are high quality resources utilized by most target small mammal species. In cold weather conditions, polyester or wool batting for nesting will be placed in the traps, except at sites dominated by rodents in the family Heteromyidae (e.g., Central Plains Experimental Range (CPER), Jornada Experimental Range (JORN)). These are burrowing rodents which are known to urinate on batting, thereby reducing its insulating properties, rather than building nests, and who will not consume peanut butter (see below). At sites where shrews (*Soricomorpha: Soricidae*) comprise more than 20% of the captured individuals on average (e.g., Harvard Forest), a teaspoon of freeze-dried mealworms should also be added to the trap. Additional, high-calorie bait, such as peanut butter can also be added in the event of extremely cold conditions at many sites, except where not permitted (see Appendix E), where medium- to large- mammal (e.g., raccoons, bears) disturbance of traps has occurred, or where fire ants occur (e.g., Jones Ecological Research Center (JERC), Ordway-Swisher Biological Station (OSBS)).

For D04 and D20, Sherman traps and Tomahawk traps will be baited with "bait balls" consisting of oatmeal, peanut butter, and vanilla extract. These balls should be encased in cheesecloth and cinched into the back of a Sherman or hung from a paperclip inside a Tomahawk (B. Patterson, pers. comm.). The cheesecloth is used to decrease the mess and to reduce attractability and access to ants. Although ants are of significant concern in both of these domains, previous small mammal sampling in both Puerto Rico and Hawaii successfully used peanut butter as bait (Engeman et al. 2005, Shiels et al. 2012).

3.7 Processing

All processing will take place in the field, to allow for quick release of captured individuals at the point of capture and to provide adequate ventilation for the technicians. Upon capture, individual small mammals will be processed according to their classification as target, opportunistic, or non-target species (see 2.4 and Site-Specific Information for detailed species lists). Processing includes:

- Marking with a unique tag (target and opportunistic species).
- Assessing age, sex, and reproductive condition, and taking standard measurements (i.e., hind foot length and weight).
- Identification to species where possible (all captures). Additional measurements (e.g., ear length, tail length, and/or total length) shall be taken when relevant to species identification (target and opportunistic species).
- Presence of ticks by life stage (target and opportunistic species).
- Blood collection for pathogen analyses (target species in appropriate condition).
- Fecal sample collection for physiological analyses (target and opportunistic species).

<i>Title:</i> TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		<i>Date:</i> 02/29/2016
<i>NEON Doc. #:</i> NEON.DOC.000481	<i>Author:</i> K. Thibault	<i>Revision:</i> H

- Ear tissue for genetic analyses (target and opportunistic species)
- Clipped whiskers and hair for potential isotopic analyses (individuals of the dominant genus at a site).

Some of these data may be omitted in cases of high capture rates posing time constraints. These are outlined in SOP C.4 and Appendix B.

3.7.1 Marking

Individuals are marked to allow for the study of population dynamics, reproductive condition, timing of colonization of new individuals, longevity and movement, and a variety of other aspects of life history that require permanent individual marking.

3.7.2 Animal Care

This protocol has been reviewed and approved by NEON’s Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC). Any deviations from this protocol that may impact the well-being of a capture are not permitted.

During the trapping period, it is important to do everything possible to ensure the well-being of all potential captures. This includes providing adequate bait and batting under cold conditions (outlined below) and keeping traps in the shade under hot conditions. In addition, animals should not be kept in the traps for excessive periods of time, not to exceed 16-18 hours. If capture rates are high and there is a risk of approaching this threshold, perform only the highest priority tasks during handling (see SOP C.4 for further details).

PIT tags are injected under the skin on the back of the animal, and do not impede movement. Ear tags are small, metal, and do not cause unnecessary pain when applied quickly and with sharp and correct application (using provided tool and placed in cartilage at base of external pinnae). In rare cases, if tagging is deemed undesirable considering the condition of an animal (e.g., highly stressed), an animal may be released without tagging.

Handling time per individual will be 15 minutes or less, using techniques to reduce injury, stress, and pain. While handling, the condition of all captured individuals must be monitored closely. Specifically, the rodent’s rate of respiration, spontaneous movements, responses to tactile stimulation, and ability to retain sternal recumbency will be monitored, in order to gauge both the state of anesthetization (when relevant) and general condition of the animal. A small vial of 10% sugar water will always be available to revitalize stressed, dehydrated, hypothermic or heat-stressed captures; this solution should be replaced regularly to inhibit the growth of mold. Stressed individuals will be placed in a secure container containing bait and, in the case of hypothermia, a disposable hand warmer and batting. If conditions are particularly cold (< 65° F/ 18° C) overnight and into the morning, a hand warmer can be started while driving to the site and placed on the defroster vents of the work vehicle so that it is warm by the time of arrival. These individuals will be monitored every 15 minutes and released only when the animal exhibits

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

normal behavior. If no signs of recovery are observed by the time processing a grid is complete, the animal will be euthanized with a lethal dose of isoflurane. Death will be confirmed via cervical dislocation. The specimen will then be tagged on the foot, bagged, and placed on ice as soon as possible, with ultimate disposition in a curated collection (see SOP C.9 for additional details).

4 SAMPLING SCHEDULE

4.1 Sampling Frequency and Timing

Small mammal sampling shall occur in bouts, with a bout comprised of three consecutive (or nearly) nights of trapping on pathogen grids and one night of trapping on the diversity grids. Sampling frequency, or the number of bouts per year, is determined by whether or not the trapping grid is located at a core or relocatable site (Table 1). Sampling shall occur year-round, where personnel resources and weather conditions permit, with a minimum of four bouts per year for all grids at relocatable sites and a minimum of 6 bouts per year for all grids at core sites (Table 1). Any expected deviations from this schedule are indicated in the site-specific appendices.

Table 1. Summary of sampling frequencies by site and grid type*

Site Type	Grid Type	Sampling Frequency	Number of nights per bout	Minimum bouts per year
Core	Pathogen	Monthly	3	6
Core	Diversity	Monthly	1	6
Relocatable	Pathogen	Approximately Every Other Month	3	4
Relocatable	Diversity	Approximately Every Other Month	1	4

* Sites in Alaska will likely not be able to adhere to these guidelines given the limited sampling window. It is expected that each site (core and relocatable) will accomplish a minimum of 3 sampling bouts over a course of 3 months.

4.2 Criteria for Determining Onset and Cessation of Sampling

Sampling bouts should occur as close as possible to the new moon, and the timing of sampling at each site should remain as consistent as possible with respect to the new moon over the course of NEON operations. If necessary, the sampling schedule can be modified significantly between the first and

<i>Title:</i> TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		<i>Date:</i> 02/29/2016
<i>NEON Doc. #:</i> NEON.DOC.000481	<i>Author:</i> K. Thibault	<i>Revision:</i> H

second years of operations, to account for lessons learned. Once a schedule is established, acceptable variation around this timing for the initiation of sampling from one sampling bout to the next (and year to year) is 1-5 days (relative to the new moon). Trapping at core and relocatable sites should occur within a 21-day window centered on the new moon (i.e., 10 days before the new moon – 10 days after). This schedule is based on an assumption of a logistical constraint of trapping 3-4 grids at one site at one time. An example of a sampling schedule for an average temperate site is shown in Figure 2. However, there is no scientific requirement to schedule the trapping in this way, if sufficient personnel are available to sample more grids simultaneously. These details are left to the discretion of the Field Operations Manager to be approved annually by Science Operations.

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

Small mammal sampling can be performed under a variety of weather conditions. Care must be taken, however, to prevent conditions such that the trapped individual cannot thermoregulate properly, either in hot or cold conditions. Such conditions will result in the death of the trapped individuals. **Each mortality must be reported to the Field Operations Manager within 24 hours** of processing, to help ensure that all state- and site-specific permit requirements are followed. Please be aware that there are state- and site-specific permitting requirements detailed on permits provided by NEON Permitting for reporting both live captures, as well as mortalities, of vertebrates captured, including either all species or, in some case, just the species with state status. It is imperative that the technician(s) leading the small mammal trapping is(are) familiar with the guidelines detailed in the permits for the sites and states in their jurisdiction.

If, for any reason, ≥ 5 individuals (regardless of species) on any given trapping grid during a single night die, either in the trap or in hand, **the trapping on that grid should be discontinued** until the next scheduled sampling bout, and a problem ticket should be issued detailing the locations, species, sex, and ages of the mortalities. If weather or any other circumstances cause one night of trapping within the sampling bout to be missed, consult section 4.4.

Given acclimation and regional variation in the conditions that threaten the survival of trapped rodents, guidelines for preventing mass mortality in cold and hot conditions will be provided in the site-specific appendices, as necessary. The following guidelines are generally applicable across sites, and can also be found as a Quick Reference in Appendix B.

Cold conditions:

- Bedding (i.e., polyester or wool batting) should be used when low temperatures are expected to be $< 18^{\circ}\text{C}$ (65°F), except at sites where heteromyids dominate.
- Extra bait should be added to traps on nights when temperatures are expected to be $< 7^{\circ}\text{C}$ (45°F)
- Trapping should not occur on nights when **both** very cold temperatures ($< 5.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ (42°F)) and (a) precipitation in the form of rain are expected ($>20\%$ chance at sites with bedding; $>5\%$ chance at sites that cannot use bedding) or (b) dew is expected (i.e., if humidity is $>75\%$ and the projected minimum temperature is below the dew point).
- Due to the added logistical burden, trapping should not occur when snow cover exceeds 15 cm (6 inches) at the time of trap setting. Snowfall is not inherently problematic for trapping; therefore, a few inches (< 6) of snow already fallen or predicted to fall during the trapping bout should not prevent trapping.

Hot conditions:

When ambient temperatures are expected to exceed 80 degrees Fahrenheit by 10 a.m.:

- Extra effort must be made to ensure that all traps containing captured individuals are processed or placed in the shade as soon as possible. Work can continue past 10 a.m. or

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

when temperatures exceed 80 degrees Fahrenheit, but care should be taken to ensure the well-being of the captures. Ice packs can be placed with the shaded traps in exceptionally hot conditions.

- If you are unable to arrive at a site due to unforeseen circumstances prior to 8 - 9 am, field technicians should open all traps to release animals and avoid heat-induced mortality. Work should start over that night by resetting the traps.

All conditions:

If there is any chance (i.e., >0%) that traps cannot be checked the following morning at dawn, traps shall not be set. For example, if trap locations are accessed via dirt roads that become impassable when wet, do not set traps if there is a possibility of rain overnight.

Windy conditions:

If winds are very strong (> 35 mph) and there is little vegetation to protect the traps, trapping is not recommended. A mechanism to secure traps could prove useful for moderately windy conditions. For example, bending wire to fit snugly over traps has proven effective at some sites (Denise Stetson, pers. comm.).

Predators:

If predators destroy (i.e., damage beyond repair) >15 traps on a single grid on any given night, traps should be removed from the grid and that sampling bout terminated prematurely for that grid. The Field Operations Manager shall be informed as soon as possible, and a problem ticket should be issued.

If predators disturb (i.e., not damaging but closing trap doors, moving traps, etc.) > 30 traps on a single grid on any given night (or the combination of destroyed and disturbed traps > 30), traps should be removed from the grid and that sampling bout terminated prematurely for that grid. The Field Operations Manager shall be informed as soon as possible, and a problem ticket issued.

Cattle:

If cattle disturbance is significant, issue a problem ticket. A mechanism to secure traps could prove useful (see Windy Conditions above).

Documentation of Issues:

1. Data from animals that die during the course of handling or trapping should be recorded on the datasheet, with a 'D' marked in the appropriate column (fate). The 'D' supersedes the Non-target (N) option for the fate field.
2. If traps are not set on a particular grid as scheduled or if no individuals are captured, this should be recorded in the NOTES field (Table 2), as a line on the datasheet for that given date, grid, and

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

bout combination. These notes can also be used on a trap by trap basis, if there is variation within the grid.

- If traps are damaged or disturbed overnight, note trap locations and code the nature of the disturbance on the datasheet in the NOTES field (Table 2), with any other known details described in the 'add'l notes' cell.

Table 2. Descriptions and prescriptions of codes used in Notes field of small mammal datasheet.

Definitions	Application Rules
1 – traps not set	Used at the level of the entire trapping grid, or, if some traps on a grid were set and others were not, can be used to indicate which ones were not set
2 – trap disturbed/door closed but empty	Used per trap coordinate, when necessary
3 – trap door open or closed with feces left behind	Used per trap coordinate, when necessary
4 – >1 capture per trap	Used per trap coordinate; in the rare event of multiple captures per trap; enter this note code for each individual
5 – single capture in trap	Used per trap coordinate, when necessary
6—no captures	Used ONLY at the per grid level; there is no need to write down every trap that has been set but is empty

4.3 Timing for Laboratory Processing and Analysis

Process all frozen samples immediately upon returning to the lab. Once samples are frozen, they must remain frozen; plan accordingly. Please note that all subsequent instruction in this SOP pertain to the blood samples only; instructions will be added for the remaining samples whenever institutions for archiving those samples have been identified. A subset of the ear tissue samples will be used in SOP G.

4.4 Sampling Timing Contingencies

If weather or any other circumstances cause a night of trapping within the sampling bout to be missed, trapping may be resumed and continued as normal within 5 days of the latest night of trapping. If this is not possible, sampling should be resumed as soon as possible, while maintaining the timing of trapping relative to the new moon for the sites.

Table 3. Contingent decisions

Delay	Action	Outcome for Data Products
Hours	If traps are set, the traps must be checked and any captured individuals processed or released without processing AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. Do whatever it takes (within safety limitations) to prevent mortality of study animals.	<p>Trapping-induced mortality violates the assumptions of the mark-recapture models that are used to estimate density.</p> <p>In addition, high mortality rates from trapping threaten the scientific and ethical integrity of the study.</p>
1-10 days	Add additional days of sampling as soon as possible to sample all points.	<p>Fewer sampling points could result in less precise estimation of richness, diversity, or density. Capture-recapture models require recapture data from >1 night of sampling per bout to estimate densities.</p> <p>If additional time is not available, fewer samples will be collected. Although densities cannot be calculated if recapture data are insufficient, any night of trapping produces valuable data regarding relative abundances of species, reproduction and persistence of local populations, and species presence/absence.</p>
11 or more days	Do not sample. Resume sampling as scheduled during the next month.	<p>1. Species richness or demography due to changes in seasonal phenology could be influenced by significant changes in temporal sampling window. 2. Not completing sampling on all plots impacts diversity metrics and target sample size.</p>

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

5 SAFETY

This document identifies procedure-specific safety hazards and associated safety requirements. It does not describe general safety practices or site-specific safety practices.

Personnel working at a NEON site must be compliant with safe field work practices as outlined in the Operations Field Safety and Security Plan (AD[02]) and EHS Safety Policy and Program Manual (AD[01]). Additional safety issues associated with this field procedure are outlined below. The Field Operations Manager and the Lead Field Technician have primary authority to stop work activities based on unsafe field conditions; however, all employees have the responsibility and right to stop their work in unsafe conditions.

5.1 Working with Small Mammals

Personnel working with small mammals should familiarize themselves with the Zoonotic Diseases section of AD[02]. The incidence of these diseases in humans is extremely rare, with the exception of Lyme disease in certain regions of the country, and is typically associated with working outside in vegetated areas. Although rodents and other small mammals and their ectoparasites (e.g., ticks and fleas) are critical to the lifecycle of many of these disease-causing organisms, there is no evidence that the handling of small mammals significantly increases risk of exposure to many of these diseases beyond other types of field work. One possible exception to this is Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome (HPS), which is believed to result from inhalation of contaminated, aerosolized urine and feces, as well as through bites. Most of the known cases of HPS have resulted from inhalation of aerosolized virus present in cabins and other remote buildings in which small mammals are nesting (Kelt et al. 2007, 2010).

There are a number of Hantavirus species in North America, and most of the cricetid rodents in North America appear to be competent reservoirs for these pathogens. Of these cricetids, *Peromyscus maniculatus* is the primary reservoir for the Sin Nombre virus, the hantavirus most often linked to HPS. This species is widespread throughout North America, but, according to Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) data, HPS cases are more numerous in western states. The highest incidence of HPS is found in California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Colorado. Consequently, NEON is using a tiered approach to personal protective equipment (PPE) that reflects HPS incidence reported by the CDC (AD[02]).

Leptospirosis is a zoonotic disease found worldwide, and is particularly common in tropical and subtropical climates of the United States and in Puerto Rico. It is commonly carried by rats, which may show no signs or symptoms of the disease and which may continue to spread the disease for months or years.

According to the CDC, humans can become infected through:

- Contact with urine (or other body fluids, except saliva) from infected animals.
- Contact with water, soil, or food contaminated with the urine of infected animals.

- The bacteria can enter the body through skin or mucous membranes (eyes, nose, or mouth), especially if the skin is broken from a cut or scratch.
- Person to person transmission is rare.

6 PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT

6.1 Clothing and PPE

According to the NEON Operations Field Safety and Security Plan (AD[02]), whenever directly handling small mammals or working with equipment/supplies that have been in contact with small mammals, personnel are required to wear, at a minimum:

- Eye protection
 - Safety glasses with ventilation to minimize fogging up in humid environments
 - Intended to discourage rubbing of the eyes with potentially contaminated hands and protect from the unlikely occurrence of extreme splashes during blood collection
 - At all NEON sites
- Gloves
 - Latex and/or nitrile – disposable - to provide a barrier against infectious excreta and body fluids during small mammal handling
 - NEON Safety strongly recommends that reusable cloth gloves with rubber-tipped fingers be worn for handling to provide additional protection from bites (latex/nitrile gloves must be worn over these to allow for effective decontamination).
 - Reusable cloth gloves with rubber-tipped fingers should be worn when checking traps
 - At all NEON sites
- Clothing
 - Long-sleeved shirt
 - Long pants
 - Close-toed shoes with socks
 - Optional: a disposable or reusable (cotton) laboratory coat or apron
 - At all NEON sites
- Respiratory protection
 - Disposable respirators with N95 (HEPA-equivalent) particulate filter
 - Required: all sites in CO, NM, AZ, CA
 - Recommended: all sites in KS, TX, UT, MT, NV, ID, OR, and WA
 - Optional at all other sites
 - Optional half-face respirator with P100 filters at all sites

Any items of clothing that have or may have been in contact with small mammal excreta or bodily fluids should be sterilized to ensure safety. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention,

<i>Title:</i> TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		<i>Date:</i> 02/29/2016
<i>NEON Doc. #:</i> NEON.DOC.000481	<i>Author:</i> K. Thibault	<i>Revision:</i> H

decontamination can be accomplished by exposing contaminated clothing to UV (i.e., sunlight) for 4-6 hours or laundering in a washing machine using hot water and any commercially available laundry detergent. Spot treatment of personal attire or protective equipment using a spray bottle filled with quat cleaner should be performed in the field during sampling. Contaminated clothing should not be washed with other personal or with family laundry. If decontamination cannot be performed immediately, potentially contaminated clothing should be stored in a closed bag.

Other personal protective equipment will be cleaned throughout each sampling day. Eye protection and shoes will be wiped down with disinfectant, quat cleaner or 70+% alcohol. Gloves will be cleaned and disinfected. Disposable gloves and respirators will be discarded if they become torn or damaged while sampling. At a minimum, gloves should be replaced after captures from each sampling grid have been processed. If used, half-face respirators will be fully cleaned in accordance with the NEON EHS Safety Policy and Program Manual (AD[03]).

Safety Data Sheets (SDS) shall be reviewed prior to use and readily available for chemicals used in this protocol (Isoflurane, Dry Ice, Ethanol, etc.).

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

6.2 Equipment

The following equipment is needed to implement the procedures in this document. Equipment lists are organized by task. They do not include standard field and laboratory supplies such as charging stations, first aid kits, drying ovens, ultra-low refrigerators, etc.

A significant amount of specialized equipment is required to conduct surveys of small mammals. Therefore all field personnel must be familiar and comfortable with using all the equipment before heading into the field.

Table 4. Equipment list – Flagging the grid, one bout

Item No.	R/S	Description	Purpose	Quantity	Special Handling
Durable Items					
MX100322	R	Laser Rangefinder, ½ foot accuracy	Set Traplines	1	N
MX100320	R	Compass with mirror and declination adjustment	Set and Follow Traplines	6	N
MX100318	R	Measuring tape, 100 m	Set Traplines	4	N
	R	Survey marking flag, wire, PVC or fiberglass stake	Set Traplines	100+	N
MX100703	R	GPS receiver, recreational accuracy	Navigate to Traplines	2	N
MX104361	S	Chaining pins or other suitable anchor	Anchor measuring tapes	10	N
Consumable Items					
	S	AA battery	Spare battery for GPS receiver	4	N

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

Item No.	R/S	Description	Purpose	Quantity	Special Handling
	S	CR123A battery	Spare battery for laser rangefinder		
	R	Permanent marker, chisel tip	Label flags	6	N

R/S=Required/Suggested

Table 5. Equipment list – Trapping, one bout

Item No.	R/S	Description	Purpose	Conditions Used	Quantity	Special Handling
Durable Items						
MX100320	S	Compass with mirror and declination adjustment	Follow traplines	All domains	6	N
MX100703	S	GPS receiver, recreational accuracy	Navigate to traplines	All domains	2	N
MX100324	S	2-way radio	Communication	All domains	6	N
MX106060	R	Sherman trap, small folding, 3"x3.5"x9"	Trap rodents (D01, D02, D03, D05, D06, D07, D08, D18, D19)	Domains D01-D08 (excluding D04), D18, D19	1200	N

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

Item No.	R/S	Description	Purpose	Conditions Used	Quantity	Special Handling
MX100702	R	Sherman trap, x-large folding, 3"x3.75"x12"	Trap rodents (D04, D09, D10, D11, D12, D13, D14, D15, D16, D17, D20)	Remaining domains (including D04 and D20)	1200	N
MX109264	R	Tomahawk trap, 16" x 5" x 5"	Trap rodents (D04 and D20 only)	Domains D04 and D20 only	300	N
MX109265	S	Tomahawk trap cover 16" x 5" x 5"	Trap rodents (D04 and D20 only)	Domains D04 and D20 only	300	N
MX101632	S	Headlamp	Hands-free lighting at dusk and dawn	All domains	6	N
MX105391	S	Storage bin, 26 gal rolling	Store seed	All domains	1	N
MX104507	S	Tree planting bag	Carry traps	All domains	8	N
MX104510	S	Lumbar bag	Carry bait	All domains	8	N
MX100504	S	Storage bin	Store extra supplies in truck	All domains	2	N
Consumable Items						
MX105097	R	Seed, black oil sunflower	Bait traps (not D04 or D20)	All domains except D20 and D04	20 lb	N
MX100683	R	Seed, whole millet	Bait traps (not D04 or D20)	All domains except D04 and D20	2 lb	N

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

Item No.	R/S	Description	Purpose	Conditions Used	Quantity	Special Handling
	R	Freeze-dried mealworms	Supplement bait for shrews	Sites where shrews are abundant	25 lb	N
	R	Peanut butter	Bait traps (D04 and D20 only)	D04 and D20		N
	R	Rolled oats	Bait traps (D04 and D20 only)	D04 and D20		N
	R	Unbleached cheesecloth	Bait traps (D04 and D20 only)	D04 and D20		N
	R	Paper clips, jumbo	Secure bait balls in mesh traps (D04 and D20 only)	D04 and D20	300	N
MX100673	R	Batting, polyester	Nesting material	All domains	500	N
MX104521	R	Gusseted plastic bag, 2 gal	Contain traps during collection for Sherman traps	All domains	1 lb	N
MX109412	R	Gusseted plastic bag, 5 gal	Contain traps during collection for Tomahawk traps (D04 and D20 only)	D04 and D20	1 lb	N
MX107194	R	Talstar EZ	Control fire ants (D02, D03, D04, D07, D08, D11)	Order for domains D02, D03, D04, D07, D08, D11	1	Y
	S	Biohazard warning sticker	Label traps	All domains	1200	N

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

Item No.	R/S	Description	Purpose	Conditions Used	Quantity	Special Handling
	S	Resealable plastic bag, minimum 1 gal	Carry batting, secure to lumbar bag with carabiner	All domains	6	N
	S	Permanent marker, chisel tip	Label traps	All domains	6	N
	S	Wet erase markers, fine tip	Label traps	All domains	6	N
	S	Field notebook	Record field notes	All domains	1	N
	S	Pencils - #3	Label traps	All domains	6	N
	S	AA battery	Spare battery for GPS receiver	All domains	4	N
	S	Battery, AAA, Rechargeable	Headlamp or GPS	All domains	12	N
	S	Bathtub crayons	Marking traps	All domains	6	N

R/S=Required/Suggested

Table 6. Equipment list – Checking traps and processing captures, one bout

Item No.	R/S	Description	Purpose	Conditions Used	Quantity	Special Handling
Durable Items						

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

Item No.	R/S	Description	Purpose	Conditions Used	Quantity	Special Handling
MX104715	R	Amber bottle, 30 ml with dropper	Administer isoflurane	All domains	2	N
MX100729	S	Tea infuser spoon	Administer isoflurane	All domains	2	N
MX108277	S	Tube, Centrifuge, Sterile, Conical, 50mL (30 mm diameter)	Administer isoflurane	All domains	2	N
MX104774	S	Tube, Centrifuge, Sterile, Conical, 15mL (17 mm diameter)	Administer isoflurane	All domains	2	N
MX110556	S	Tube, Centrifuge, Sterile, Conical, 175mL (60 mm diameter)	Administer isoflurane	D04 and D20	2	N
MX104506	R	Ear tag applicator, size monel #1	Affix ear tag	All domains	4	N
MX104821	R	PIT tag reader	Read PIT tag number (not D04 or D20)	All domains except D04 and D20	2	N
MX100326	R	Ruler, 12" plastic, mm gradation	Measure	All domains	2	N
MX100724	R	Ruler, 6", flexible clear plastic	Measure	All domains	2	N
MX104442	R	Spring scale, tareable, capacity 30 g max	Weigh individuals	All domains	2	N
MX100704	R	Spring scale, tareable, capacity 100 g maximum	Weigh individuals	All domains except D04 and D20	2	N
MX100705	R	Spring scale, tareable, capacity 1000 g maximum	Weigh individuals	All domains	2	N

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

Item No.	R/S	Description	Purpose	Conditions Used	Quantity	Special Handling
MX106661	S	Storage box, 81 position with lid	Organize cryovials during blood collection	All domains	4	N
MX104724 MX106667	R	Cryovial freezer storage box with dividers	Organize samples	All domains	10	N
MX106990 MX100730	R	Ear tissue punch	Collect ear tissue	All domains	2	N
	R	Cooler, 16qt	Chill perishable samples in field	All domains	2	N
MX100696	R	Digital camera, 12 megapixel	Capture images of rodents for species identification	All domains	2	N
MX101866	R	Camera bag	Protect digital camera	All domains	2	N
	S	Ventilated tupperware or cardboard container	Care for hypothermic animals	All domains	5	N
MX100574	S	Bottle, 250 mL wide-mouth HDPE	Store sugar/water solution for animal care	All domains	2	N
	S	Shelter/tent	Shade collected traps, provide shelter while processing	All domains	2	N
	S	Backpack	Transport field equipment	All domains	2	N
	S	Organizer boxes with lid	Organize equipment	All domains	4	N
Need mx#	S	Mesh wash bag	Restrain larger species	All domains	20	N

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

Item No.	R/S	Description	Purpose	Conditions Used	Quantity	Special Handling
MX104448	S	Restraint bag	Restrain larger species	All domains	20	N
MX100723	S	Multi-tool	Marking	All domains	2	N
MX104462	S	Diagonal plier, 4 in	Remove ear tags	All domains	2	N
	S	Short (< 6 inches) piece of rope (550 paracord works well) for 1000 g scale	Attaching to scale, in place of alligator clip, to weigh larger animals in plastic bags	All domains	2	N
	S	Iris scissors	Collect ear tissue	All domains	2	N
MX100661	S	Forceps, crushing dissecting	Collect sample	All domains	4	N
MX100659 MX100660	S	Forceps, dissecting microforceps	Collect sample, check for ticks	All domains	4	N
MX100717	S	Cuticle clippers	Remove ear tags	All domains	2	N
MX106656	S	Magnifier hand-lens, 10X	Aid in species identification (not D04 or D20)	All domains except D04 and D20	2	N
MX103931	S	Plastic tray	Alternative or additional mammal processing surface	All domains	2	N
MX106652	S	Thermohygrometer	Monitor weather conditions	All domains	2	N
Consumable Items						

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

Item No.	R/S	Description	Purpose	Conditions Used	Quantity	Special Handling
MX103942	R	All weather copy paper	Print datasheets	All domains	25 sheets	N
MX109413	S	Clear plastic disposable restraint cones for large rats ($\leq 450g$)	Restrain <i>Rattus norvegicus</i> (D04 and D20 only)	D04 and D20	100	N
MX109414	S	Clear plastic disposable restraint cones for rats ($\leq 225g$)	Restrain <i>Rattus rattus</i> and <i>R. exulans</i> (D04 and D20 only)	D04 and D20	300	N
MX100591	R	Cotton ball	Administer isoflurane	All domains	150	N
MX100672	R	Isoflurane	Anesthesia/euthanasia	All domains	25 mL	Y
MX100678	R	Hand warmer	Care for hypothermic animals	All domains	2	N
	R	Sugar	Care for hypothermic animals	All domains	2	N
	R	Freeze-dried mealworms	Care for stressed animals	Sites where shrews are abundant	2 lb	N
MX100688	R	Styptic Powder	Slow/stop bleeding (in case of open wound)	All domains	1 pack, 42 g	N
MX100676	R	Cotton swab	Apply styptic powder	All domains	50	N
MX100727	R	Ear tag, numbered	Tag captured individuals	All domains	200	N
MX104419	R	PIT tag and implanter	Tag captured individuals (not D04 or D20)	All domains except D04 and D20	50	N

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

Item No.	R/S	Description	Purpose	Conditions Used	Quantity	Special Handling
MX109424	S	Veterinary tissue adhesive	Gluing tissue at PIT tag implant (not D04 or D20) location	All domains except D04 and D20	3 mL	?
	S	Permanent marker (>1/2 inch), red, blue, or green preferred	Mark-captured shrews (not D04 or D20)	All domains except D04 and D20	4	N
MX108572 MX108573	R	Lancet, 4mm and 5mm	Collect blood	All domains	1000	N
MX108574	R	Lancet, 5.5mm and 6mm	Collect blood	All domains	300	N
MX109415 MX109416	R	Lancet, 7mm and 8mm	Collect blood (D04 and D20 only)	D04 and D20	1000	N
MX109422	S	Sterile artificial tears ointment	Aid in blood collection	All domains	7 grams	N
MX100714	R	Alcohol wipe	Collect ear punches	All domains	1000	N
MX108576	R	Gauze pad	Apply pressure to bleeding	All domains	1000	N
MX103485	R	Microcentrifuge tube, 1.5 mL with external threads	Contain blood, fecal samples, ear punches	All domains	1000	N
MX107195	R	Artifact identification tag	Label vouchers	All domains	10	N
MX105073	R	Thread	Attach tags to voucher specimens	All domains	2 rolls	N
MX104801	R	Coin envelope, small	Contain whisker and hair samples	All domains	150	N

Item No.	R/S	Description	Purpose	Conditions Used	Quantity	Special Handling
MX100212	R	Dry ice, pelletized	Freeze blood samples	All domains	50 lbs	N
MX104844	S	Resealable plastic bag, 1 gal, 2 mil	Restrain captured individuals	All domains	200	N
MX100592	S	Resealable plastic bag, 1 gal, 4 mil	Restrain captured individuals (not D04 or D20)	All domains except D04 and D20	100	N
MX109419	S	Resealable plastic bag, 12 x 15", 4 mil	Restrain Rattus spp. (D04 and D20 only)	D04 and D20	500	N
MX104766	S	Heat shrink tubing	Cover clamp teeth on spring scales	All domains	1 package	N
MX104432	S	Cryogenic label	Label sample	All domains	1000	N
MX100593	S	Resealable plastic bag, 1 qt, 4 mil	Organize collected samples (coin envelopes, filled vials, and voucher specimens)	All domains	20	N
	S	Battery for thermo-hygrometer	Spare battery for thermo-hygrometer	All domains	2	N
	S	Digital camera battery	Spare battery	All domains	2	N
MX109418	S	Plastic sheeting, 3 x 50ft, 4 mil, clear	Provide mammal processing surface	All domains	10	N
	R	Permanent marker, ultra-fine tip	Label sample	All domains	2	N

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

Item No.	R/S	Description	Purpose	Conditions Used	Quantity	Special Handling
MX104422	R	Permanent marker, archival ethanol-safe	Label sample	All domains	2	N
MX110071	R	Preserved mice	Cervical dislocation training	All domains	1 per handler	N
Resources						
	R	Field guide, regional dichotomous key	Identify unknown species	All domains	2	N
	R	Field guide, mammals	Identify unknown species (not D04 or D20)	All domains except D04 and D20	2	N
RD[05]	R	Small mammal field datasheets	Record data	All domains	10	N

R/S=Required/Suggested

Table 7. Equipment list – Cleaning and sterilization, one bout.

Item No.	R/S	Description	Purpose	Conditions Used	Quantity*	Special Handling
Durable Items						
MX103202	R	Butane lighter	Sterilize tools	All domains	2	N
MX104772	R	Spray bottle	Disinfect tools and work area	All domains	2	N

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

Item No.	R/S	Description	Purpose	Conditions Used	Quantity*	Special Handling
MX103240	R	Portable Sharps container	Contain Sharps waste	All domains	2	N
MX104741	S	Narrow mouth jug, 1 gal	Transport quaternary ammonia	All domains	2	N
MX104449	S	3 cup container	Contain quaternary ammonia for disinfecting tools	All domains	2	N
	S	Mason jar	Transport used quaternary ammonia	All domains	2	N
Consumable Items						
	R	Alcohol wipe	Disinfect tools	All domains	50	N
MX100586	R	Quaternary Ammonia 5% solution	Disinfect tools, gloves and work surfaces	All domains	10 L	N
	R	Trash bag, large	Contain and transport waste	All domains	20	N
	R	Resealable plastic bag	Contain Sharps container	All domains	2	N
	R	Paper towels	Dry tools	All domains	2 rolls	N

R/S=Required/Suggested

* Quantities are generous estimates per bout per site

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

Table 8. Equipment list – Cleaning traps, per bout

Item No.	R/S	Description	Purpose	Quantity	Special Handling
Durable Items					
MX104772	S	Spray bottle	Wash traps	1 pack, 6	Y
	S	Scrub brush, long and short handle	Scrub traps	6	Y
MX104429	S	Bottle brush, 19"	Scrub traps	1	Y
	S	Chemical-resistant glove	Protect hands	1	Y
MX100379	S	Graduated cylinder, 25 ml, plastic	Measuring quaternary ammonium for dilution	2	Y
MX100526	S	Plastic bucket, 5 gal	Wash traps	6	Y
MX100639	S	Carboy, 20 L	Wash traps	1	Y
Consumable Items					
MX100586	R	Quaternary disinfectant	Disinfect traps	1 bottle, 1 gal	Y

R/S=Required/Suggested

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

Table 9. Equipment list – Preparing blood samples

Item No.	R/S	Description	Purpose	Quantity	Special Handling
Durable Items					
MX104724 MX106667	R	Cryovial freezer storage box with dividers	Organize samples	5	N
MX106668	R	Cryogenic gloves	Protect hands while handling dry ice	1 pair	N
Consumable Items					
MX103942	R	All weather copy paper	Print datasheets	5 sheets	N
Resources					
RD[05]	R	Small mammal datasheet (shipping manifest)	Datasheets	5 sheets	N

R/S=Required/Suggested

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

Table 10. Equipment list – Shipping blood samples

Item No.	R/S	Description	Purpose	Quantity*	Special Handling
Durable Items					
MX106668	R	Cryogenic gloves	Protect hands while handling dry ice	1 pair	N
Consumable Items					
	R	Corrugated fiberboard or insulated shipper, UN packing group III	Package samples for shipment	3	N
	R	Watertight inner shipping container, certified for UN3373	Package samples for shipment		N
	S	Dry ice shipping label	Label shipments containing dry ice	3	N
	S	Biological Substance Category B shipping label	Label shipments containing diagnostic specimens	3	N
MX100212	R	Dry ice, pelletized	Keep samples frozen during shipment	5 lbs	Y
	R	Packaging tape	Package samples for shipment		
		Absorbent material (i.e. cellulose wadding, cotton balls, super-absorbent packets or paper towels)	Package samples for shipment		
Resources					

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

Item No.	R/S	Description	Purpose	Quantity*	Special Handling
	R	Shipping manifest	Inventory of specimens being shipped	1	N

R/S=Required/Suggested

* Quantities are generous estimates per batch

Table 11. Equipment list – Genetic analysis

Item No.	R/S	Description	Purpose	Quantity	Special Handling
Durable Items					
MX100660 MX100659	R	Forceps, jewelers	Remove tissue	3	N
MX103202	R	Butane lighter	Sterilize ear tissue punch	1	N
MX103487	R	Chill block and microplate cooler	Prepare well plates	1	N
Lab supplied	R	96-well microwell plates	Store tissue to be barcoded	3	N
Lab supplied	R	96-well microwell caps	Cover microwell plates	285	N
MX104772	S	Spray bottle for ethanol	Disinfect bench space and gloves	1	N

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

Item No.	R/S	Description	Purpose	Quantity	Special Handling
MX106668	R	Cryogenic gloves	Protect hands while handling dry ice	1 pair	N
Consumable Items					
MX100213	R	Ethanol, 190 proof (95%)	Disinfect bench space and gloves	1 L	Y
	S	Corrugated fiberboard or insulated shipper, UN packing group III	Package samples for shipment	1	N
	R	Watertight inner shipping container, certified for UN3373	Package samples for shipment	Variable	N
	S	Biological Substance Category B shipping label	Label shipments containing diagnostic specimens	Variable	N
	R	Packaging tape	Package samples for shipment	1 roll	N
	R	Nitrile gloves, powderless	Prevent contamination of samples	Variable	N
	R	Address labels	Address shipments	1	N
MX100212	R	Dry ice, pelletized	Preserve samples during shipment	2 lbs	Y

R/S=Required/Suggested

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

6.3 Training Requirements

All technicians must complete required safety training and protocol-specific training for safety and implementation of this protocol as required in the Field Operations Job Instruction Training Plan (AD[04]) and the NEON Animal Care and Use Program: Training Plan for Personnel Working with Live Vertebrate Animals (AD[09]).

The training plan for small mammal abundance and diversity will include the following components:

- A classroom session will be conducted prior to the field sampling to provide an overview of the procedure and the goals of the sampling.
- Within each domain, the lead mammal technician will provide a review of the sampling equipment and the small mammal species of each site within that domain to seasonal staff.
- Personnel performing cervical dislocation must be properly trained and qualified in vertebrate cervical dislocation.
- Domains in the first year of sampling (i.e., while in construction) will receive laboratory-based training in handling and bleeding techniques prior to the onset of sampling.
- Prior to the start of operational field sampling, technicians new to small mammal trapping will gain experience with these techniques in the field with wild-captured mammals through a trapping exercise on one or two training grids (depending on availability). NEON HQ or domain staff or contractor will conduct this hands-on training in the field. All methods will be the same as proposed for operational sampling, except for the potential for additional voucher specimen collection (see SOP C.9), but will occur off of the long-term trapping grids and does not need to be organized with respect to the new moon. Each grid will be sampled for training purposes for a maximum of four nights per month, yielding approximately 20 – 100 individuals (reflecting capture rates between 5 and 25%) per grid for training. The species and associated relative abundances are expected to be the same as provided in the species lists for the site. These training grids will be permitted throughout the duration of the study, to provide opportunities for training whenever a new technician joins the study. It is expected that the training grids will be sampled up to a maximum of three to four times per year.
- NEON HQ or domain staff or contractor will perform hot checks of species ID on the NEON technicians involved in the data collection, if funding is made available.

All of the technicians will have access to the following materials:

- Field guide to Mammals of North America
- Electronic field guide to mammals of each particular domain
- Dichotomous keys for small mammal species at each site (see RD[08] through RD[25]).
- Equipment lists
- Guidelines of the American Society of Mammalogists for the Use of Wild Mammals in Research (Sikes et al. 2011)

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

6.4 Specialized Skills

6.4.1 Trapping

Technicians responsible for setting and checking traps must be willing and able to carry traps in bundles up to 40 pounds and wear the mandatory personal protective equipment (PPE) described in the NEON Operations Field Safety and Security Plan (AD[02]). Technicians who are responsible for checking traps but not handling captured animals must also be willing and able to (1) record data in neat, legible handwriting, and (2) assist the mammal handler in any way (e.g., preparing tags for marking, handling or labeling blood samples after collection).

6.4.2 Handling

The technicians employed to handle and process the small mammals must have prior experience handling wild small mammals or receive sufficient training prior to sampling, and must be able to correctly identify and safely process all small mammals potentially found within the domain. An identification key based on external features and summary description of species expected in the study area will be available for technicians for reference. All personnel shall thoroughly review the Guidelines of the American Society of Mammalogists for the Use of Wild Mammals in Research (Sikes et al. 2011) prior to field sampling.

6.5 Estimated Time

The time required to implement a protocol will vary depending on a number of factors, such as skill level, system diversity, environmental conditions, and distance between sample plots. The timeframe provided below is an estimate based on completion of a task by a skilled two-person team (i.e., not the time it takes at the beginning of the field season). Use this estimate as framework for assessing progress. If a task is taking significantly longer than the estimated time, a problem ticket should be submitted.

An experienced two-person team will require approximately 30 - 60 minutes to set and bait one trapping grid (100 traps), depending on the difficulty of the terrain and the visibility of trap markers, if allowed at a given site. Checking the grid for disturbance and captures and transporting these traps to the processing station will require approximately 45 – 90 minutes per trapping grid per experienced two-person team. Processing time per trapping grid will vary with the number of captures on a grid. Each capture must be processed in less than 15 minutes; however, most captures should be able to be processed in less than 5 minutes. The final step in the process is to return captures to the point of capture, which should require approximately 45 – 90 minutes per trapping grid per experienced two-person team.

7 STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

SOP A Flagging the Grid

Small mammal traps are arrayed in a 10 x 10 grid, with 10 meter spacing (Figure 3). Plot establishment for small mammal trapping grids as described in RD[06] must be completed prior to or concurrently with this procedure. During plot establishment, a primary marker is placed at the E5 trapping station and secondary markers at the corners, if permitted. Placing pin flags marked with the corresponding trap coordinate at each trapping location immediately prior to each sampling season or bout (depending on permitting guidelines for each site) is critical to ensure timely and accurate trap setting and checking. If permitted, permanent markers suited to domain-specific conditions can be used in place of pin flags.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	A1	B1	C1	D1	E1	F1	G1	H1	I1	J1
2	A2	B2	C2	D2	E2	F2	G2	H2	I2	J2
3	A3	B3	C3	D3	E3	F3	G3	H3	I3	J3
4	A4	B4	C4	D4	E4	F4	G4	H4	I4	J4
5	A5	B5	C5	D5	E5	F5	G5	H5	I5	J5
6	A6	B6	C6	D6	E6	F6	G6	H6	I6	J6
7	A7	B7	C7	D7	E7	F7	G7	H7	I7	J7
8	A8	B8	C8	D8	E8	F8	G8	H8	I8	J8
9	A9	B9	C9	D9	E9	F9	G9	H9	I9	J9
10	A10	B10	C10	D10	E10	F10	G10	H10	I10	J10

Figure 3. The grid coordinate system, consisting of 100 trap stations 10 meters apart. Trapping grids are permanently marked at the E5 trap station during plot establishment, at sites that allow permanent markers. Grids may also be marked with secondary markers at the corners, if also permitted.

A.1 Procedure

- Using a recreational GPS, navigate to either the permanent plot marker at E5, or, if available, to a secondary marker at one of the corners.
 - Remember** that foot traffic should be restricted to paths along the North – South lettered traplines and along traplines 1 and 10, as much as possible.
- Stretch a 100 meter tape along the trapline from a previously marked point, heading due south or due north from the marked point. Use chaining pins or similar stake at each end to hold the tape in place.
 - Use one of the high accuracy marked points (A1, J1, A10, J10 or preferably E5; see Figure 3) from plot establishment to begin flagging.

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

- The tape-based grid and the corners established during plot establishment will only agree in a perfectly flat environment. Unlike in other protocols, the tape-based measurements should take priority over the established points, although variation between these will most often be within several meters.
 - The TruPulse 360R Laser Range Finder can be used as an alternative to the measuring tape in dense habitats where stretching tape is onerous.
 - See RD[06] for details on using the TruPulse rangefinder.
 - Using the TruPulse to mete out the 10m spacing between traps in dense or steep environments requires measuring both azimuth and distance with the rangefinder to maintain the straight line measurement (RD[06]).
3. **Place a pin flag** every ten (10) meters along the trapline. Traps will be set within 1 m of these pin flags during each sampling bout.
- 
- For easier navigation in low light conditions, alternate flag colors along trapline rows (e.g., use orange flags in Rows A, C, E, G, I and blue flags for the remaining rows).
4. **Write the trap coordinate** (e.g., A2) with a permanent marker on each pin flag.

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

SOP B Preparing for Sampling

B.1 Technician Readiness

Field technicians should be prepared to identify all small mammal species in the area, but should also carry the appropriate dichotomous keys, lists of state and federally listed species, and the specified field guide in the event of the capture of a rare species. Technicians also need to be very familiar with the grid coordinate system, so that capture locations are accurately documented.

B.2 Field Equipment and Materials

A significant amount of specialized equipment is required to conduct surveys of small mammals. Therefore all field personnel must be familiar and comfortable with using all the equipment before heading into the field. See Section 7.2 (Equipment) for a list of equipment necessary to complete this SOP.

B.3 Equipment and Supplies Readiness

A checklist version of this list can be found in Appendix B.

- Ensure **traps** and sampling equipment are functioning and sanitized.
- Ensure safety gear (**PPE**) is available in sufficient quantities, clean, and functioning.
- Prepare pre-printed **labels** and materials for handwriting on the sample containers in the field.
- Print the NEON template (sMammalVoucherTagTemplate) provided on the NEON intranet (on the FOPs – TOS landing page) onto specimen tags in the event of voucher specimens.
- Prepare a small vial of **10% sugar** in water to revitalize stressed, hypothermic or heat-stressed captures. Change solution often to prevent mold growth.



A clean eye drop bottle works well to administer the sugar solution.

- Ensure that all necessary field **datasheets** (RD[05]), **permits, identification keys**, and equipment (use Domain Lab checklist) are packed.



Dichotomous keys are the fastest and most reliable means for in-the-field identification. Knowing how to use one is critical for ecological field work.

Copies of permits and dichotomous keys should be stored in a field datum and never removed.

- Sterilize (bake in a thin layer for 45 - 60 minutes at 300°F) and mix a sufficient amount of millet (65% of seed mix) and sunflower seeds (35%). In D04 and D20, prepare bait balls - small (1/2 - 1 inch) balls of oatmeal, peanut butter, and vanilla extract encased in cheesecloth.

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

- Use just enough peanut butter to hold the oats together.
- Place the bait ball in the center of a roughly 6"x 6" square of cheesecloth. To seal the bait ball, draw the corners up around the bait and twist to make a tight tail around the bait clump.
- Bait balls can be prepared in large quantities prior to sampling, and stored in the freezer until needed (S. Hauser, pers. comm.).



- When extremely cold temperatures are anticipated, and if appropriate for the site, prepare peanut butter between 2 unbleached paper towels and cut into 1-inch squares.
- Prepare and maintain a **list of individuals already bled** (including those in which an unsuccessful bleed attempt was made) within the current sampling bout to ensure that no individuals are bled twice within a bout. Also note any individuals with missing data that can be collected if recaptured in this bout.
- Prepare **quat**: if necessary, mix a batch of quat stock solution in the lab (follow manufacturer guidelines for dilution). Fill up the spray bottle(s) and field stock bottles.
- Prepare **isoflurane** in a fume hood or well ventilated outdoor location. Fill up the glass bottle with rubber dropper bulb and glass bottle with screw top with isoflurane.



1 – 3 ounces should suffice for both blood sample collection, if needed, and/or in the event that an animal needs to be euthanized due to a serious trapping-related injury.

Always wear gloves whenever handling isoflurane.

Please note that pregnant women may want to use a respirator when handling isoflurane.

- Pack **bleeding supplies**: bring enough supplies for processing at least twice as many individuals as you expect.
- Obtain **dry ice**: this should be done as close to departure for the field as possible and stored in a dry ice cooler (e.g., Yeti or Thermosafe) prior to use.

SOP C Field Sampling

C.1 Setting traps

Trapping grids consist of 100 Sherman traps. However, in the event that conditions prevent setting of all traps on a given night, a minimum of 75 traps should be set to constitute a night of trapping. In D04 and D20, trapping grids will also include 50 Tomahawk wire mesh traps (see http://www.livetrapp.com/images/instructions/2013_Instructions.pdf for instructions on setting these traps).

TIMING

- Traps are set in the evening, not more than 2.5 to 3 hours before sunset.



Setting traps too early will increase the possibility of catching opportunistic, diurnal species such as chipmunks and ground squirrels; these captures could be subjected to heat stress if not shaded.

- Time sampling so that the last trap is set as the sun is setting.

TIPS & TRICKS



- Each person should carry enough traps at one time for at least two traplines (i.e., 20 traps plus a few extra), for efficiency.
- Always walk the traplines along the N-S axis, except when moving to the next trapline. This will constrain vegetation disturbance to narrow trails within the grids over time. Consistency is the key; E-W travel can be used if strongly preferable for a given plot.
- Whenever possible, place traps near shrubs, downed logs, burrows, or other microsites that offer shelter or potential runways. When placing traps next to runways (e.g., rocks, downed logs), set trap parallel to the runway. Be aware of drainage issues that may cause flooding of the localized area around the trap overnight.
- Use additional flagging if trap is hidden from view.
- Make sure trap is on level ground (using your foot to level an area, if necessary), and the door remains open after placement. If necessary, adjust trap sensitivity by gently pulling or pushing catch.
- Count and double count your traps, when setting or checking traps – always know how many traps you brought out to the plot and how many you removed.

PROCEDURE

1. Upon arrival at a grid location, place at least 2" of batting in trap, if needed.



When overnight lows will be $<18^{\circ}\text{C}$ (65°F), place approximately 5 cm (2 in) of batting into trap (except at sites dominated by heteromyids - see site-specific appendices).

2. Place trap within a 1 meter radius around marked point.
 - a. In D04 and D20, place wire trap within a 2 meter radius around the marked point.
 - b. At sites with red imported fire ants (*Solenopsis* spp.), application of granulated insecticide (e.g., Talstar brand) is required, if permitted. Place immediately around the trap on flat ground or both under and around the trap when in a grassy area. Reapply after heavy rains.
3. Toss bait into trap.
 - a. Use about 1 TBSP of the seed mix (all sites) and 1TSP of freeze-dried mealworms (at select sites where shrews comprise more than 20% of the captured individuals; see site-specific appendices).

In D04 and D20, use a bait ball placed toward the back of the trap instead. These balls should be encased in cheesecloth and cinched into the back of a Sherman or hung from a paperclip inside a Tomahawk (B. Patterson, pers. comm.). Insert the bait ball tail into the top of the back door on a Sherman trap to hang the bait ball inside the trap. Use a paper clip to hang the bait ball toward the rear of a wire trap.
 - b. Use more bait if nighttime temperatures will be $<7^{\circ}\text{C}/45^{\circ}\text{F}$.
 - c. Toss so as to distribute seed from front to back of trap.
4. Peanut butter can also be added in the event of extremely cold conditions at many sites, except where not permitted (see 8Appendix E), where medium- to large- mammal (e.g., raccoons, bears) disturbance of traps has occurred, or where fire ants occur (e.g., Jones Ecological Research Center (JERC), Ordway-Swisher Biological Station (OSBS)).



- To minimize the mess associated with the opportunistic use of peanut butter, place peanut butter between 2 unbleached paper towels and cut into 1-inch squares (R. Rowe, pers. comm.)

C.2 Checking traps the following morning

TIMING

- Begin checking traps the following morning at dawn, within 30 minutes after civil twilight (where applicable).



In very hot climates or if ants are causing significant disturbance to a trapping grid, trap checking can begin up to an hour before dawn.

- Check all traps in grid before processing captures.

Counting the traps along a trapline is the best way to ensure that all traps are checked.

At the end of the sampling bout, know precisely how many traps are being retrieved from the grid, as well as any extras that may have been brought to the processing area. A final count will then indicate whether all traps have been removed from the grid.



Any trap that is accidentally left open during the day or at the end of a sampling bout will likely result in the capture and subsequent death of an animal.

TIPS AND TRICKS

- Keep in mind that the liberal use of quat on tools and gloves, the one-time use of processing bags, and the bagging of traps prior to processing are critical to minimizing transmission of pathogens between small mammals, as well as to technicians.
- Keep in mind that very small individuals can crawl under the treadle at the back of the trap and therefore are hidden from view. Be careful handling any trap with a closed door until this possibility has been ruled out. Gentle shaking and tapping of trap should encourage the individual to surface.
- Marking traps:
 - Be sure to cross out any previous markings, if present.
 - If conditions are very dry, use a wet-erase marker directly on the trap.
 - Assigning different colors of marker to the technicians facilitates resolution of any legibility or other issues that may arise in trap marking.
 - Wet erase can be easily wiped off with alcohol wipes or during the trap cleaning process.
 - If conditions are damp, use a dry erase marker directly on the trap or a permanent marker on the plastic bag into which the trap is placed.
 - If conditions are very wet, a #3 pencil or bath crayons can be used directly on the trap.

PROCEDURE

1. Put on PPE as specified in NEON Operations Field Safety and Security Plan.
2. If trap door is closed, QUICKLY peek inside to verify there is a capture.
 - Be quick or the animal may escape.
 - Hold the trap upside down at eye level, and open the door just enough to check if feet are visible.
3. There are a variety of possible scenarios involving a closed trap (Table 12).

Table 12. Possible scenarios encountered while checking traps in the morning

Trap contents	Marking the trap	Fate of the capture	Fate of the trap
Live capture of a target or opportunistic species or dead specimen of any species	Grid coordinate	Processing station	Processing station
Live capture of a shrew	Grid coordinate, species ID, sex, fate	Mark the belly with a colored permanent marker, if not previously marked, and release*	Processing station
Live capture of a non-target species, e.g., a bird, weasel, or reptile	Grid coordinate, species (species ID, if known)	Immediate release (fate = 'N' on PDA or datasheet)	Processing station
No capture, but feces present	Grid coordinate	NA	Processing station
No capture and no feces	NA, but grid coordinate should be recorded on datasheet with appropriate code in the Notes column	NA	Remain at trap station

*To minimize handling of *Blarina spp.*, particularly by inexperienced personnel, transfer individuals to a plastic bag and then reach into the bag with the permanent marker (rather than a hand) to mark the back or belly.



4. For all traps to be removed from grid, place trap in plastic bag and place in tree-planting bag.
 - Trap can be re-used if there is no evidence (i.e., no feces or other sign) that an animal visited. Consult with permit regulations regarding whether 'clean' traps need to be washed between sites; this is not a science requirement.
 - If feces are present in an open trap, mark and bag trap for removal to the processing station.
5. Continue checking and bagging traps in the grid.
6. Bring bagged traps to processing station once tree-planting bag is full or all traps are checked.
7. Close empty traps for the day IF another day of sampling is scheduled.

8. Remove all traps if it is the last day of sampling in a bout.
 - a. Avoid dumping seeds onto the ground, within reason. Uneaten seeds can be collected into a plastic bag for disposal or re-use, per the discretion of the technician.

C.3 Setting up processing station

- Divide tasks between two person team:
 - Handler: Handles captures, makes measurements, and collects blood and tissue samples.
 - Recorder: Prepares equipment and consumables, processes samples, and records data.

PREPARATION FOR PROCESSING

1. Select location for processing station that is:
 - a. Immediately adjacent to, but not within, the trapping grid
 - b. Upwind of staging area for animal processing, where possible
 - c. Shaded, for keeping sun off of the traps in hot weather
2. Unpack and set up processing station for data collection, animal marking/tagging, anesthetization, tissue and blood sampling, and sterilization.
3. If working directly on the ground, line the area with trash bags, plastic sheeting, or a plastic tray to allow for spraying with quat and wiping clean in between individuals.
4. Prepare a small tray filled with quat to sterilize instruments between individuals.
5. Put on the additional PPE specified in the NEON Operations Field Safety and Security Plan (AD[02]) for handling animals. Sample animals for population and pathogen data, as directed below.
6. Once processed, return captures to their respective traps and release at the sites of capture while wearing the PPE required for handling animals.
7. Replace dirty traps with clean traps, either prior to or during the trap setting effort in the evening. Bring all used traps back to the lab for cleaning.
8. Reset and re-bait all traps the following dusk. Clean traps that have been baited on previous trap nights will require a smaller amount of bait, particularly on the trap door. Please note that too much bait can cause the trap to malfunction.

C.4 Processing captured animals

The small mammal field datasheet is provided separately (RD[05]), but a key to the datasheet can be found in Appendix B.

TRANSFERRING CAPTURE FROM TRAP

1. Record grid ID and point ID on Datasheet and code the “Notes”, if appropriate (see Table 2).

2. Transfer capture to resealable plastic bag by slipping bag over end of trap that opens and then turning trap over.
 - Use standard thickness gallon resealable plastic bag for species < 100 g
 - Use 4 mil gallon resealable plastic bag for species > 100 g
 - For particularly large or aggressive individuals:
 - Cloth or mesh wash bags can be used instead of a resealable plastic bag, if desired. Keep in mind that these bags must be decontaminated, via laundering or UV, before re-use on another individual.
 - The animal should spend no more than 3-5 minutes in the bag.

3. Immediately observe the animal for signs of stress, and continue to do so throughout the handling period. Each animal should be handled for no more than 15 minutes. However, average time to collect all data should be no more than 5 minutes.
 - If the animal appears dead, check for rigor and for respiration within the bag. If the animal is clearly dead, collect the animal as a voucher specimen (see Section C.9).
 - If there is no rigor and the animal may be overheated or dehydrated, wet the belly and administer sugar water via dropper.
 - If the animal appears hypothermic, place the animal in a secure container containing a disposable hand warmer, batting and bait. Check the animal every 15 minutes, if possible, and release at the point of capture, when the animal exhibits normal behavior.

4. Place bag on handling surface and pin the animal behind the neck. Check capture for existing marking (ear tag or PIT tag).

5. After scruffing or otherwise securing the individual with one hand, remove animal from bag for all processing except anesthetization.
 - a. For *Rattus spp.* in D04 and D20, plastic restraint cones can be used to facilitate handling.
 - b. Provide a thick, cotton-gloved hand for the animal to bite on as distraction during handling.
 - c. Cover the animal's head with a piece of material to help calm the animal during the procedure, if necessary.
 - d. A proper scruff should immobilize the individual's head and forearms. It is recommended that the tail and/or hindlegs are also secured with the remaining fingers on your scruffing hand.
 - e. For species that prove challenging to effectively scruff (e.g., jumping mice, chipmunks, flying squirrels), a "bänder's grip" can be used as an alternative to secure the individual for processing. This grip involves holding the animal's back against the palm of one hand, with the neck held between the bases of the index and middle fingers. If done correctly, the



Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

fingers are safely out of the way of the capture's teeth and can be used to hold flailing limbs in place.



If during processing you notice a hole in your glove, stop, put on a new glove, and discard the used glove.

PRIORITIZATION OF PROCESSING STEPS

Given the difficulties inherent in designing sampling to accommodate periods of both high and low capture rates, below is a prioritized list of processing steps to expedite processing during periods of high capture rates. The preference is to avoid situations where captures are released without any processing. The intent is that, by performing fewer processing steps on each individual, the total time spent on any given morning will be sufficiently decreased, when needed. See Appendix B: Quick References for a decision tree of data collection priorities. Issue a problem ticket if certain data types are not collected due to time constraints (consult the site specific appendices for known exceptions).

The top priorities are:

1. Bleeding on the 3 pathogen grids (always collect when appropriate).
2. Species, tagID, reproductive condition, and sex (always collect when appropriate).

The remaining steps in order of priority are:

3. Weight and hindfoot measurements (may be omitted when over 30 target/opportunistic live captures)
4. Presence/absence of ticks by life stage (may be omitted when over 30 target/opportunistic live captures)
5. Fecal sample (may be omitted when over 30 target/opportunistic live captures)
6. Ear punch (may be omitted when over 25 target/opportunistic live captures)
7. Hair and whiskers (may be omitted when over 25 target/opportunistic live captures)

C.5 Sampling for rodent-borne pathogen analyses

Anesthetization and blood sampling should be done in a well-ventilated area and upwind of animal being processed.

CRITERIA FOR BLEEDING ANIMALS

Bleed animals that meet all of the following criteria:

- Member of the Cricetidae, Muridae, or Dipodidae families
 - Not excluded based on permitting regulations (e.g., protected species)
- Weighs at least 10 g

- No pronounced or physically debilitating injury
- Has not yet been bled (whether the attempt was successful or not) during the current sampling bout
 - If uncertain whether or not an animal has been bled during the current sampling bout (for example, due to a recently lost tag), err on the side of caution and do not bleed.

PROPER INFECTION-CONTROL TECHNIQUES



- Disinfect all equipment that is used during processing of a capture before processing the next.
- Disposable items (e.g., gauze, microhematocrit tubes, lancets, paper towels used for clean-up) should be sprayed with quat and properly disposed of (e.g., trash bag, sharps container).

BLOOD COLLECTION TECHNIQUES



- In 2014, NEON introduced the mandibular blood sampling technique, which involves collection from the submandibular and/or facial vein or artery. This technique has proven successful across all species encountered in 2014, except for heteromyids. Therefore, the retro-orbital technique is no longer a recommended technique for NEON small mammal sampling.
- The mandibular technique is widely used on laboratory mice, but has limited application to date in the field. It is known to work well on *Peromyscus spp.*, but no published evidence of utility on a diversity of wild-caught species.

Anesthetization/Euthanasia



- The use of anesthesia is not required for the mandibular bleeding technique, but anesthesia is recommended for use on larger animals (e.g., >100 g) or by inexperienced personnel, if the technician cannot maintain a scruff.
 - The effectiveness of isoflurane varies with ambient conditions (e.g., temperature, relative humidity) and across species. Therefore, a gradual increase in dosing is recommended to avoid accidental euthanasia.
 - The required inhalation to effect time should not be longer than 1-5 minutes.
 - The animal must not be released until signs of full recovery (i.e., resumption of normal movement and behavior) are observed. Take steps to heat or cool animals that are slow to awaken.
1. If anesthesia is required, place 3-5 drops (~0.2 mL) of isoflurane onto a cotton ball. Place cotton ball:
 - (preferred) in an appropriately sized conical centrifuge tube (15mL, 50mL, or 100mL) - the head of the small mammal should fit comfortably in the tube but leave minimal space surrounding the head to allow for an adequate supply of oxygen to enter the tube

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

(while limiting the amount of isoflurane escaping the tube). Remove the capture from the plastic bag, and, once properly scruffed, insert the capture's head completely into the tube.

- Please note that this method is preferred, as it can decrease the handling time because the animal is exposed to much higher concentrations of isoflurane. Therefore, this method requires increased vigilance (relative to the tea strainer method below) to prevent overdosing of the animal. Moving the animal's head in and out of the tube can control concentration of the isoflurane.

OR

- in a spring-loaded tea strainer, and place the tea strainer in the bag with the small mammal.
2. Avoid direct contact between the animal and the cotton ball. If the animal does not respond within 1-2 minutes, additional isoflurane can be added, 3-5 drops at a time, to the initial dose.
 - The rodent's rate of respiration, spontaneous movements, responses to tactile stimulation, and ability to retain sternal recumbency must be monitored in order to gauge the state of anesthetization.
 3. Once the animal is stable and non-responsive to tactile stimulation, the bleeding procedure can be performed (described below).
 4. Any animals encountered with significant injuries or found moribund in the field will be euthanized by placing the animal in a plastic bag with a cotton ball soaked in approximately 5mL isoflurane (Parker et al. 2008). This method is approved by the AVMA Guidelines (Leary et al. 2013). The rodent's rate of respiration, spontaneous movements, responses to tactile stimulation, and ability to retain sternal recumbency will be monitored, in order to verify death. Death will be confirmed via cervical dislocation. Personnel performing this procedure must be properly trained and qualified in vertebrate cervical dislocation.

Mandibular Bleeding

- The 4 or 5 mm lancet sizes are appropriate for most species under 40 grams, except *Rattus spp.* The size affects the depth of the puncture, and so the selection of size is dependent on the force used by a particular handler. As a rule of thumb, use the 4 mm for individuals < 20g, the 5 mm for those >20 grams, the 5.5 - 6mm for individuals >60 grams, and the 7 - 8mm for individuals >140 g.



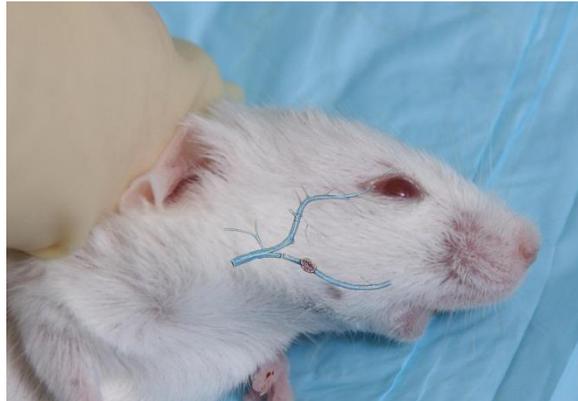


Figure 4. Schematic demonstrating where the facial vein and the submandibular vein meet at the rear end of the mandibular bone on a lab mouse (Mus).

The facial vein (lower branch) is typically the target for blood collection, but the vascular bundle associated with the junction of these vessels can also be used. From <http://www.medipoint.com>.

1. Securely scruff the rodent between its shoulder blades in one hand.
2. Locate the back of the mandible using the blunt end of the lancet to determine appropriate placement of the lancet.
3. The optimal puncture point is at the back of the jaw of the mouse, very slightly behind the hinge of the jawbones, toward the ear, just behind the point at which the upper and lower jawbones meet (Golde et al. 2005).
4. Puncture the cheek with a quick, firm thrust with the lancet. Be ready with the cryovial. Tilt the head to facilitate blood flow into the cryovial. Withdraw a volume of blood less than 1% of the rodent's body weight (e.g., 0.2 mL of blood from a 20g mouse).



- a. Blood flow can be remarkably rapid and of high volume with this method. Familiarize yourself with the blood sample guidelines relative to the approximate fill levels in the given cryovial.
- b. If blood flow is too low, use the lancet to puncture the same spot with a bit more force.

5. In the event of an unsuccessful attempt, the other cheek can also be used. As a rule of thumb, do not try more than three attempts per cheek.
6. Even if the first attempt was unsuccessful, bleeding of an individual should only be attempted once per bout.
7. Even small amounts of blood should be retained as a sample.

<i>Title:</i> TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		<i>Date:</i> 02/29/2016
<i>NEON Doc. #:</i> NEON.DOC.000481	<i>Author:</i> K. Thibault	<i>Revision:</i> H

8. If blood is smearing into the fur, rather than forming drops, apply eye ointment to the area prior to lancing.
9. When the desired amount of blood has been collected, place a fresh piece of sterile gauze over the puncture point and pinch closed for up to 30 seconds to stem further bleeding.
10. Seal the cryovial with a screw cap and apply label. See labeling guidelines in sample collection section below.
11. Dispose of lancet in sharps container, and spray used gauze with quat and place in trash bag.
12. Record the blood collection on the datasheet with an 'M' for mandibular.
13. Proceed with animal processing, as described in next section. After processing for that individual is complete (but no more than 15 minutes after collection), place sample in 4 mil resealable plastic bag or cryovial storage box (cardboard preferred) on dry ice and KEEP FROZEN until sample can be transferred to the -80°C freezer in the lab.

Blood Sample Volume Guidelines

- Hantavirus testing requires at least 0.02 mL
- Extra blood for archiving is also desirable (approximately 0.06 mL)
- Minimum desired sample volume = 0.08 mL
- A microhematocrit tube that has an internal opening of 1.15 mm and is 75 mm long can hold 0.075 mL of blood
- The National Institutes of Health Office of Animal Care and Use recommends a maximum sample volume of 10% of the circulating blood volume (CBV) of an animal:

Table 13. Approximate blood sample volumes for a range of body weights

Body Weight (g)	* CBV (ml)	1% CBV (ml) every 24 hr†	7.5% CBV (ml) every 7 days†	10% CBV (ml) every 2-4 wks†
20	1.10 - 1.40	.011 - .014	.082 - .105	.11 - .14
25	1.37 - 1.75	.014 - .018	.10 - .13	.14 - .18
30	1.65 - 2.10	.017 - .021	.12 - .16	.17 - .21
35	1.93 - 2.45	.019 - .025	.14 - .18	.19 - .25
40	2.20 - 2.80	.022 - .028	.16 - .21	.22 - .28
125	6.88 - 8.75	.069 - .088	.52 - .66	.69 - .88
150	8.25 - 10.50	.082 - .105	.62 - .79	.82 - 1.0
200	11.00 - 14.00	.11 - .14	.82 - 1.05	1.1 - 1.4
250	13.75 - 17.50	.14 - .18	1.0 - 1.3	1.4 - 1.8
300	16.50 - 21.00	.17 - .21	1.2 - 1.6	1.7 - 2.1
350	19.25 - 24.50	.19 - .25	1.4 - 1.8	1.9 - 2.5

* Circulating blood volume

† Maximum sample volume for that sampling frequency

C.6 Collecting individual data

Recaptures are processed the same way as new captures. Repeated measurements of the same individual are valuable. However, if time is limited during periods of unusually high capture rates, repeated size-related measurements of recaptures can be skipped (see Appendix B: Quick References). If measurements are not taken on a particular capture instance, do not enter measurements from a previous capture instance into that record.



MARKING ANIMAL

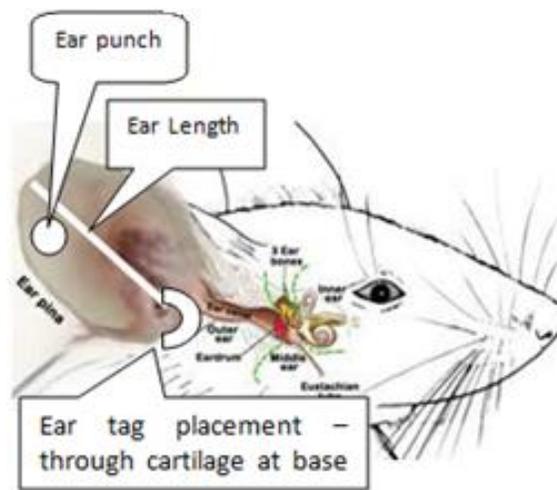


Figure 5. Schematic demonstrating the placement of an ear punch, an ear tag, and how the ear length measurement should be made on a lab mouse (*Mus*).

1. **Check** capture for existing marking (ear tag or PIT tag).
2. **Mark** the individual (if needed) with ear tag or PIT tag. Mode of tagging will be based on the length of the external pinnae, as some species, such as voles (e.g., *Microtus spp.*, *Myodes spp.*) and pocket mice (e.g., *Chaetodipus spp.*, *Perognathus spp.*), do not have sufficient external pinnae for securing ear tags. Discretion can be used by field personnel to select the appropriate tagging method. For example, technicians have found that ear-tagging is effective in *Myodes gapperi* and *Microtus pennsylvanicus*. Jumping mice (*Napeozapus spp.*, *Zapus spp.*) can be marked using either method, as technicians have reported varying success with both techniques.
 - Shrews will not be permanently marked, but will be temporarily marked using a permanent marker.
 - Use ear tag if pinnae are of sufficient size. Attach to right ear (preferred) or left ear, if needed.

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

- If an animal appears to have a torn ear due presumably to the loss of an ear tag, note which ear is torn in the replaced tag column of the datasheet and attached a new ear tag to the intact ear.
 - Use PIT tag if pinnae too small for ear tag. All PIT tags and needles must be sterile.
 - This is often the case with voles and pocket mice.
 - PIT tags should be inserted close to the rear of the animal, inserting the needle pointed towards the head.
 - Suggested technique: Place animal flat on processing surface, with the two middle fingers of one hand securing the back of the head, while the fur is pinched with the thumb and forefinger of the same hand. Use the other hand to insert the needle into the tent of fur. Be careful not to pierce through the skin again (you should feel the tag being released from the applicator as it is inserted).
 - The point of needle insertion can be sutured using veterinary tissue adhesive to reduce PIT tag loss rates.
 - After spraying with quat, dispose of used PIT tag needle in sharps container. To prevent needle sticks, needles should not be recapped prior to discarding into the sharps container.
 - PIT tag reader should be kept in a sealed plastic bag, to facilitate disinfection (i.e., the bag can be sprayed with quat and wiped clean after each use).
3. **Record** the tag number on PDA or datasheet in ear/PIT columns.
- Format for ear tag is LXXXX for left ear or RXXXX for right ear (preferred).
 - Ear tags that do not have NEON laser-etched on them should be indicated by adding an 'O' for Other in front of the ear tag id, if the ear tag number is 4 characters or fewer (e.g., OL1001). If the ear tag number is 5 characters long, the letter designating the ear can be dropped to avoid generating an ear tagID longer than 6 characters (e.g., O13214).
 - If using a paper datasheet:
 - Write down last six digits of serial number for PIT tags and place one bar code sticker on the back of the datasheet.
 - Note that some PIT tags have two different serial numbers - one labeled decimal and the other hexadecimal. Please confirm which one the reader reads and please write that one down on the datasheet.
 - Be sure to fill in the Recapture column for all captures.
 - If the previous ear tagID is known: mark the individual as a recapture when replacing the tag.
 - If the previous ear tagID is unknown: mark the individual as new (i.e., record 'N' in the Recapture field)

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

- Record the previously marked ear in the Ear Tag Replaced column when:
 - a tag is removed due to improper placement or any other reason. Also, note the ID of the removed tag on the PDA or the back of the datasheet, and mark the individual as a Recapture.
 - the capture has a ripped ear (but no tag) that you presume to be from a previously placed ear tag. Mark the individual as new (i.e., record 'N' in the Recapture field). It is optional to record the ripped ear every time the individual is captured.
- 4. Once the individual is successfully marked, **label** all sample vials with the unique individual ID, as described below.
 - If an individual does not have a tag, label sample vials with a tagID of the format: 'O' + 3 digit number of plotID + trapCoordinate (e.g., O003A5).

ASSESSING SEX, REPRODUCTIVE CONDITION, AND AGE

1. Note sex and reproductive condition and enter codes on PDA or datasheet.

Males

- Scrotal (S): testes may be descended (obvious bulging under the tail)
- Non-scrotal (N): testes not descended (abdominal)

Females

- Nipples
 - Enlarged (E)
 - Not enlarged (N)
- Pregnant (P)
 - Pregnancy can be determined by palpating the abdomen for fetuses or by assessing the width of the pubic symphysis
- Vagina
 - Swollen (S) – indicates estrous
 - Plugged (P) – (some use the term Perforate)
 - Neither (N) – (some use the term Non-perforate)

Unknown

- If an individual escapes or needs to be released before you can examine the reproductive condition, or the taxon is difficult to assess (e.g., shrews), please be sure to denote 'U' for unknown.

Note animal age: juvenile, sub-adult, or adult on PDA or datasheet (see also quick reference in Appendix B).

TAKING MEASUREMENTS

Take and record standard measurements to the nearest millimeter, using standard rounding guidelines:

1. Right hind foot: Using the 6-inch flexible ruler, measure the distance from the back of the heel to the end of the longest claw (beyond the fleshy toe).
2. Take additional measurements, at your discretion, if useful for species discrimination. Refer to the dichotomous key for guidance.
 - **Ear length:** Insert the end of the ruler in the notch at the base of the ear and measure the maximum length to the distal portion of the pinna (medial aspect), excluding hairs that project beyond the fleshy portion.
 - **Tail length:** Pin the animal onto the handling surface, belly down. Bend the tail up at a right angle. Use the 6-inch ruler to measure from the bend on the back at the base of the tail to the tip of the fleshy part of the tail, excluding projecting hairs.
 - **Total length:** Place animal, belly down, on the 12-inch rigid plastic ruler and hold it so that the body and tail are straight and taut, but not stretched. Measure the distance from the tip of the nose to the tip of the fleshy part of the tail, excluding any hairs that project beyond the tip.

IDENTIFYING TO SPECIES

1. Once all measurements have been taken, the individual should be identified to species, and the corresponding species code (listed on the site-specific datasheet) entered on the datasheet.
 - The full list of mammal species codes can be found on the NEON intranet in the taxonTables folder on the FOPs-TOS page.
 - Note that this list includes codes for instances where you cannot make an identification below genus (e.g., *Peromyscus sp.*):

Table 14. List of codes for genus-level identifications

taxonID	scientificName
AMSP	<i>Ammospermophilus sp.</i>
BLSP	<i>Blarina sp.</i>
CHSP	<i>Chaetodipus sp.</i>
CYSP	<i>Cynomys sp.</i>
DPSP	<i>Dipodomys sp.</i>
GESP	<i>Geomys sp.</i>
GLSP	<i>Glaucomys sp.</i>
LESP	<i>Lemmus sp.</i>
LPSP	<i>Lepus sp.</i>
MISP	<i>Microtus sp.</i>
MUSP	<i>Mustela sp.</i>

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

MYSP	<i>Myodes sp.</i>
NESP	<i>Neotoma sp.</i>
ONSP	<i>Onychomys sp.</i>
PGSP	<i>Perognathus sp.</i>
PESP	<i>Peromyscus sp.</i>
RASP	<i>Rattus sp.</i>
RESP	<i>Reithrodontomys sp.</i>
SNSP	<i>Scapanus sp.</i>
SCSP	<i>Sciurus sp.</i>
SISP	<i>Sigmodon sp.</i>
SOSP	<i>Sorex sp.</i>
SMSP	<i>Spermophilus sp.</i>
SLSP	<i>Sylvilagus sp.</i>
SYSP	<i>Synaptomys sp.</i>
TMSP	<i>Tamias sp.</i>
TSSP	<i>Tamiasciurus sp.</i>
THSP	<i>Thomomys sp.</i>
ZASP	<i>Zapus sp.</i>

- If there is any uncertainty in the species identification, please note this in the idQ (i.e., identification qualifier) field – using one of the codes below (Table 15). Leave blank if there is not uncertainty.
- Use the digital camera to take pictures of species for which the identification is uncertain (except in very common cases like *Peromyscus maniculatus* vs. *P. leucopus*), the species is very rare or has state or federal status, or if there is something unusual or noteworthy about a particular individual.

Table 15. Codes for identification qualifier entries

idQ	Identification Qualifier Description*
CS	cf. species
AS	aff. species
CG	cf. genus
AG	aff. genus
CF	cf. family
AF	aff. family

* cf. roughly equals "not sure"; aff. roughly equals "similar to, but is not"

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

CHECKING FOR ATTACHED TICKS

Check **only** the mammal’s head and neck area for attached ticks, gently blowing in a steady stream and using fine-tipped forceps to part the fur where necessary. Some individuals readily produce fecal samples when blown on, so these data may be collected simultaneously (see below). If wearing a respirator, just use forceps to part the fur. Common tick attachment locations are on the edges of and behind the ears, at the base of the neck, and at the roots of the whiskers. The scruff grip may need to be adjusted to check the neck – for mice, holding the tail while adjusting can reduce escapes. Tick life stages are identifiable by size:

- Larvae are approximately the size of a poppy seed, and only slightly larger when engorged.
- Nymphs are approximately the size of a sesame seed, and somewhat larger when engorged.
- Adults are approximately the size of a grain of rice, but broader and flatter, and can be up to jelly bean-sized when engorged.

Spend no more than 15 seconds checking an animal for attached ticks, which cannot be brushed off. Unattached ticks crawling on the fur should not be recorded, but should be added in the remarks as “unattached tick”. Other ectoparasites such as fleas and botflies should also be noted in the remarks.

Any tick life stages attached to the individual L(arvae), N(ymphs), and A(dults), or Z(ero) should be circled on the datasheet. If an individual was not examined, do not circle anything.

C.7 Collecting samples

If possible, use different forceps for each sample. Forceps and scissors should be cleaned with quat and the biopsy punch cleaned with an alcohol wipe and then flamed with lighter in between processing individuals.

SPECIMEN LABEL AND STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Site Code (e.g., RMNP)
- Date (Year, month, day)
- Tag ID (RXXXX or last 6 digits of PIT tag)
- Sample Type (B for blood; E for ear; F for feces; H for hair and whiskers)

EXAMPLE:

OSBS.20130714.R1357.B

Note: It is recommended that cryovial labels be used, with some information pre-printed.

- Use fine point permanent marker (Sharpie or equivalent) for writing on cryovial labels, coin envelopes, or directly on the cryovials.

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

Table 16. Summary of samples to be collected.

Sample	Frequency	Storage container	Label	Field storage	Long-term storage
Blood	Once per bout	Vial rated to -80°C	Label rated to -80°C	Dry ice	-80 °C Ultralow freezer
Fecal	Every capture event	Vial rated to -80°C	Label rated to -80°C	Dry ice	-80 °C Ultralow freezer
Ear punch	Once per life of individual	Vial rated to -80°C	Label rated to -80°C	Dry ice	-80°C Ultralow freezer
Hair	Once per bout; dominant genus	Archival coin envelope	Write on envelope	Ambient	Ambient
Whiskers	Once per bout; dominant genus				
Vouchers	Opportunistically	Resealable plastic bag	Acid-free, archival tag	Dry ice	standard freezer

1. For all target and opportunistic species:
 - a. Collect any fresh, uncontaminated feces from the animal using either forceps or scooping the sample directly with the cryovial, then label.
 - Do not collect feces from the trap.
 - Store cryovial on dry ice for transport back to the lab.
 - Indicate on PDA or datasheet if sample was collected and condition (“F” for feces).
 - b. Collect one ear tissue sample – one from near the edge of the untagged ear - using a clicker-style 2000 Micron (2 mm) tissue biopsy punch or iris scissors. One ear tissue sample is to be taken per the lifetime of an individual, regardless of whether it has clearly lost a tag or not.
 - Place ear tissue in cryovial and label.
 - If the ear tissue gets stuck in the biopsy punch, remove with forceps. Forceps should be rinsed in quat and wiped clean prior to reuse.
 - Indicate on PDA or datasheet if sample is collected.
 - c. Record the weight, to the nearest gram, using the appropriate, tared spring scale. Record on PDA or datasheet.
 - d. Make sure all cryovials are labeled correctly, put in cooler with dry ice, and entered on the datasheet. Hair and whiskers are stored at ambient temperature.
 - e. Put animal back into trap (trap is still in plastic bag) for transport back to point of capture.

Process all individuals on a grid before releasing animals at point of capture, unless extra personnel are available.

2. For individuals belonging to the site-specific dominant genus (see site-specific appendices):
 - a. Collect a tuft (approximately 5 hairs) of hair from the scruff of the individual with forceps.
 - b. Pluck 2 whiskers with forceps (or similar), or clip with cuticle scissors as close to the base as possible without injury – one from each cheek – from the front half of the nose.
 - c. Place hair and whiskers in archival coin envelope together.



Indicate on datasheet if samples collected. If a sample does not get entered into the database, then all resulting data and specimens are lost.

Follow clean up procedures described in next section before processing the next animal to avoid cross contamination.

C.8 Cleanup between processing of individuals

Equipment is cleaned and sterilized in the field between processing of individuals to prevent cross contamination. The recorder is typically responsible for these tasks.

1. After spraying with quat, place all contaminated consumables (e.g., paper towels, plastic bags, gauze, and cotton) in the trash bag.
 - Place all used small instruments in the tray filled with quat for at least 5 full seconds (e.g., clip of spring scale only, forceps, biopsy punch, tea infuser spoon, scissors).
 - Dry instruments with paper towel before use.
 - Spray quat on larger reusable equipment (e.g., insulated cooler, squirt bottle containing quat). Use paper towels to carefully and thoroughly wipe the surfaces.
 - Spray down the processing surface with quat. Wipe processing surface with paper towels.
 - Always spray contaminated areas of clothing with quat as soon as possible.
 - Spray quat on gloved hands of animal handler and then own hands.
 - Wipe hands together and dry with paper towels as needed.
 - Sterilized gloves can be reused with the next animal but should be changed if a hole develops and after each grid is completed.
 - You are now ready to process the next animal.

C.9 Voucher specimens

Opportunistic collection

All animals that die during the course of regular sampling and that are in good condition should be collected as voucher specimens. Dead animals should be processed only after all the live ones have been

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

processed. Blood, whisker, hair, and ear tissue samples do not need to be collected from dead individuals.

Intentional collection

Training grids will also be used as a source of voucher specimens of target species, to both provide a historical record of the taxonomic identifications used in this study and enable additional scientific study. The NEON Small Mammal Technical Working Group has recommended that voucher specimens of all resident species be collected from each domain, with a target minimum of 5 vouchers per species collected every 5 years. Ideally, these specimens will include skin, skeleton, and frozen tissues (e.g., liver, heart). These specimens minimally provide a long-term record of the taxonomy of the species being studied, as a reference for verification or evidence to support taxonomic changes that occur as the science advances.

Whenever training grids are sampled, the captured individuals of target species only should be used to meet the sample size criteria above. Individuals selected for vouchering should first be processed for training purposes and then immediately euthanized, as described in SOP C.5 ‘Anesthesia/Euthanasia’ above. The process for determining the vouchering needs to meet the desired sample sizes will be to evaluate the incidental deaths within a domain after the first 3 years of sampling; any species not yet vouchered adequately can then be targeted over the next two years, before the subsequent 5 year cycle begins.

Collection Procedure

1. Label a specimen tag with the site ID, tag ID, sex, species, and date of capture.
 - a. Use archival quality Pigma pen or, if this is not available, a hard lead pencil (#3) to write information on tag.
 - b. If an individual does not have a tag, assign a tagID with the format: ‘O’ + 3 digit number of plotID + trapCoordinate (e.g., O003A5).
 - c. Note that this tagID should be associated with all samples collected from a vouchered specimen, if the samples were collected prior to death.
 - d. If the trapCoordinate is from row 10, leave the ‘O’ off the front to meet the 6-character limit for the field.
2. Securely affix the tag to the right hind foot above the ankle using cotton thread. Since long threads tend to become tangled during storage, tie the tag as close to the leg as possible.
3. Place the animal in a resealable plastic bag and immediately place in the cooler. Avoid placing directly on dry ice.
4. Indicate that a voucher has been collected.



Note: If carcasses are not saved for voucher specimens (e.g., if they are in poor condition), they should be sprayed liberally with disinfectant, double-bagged, and placed in the trash bag.

C.10 End of the sampling day

SAMPLES AND SPECIMENS

1. Keep all samples stored in cryovials on dry ice for transport back to the lab.
 - Frozen samples must remain frozen at all times. Repeated freeze-thaw cycles will compromise the integrity of the sample.
2. Transfer frozen samples to ultralow freezer (-80°C).
3. Store voucher specimens in a standard freezer ($\leq 0^{\circ}\text{C}$ but $\geq -20^{\circ}\text{C}$) and record on freezer log, if available.

EQUIPMENT – IN THE FIELD

When all animals are processed and released, clean up as described in previous section, plus do the following.

1. Spray used batting with quat and dispose of in trash bag.
 - a. Clean batting can be reused.
2. Pack up all supplies and equipment, once they are clean and dry.
3. Clean PPE as directed by EHS Safety Policy and Program Manual and dispose final round of nitrile gloves and wipes.
4. Close and tie the trash bag(s). Place bag in bed of pickup truck for transport back to the lab
5. If another night of sampling is scheduled, be sure that all traps are closed until dusk.
6. Be sure to replace dirty traps with clean ones.
7. If another night is not scheduled, collapse all traps and place in large plastic bag.
 - Place bag in bed of pickup truck for transport back to the lab or outside of passenger compartment of vehicle to prevent exposure to any remaining pathogens, if present.
 - Be sure to keep clean and dirty traps separate, as dirty traps should not be reused until they have been cleaned and sterilized.
8. Be sure that all soiled disposable sharps (e.g., PIT tag needles, heparinized microhematocrit tubes) have been disposed of in a 1 quart, slip-top, OSHA NIOSH/CDC compliant sharps container in the field, and is in a sealed plastic bag when not in use.

<i>Title:</i> TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		<i>Date:</i> 02/29/2016
<i>NEON Doc. #:</i> NEON.DOC.000481	<i>Author:</i> K. Thibault	<i>Revision:</i> H

SOP D Equipment Cleaning in the Laboratory

D.1 Timing

Cleaning of dirty traps occurs at the Domain Support Facility, at the earliest convenience of the domain staff. Cleaning should follow the guidelines provided in the NEON Operations Field Safety and Security Plan (AD[02]). Traps must be cleaned before re-deployment in the field. If stored, dirty traps must be stored in plastic bags in a well-ventilated area posted with Biohazard per Biosafety Level 2 requirements.

D.2 Equipment Cleaning and Disposal Procedures

To reduce the risk of disease transmission to technicians and among captured small mammals, thorough cleaning and disinfection of equipment that is known to have been in contact with small mammals is required. Cleaning of traps that are extremely soiled, full of bait, contaminated by ants, slugs, etc., or to be transported for use at another site is recommended. Small mammal traps that have contained trapped animals will be removed from the trapping grid, transported back to the domain lab in a plastic bag, where dirty traps will be thoroughly cleaned, as described below. These traps will be replaced with clean traps before the next night of trapping. The bags containing dirty traps will then be placed in the bed of a pickup truck, which is separated from the passenger compartment. Back at the laboratory, a solution of quaternary ammonia (follow manufacturer guidelines for dilution) or a 10% bleach solution (i.e., 1:10 dilution with water) should be mixed in a carboy, or similar container. Cleaning is best performed in a well-ventilated area, while wearing the full PPE required for handling small mammals at a given site. Chemical-resistant rubber gloves should be worn in place of nitrile gloves. Traps must then be soaked in the quaternary ammonia solution for a minimum of 10 minutes (as specified by the manufacturer guidelines) or the bleach solution for 10 seconds, and scrubbed out with stiff bristled brushes. Traps will be rinsed thoroughly with water, to avoid damage and to remove as much of the disinfectant scent as possible.

Mesh wash bags used for animal handling must be decontaminated via laundering or UV.

SOP E Laboratory Sampling and Analysis

E.1 Sample processing timing

Process all frozen samples immediately upon returning to the lab. Sort frozen cryovials into cryovial storage boxes according to sample type. To keep samples frozen, always endeavor to minimize handling time and, while handling, always stage cryovials containing samples using a lab-top cooling device, dry ice bed, or similar. Once samples are frozen, they must remain frozen; plan accordingly. Be sure to **label the outside of all storage containers (e.g., cryovial storage boxes) with the domain, collection year, and sample type**. Storage Container IDs should follow the format DXX.YYYY.#.(sample type letter from sampleID – e.g., B for blood), where # indicates the number of the box (1 – n).

E.2 Sample processing in the lab

1. Ear punches

- a. A subset of the ear tissue samples will be used in SOP F.
- b. The remaining ear tissue samples should be shipped to the archive institution indicated in the CLA shipping document on CLA's NEON intranet site, according to the instructions in SOP H.

2. Hair/Whiskers, Fecal samples, Voucher specimens

- a. All samples should be shipped to the archive institution indicated in the CLA shipping document on CLA's NEON intranet site, according to the instructions in SOP H.

3. Blood samples

- a. If fewer than 140 total blood samples were collected at a site for the year, send all samples to the testing lab for analysis. Otherwise, request further instructions from HQ once data have been entered.
- b. See SOP H for further details on sample shipment.

E.3 Sample preservation

- Store **ear punches, fecal samples, and blood samples** in an ultralow (-80°C) freezer.
- Store **voucher specimens** in individual, labeled plastic bags in a standard -20°C freezer. Label by writing the following on the bag in permanent marker: voucherSampleID, if available, or siteID, date, and species code (for specimens captured on the training grids).
- Store **coin envelopes** containing hair and whisker samples in labeled plastic bags at ambient temperature and low humidity. To avoid excess moisture build-up, do not completely seal the plastic bags and use dessicant, if necessary.

SOP F Processing for Genetic Analysis

F.1 Ear Punch Sample Processing Timing

A subset of ear tissue samples will be prepared for DNA barcoding, to provide quality assurance of species identification. Selection of samples for barcoding should not occur prior to the end of field sampling or October, whichever is earlier. DNA barcode samples must be shipped to the contracted barcoding facility by February of the following calendar year in which they were collected.

F.2 Ear Punch Preparation

1. Select the small mammal ear tissue samples to be barcoded.
 - a. Select up to 95 individuals for 1 DNA barcode plate per domain. The following rationale should be used to select specimens based on the confidence in the species identification:
 - 1) A minimum of 3 individuals per species recorded in a domain should be sent for barcoding annually (if available).
 - Where possible, select samples from a variety of sampling dates and locations within a domain.
 - Additionally, if there is obvious morphological variation within a species, select specimens that represent that variation.
 - 2) Individuals with species identifications that have uncertainty associated with them are the priority for the remaining wells.
 - Uncertainty should have been recorded in the identificationQualifier field on the small mammal field datasheet (RD[05]).
 - For these species, submit either 10 individuals or 11% of the individuals sampled (whichever is higher, if space is available). If species are present at multiple sites in the domain, include representatives from all possible sites.
2. Print one 96-well datasheet per plate (RD[05]) or enter directly into the Shipping database available on the NEON intranet on the FOPs-TOS landing page.
3. Prepare a workspace with shipping box, 96-well microplate with row caps loosely attached, forceps, lighter, pencil or ethanol-safe pen, and gloves.

F.3 Ear Punch Sample Processing in the Lab

Fill each microplate completely (95 specimens) before shipping.

1. Wipe down the work area with 95% ethanol.
2. Prepare 95 specimens for barcoding.

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

- a. Work with a single microplate at a time and enter all data before proceeding to the next microplate.
- b. To keep samples frozen, stage cryovials containing samples using a lab-top cooling device, dry ice bed, or similar.
- c. Fill out the 96 well datasheet with the plate number, sample location in the plate, barcode lab and tag ID.
- d. DO NOT place any foreign objects (e.g. labels) into sampling wells. If something falls into a well (e.g., eyelash), note it and do not place a sample into that well. Move to the next well.
- e. Cover wells that are not in use with row caps. Note that strip caps are numbered and correspond to numbering on plates.
- f. Prior to beginning, and between each specimen, flame-sterilize forceps for at least 2 seconds to ensure that no residual tissue is present.
- g. Place the ear tissue sample in the well (Figure 6).
 - 1) Static from the plate and on the forceps can make it difficult to get the tissue into the well.
 - 2) Be gentle so that the sample does not end up in a different well.
 - 3) It can be helpful to gently tap the forceps to shake the tissue into the well. If it has gone into a different well, do not remove it.



Figure 6. Placing tissue in a well.

- h. Repeat until you have filled all wells in the microplate, **EXCEPT** for well H12 which always remains empty as a negative control (fill 95 wells).
- i. Cover plate.
- j. Complete data entry prior to filling a new plate.

<i>Title:</i> TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		<i>Date:</i> 02/29/2016
<i>NEON Doc. #:</i> NEON.DOC.000481	<i>Author:</i> K. Thibault	<i>Revision:</i> H

F.4 Ear Punch Data Handling

STOP after each plate and enter the Plate number and Sample location into the Barcode Plate datasheet. Plate number is the unique plate number recorded on the 96-well datasheet. Sample location refers to the position each sample occupies in the plate (A01-H12). Have another technician double-check data entry.

F.5 See SOP G for further details on data handling. Sample Preservation

Store all plates and tubes in a standard (-20°C) freezer until shipped.

F.6 Sample Shipping

Once the data have been quality checked, ship the samples. Ship samples overnight with dry ice to external facilities along with a hard copy of the datasheet for each plate (RD[05]).

See SOP H for further details on sample shipment.

<i>Title:</i> TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		<i>Date:</i> 02/29/2016
<i>NEON Doc. #:</i> NEON.DOC.000481	<i>Author:</i> K. Thibault	<i>Revision:</i> H

SOP G Data Entry and Verification

The importance of thorough, accurate data transcription cannot be overstated; the value of the efforts in the field is only manifested once the data are properly entered for delivery to NEON’s end users.

As a best practice, field data collected on paper datasheets should be digitally transcribed within 7 days of collection or the end of a sampling bout (where applicable). However, given logistical constraints, the maximum timeline for entering data is within 14 days of collection or the end of a sampling bout (where applicable).

Before entering data, all personnel **must** read RD[04] for complete instructions regarding manual data transcription. Prior to entering data via a web user interface (webUI), each technician shall enter a plot (or subplot) of data from one bout into the protocol-specific webUI housed on the Training portal, as described in RD[04].

Protocol-specific instructions for entering small mammal data can be found on the NEON intranet on the FOPs-TOS landing page. Please note that all field-collected data should be entered through the webUI, whereas all shipping data should be entered into the MS Access TOS Shipping database. Do NOT enter data from training grids into the webUI. Do be sure to enter data for all plots within a bout even if traps were not set as scheduled, due to unforeseen circumstances. If an entire bout is missed, no data need to be entered.

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

SOP H Sample Shipment

Information included in this SOP conveys science-based shipping and handling requirements, not lab-specific or logistical demands. For that information, reference the CLA shipping document on CLA's NEON intranet site.

Other shipping details (e.g., acceptable days of the week for shipping, ship to address, manner of shipping etc.) will be specified by the external facilities and communicated to FOPS by CLA.

Samples should be shipped frozen on dry ice via overnight delivery service to the external facility.

Frozen samples must remain frozen at all times.

H.1 Handling Hazardous Material

Dry ice is a Class 9 regulated material and must be shipped according to CFR 49 Subchapter C, Hazardous Materials Regulations.

Dry ice releases carbon dioxide gas, which can build up pressure and rupture packaging. Ensure the packaging used allows the release of this pressure to prevent rupturing the package. Dry ice must be packaged using **UN packing group III** compliant materials. The maximum amount of dry ice per package is **200 kg**.

Any human or animal material including, but not limited to, excreta, secreta, blood and its components, issue and tissue fluids, being transported for diagnostic or investigational purposes are considered diagnostic specimens for shipping. These materials are shipped as **Biological Substance, Category B (UN3373)**.

Refer to Chemical Hygiene Plan and Biosafety Manual (AD[03]) for additional requirements on commercial shipment of hazardous or dangerous materials.

Dry ice should be handled according to the guidelines in the EHS Safety Policy and Program Manual (AD[01]) and the Domain Chemical Hygiene Plan and Biosafety Manual (AD[03]).

H.2 Supplies/Containers

1. **Ear punches, Fecal samples, Blood samples**
 - a. Samples should be stored and shipped in cardboard vial storage boxes packed within insulated shipping containers containing dry ice; use dry packaging to fill any headspace.
2. **Voucher specimens**
 - a. Ship vouchers in an insulated shipping container containing dry ice.
 - b. Layer dry ice, thin cardboard, and plastic bags containing voucher specimens; use dry packaging to fill any headspace.
3. **Hair/Whiskers** - no specific shipping container required.

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

4. DNA barcoding plates

- a. Ship vouchers in an insulated shipping container containing dry ice.
- b. Layer dry ice, thin cardboard, and plates; use dry packaging to fill any headspace.

H.3 Timelines

All frozen samples must be shipped via overnight service on dry ice to maintain integrity of the samples. Be sure receipt by the facility is possible on the following day, prior to shipping.

Hair and whiskers samples do not have any timing specifications for shipments.

H.4 Conditions

All frozen samples must be shipped on dry ice to keep the samples frozen. Hair and whisker samples can be shipped under any ambient conditions; include a dessicant in the shipping container, if possible.

H.5 Grouping/Splitting Samples

All samples collected during any given site/bout combination should be shipped together and placed in a continuous sequence within the sample storage box in which they are shipped (e.g., wells A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, etc.). Samples from multiple site/bout combinations can be shipped together in the same sample storage box. This method of storage and shipping allows samples to be quickly inventoried sorted at the external facility. Expediting these processes reduces the probability of thawing events that reduce sample quality.

H.6 Shipping Inventory

Whenever a batch of samples or voucher specimens is shipped, the batch must be accompanied by a hard-copy shipping manifest (RD[05]) enclosed within the shipping container AND a corresponding electronic version of the manifest (excel or csv file) emailed to the external facility. The shipping manifests lists every sampleID included in the shipped batch. There are two options for generating these manifests:

1. Print the appropriate shipping manifest datasheet (RD[05]; note that the vouchers and barcoding plates and require distinct manifests from all other samples), and record the data on the hard-copy. The data can then be transcribed into the TOS Shipping database available on the NEON intranet on the FOPs-TOS landing page, or
2. Enter directly into the TOS Shipping database available on the NEON intranet on the FOPs-TOS landing page, and print from the database to create the hard-copy to include in the shipment.

H.7 Laboratory Contact Information and Shipping/Receipt Days

See the CLA shipping document on CLA's NEON intranet site.

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Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

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Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
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<i>Title:</i> TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		<i>Date:</i> 02/29/2016
<i>NEON Doc. #:</i> NEON.DOC.000481	<i>Author:</i> K. Thibault	<i>Revision:</i> H

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<i>Title:</i> TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		<i>Date:</i> 02/29/2016
<i>NEON Doc. #:</i> NEON.DOC.000481	<i>Author:</i> K. Thibault	<i>Revision:</i> H

APPENDIX A DATASHEETS

The following datasheets are associated with this protocol:

Table 17. Datasheets associated with this protocol

NEON Doc. #	Title
NEON.DOC.001585	Datasheets for TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling

These datasheets can be found in Agile or the NEON Document Warehouse.

APPENDIX B QUICK REFERENCES

Quick Reference: Checking Traps and Processing Captures

Quick Reference: Decision Tree for Processing

Quick Reference: Challenging Conditions

Quick Reference: Small Mammal Sampling Datasheet

Quick Reference: Checking Traps and Processing Captures

STEP 1 - Check ALL traps in grid for captures.

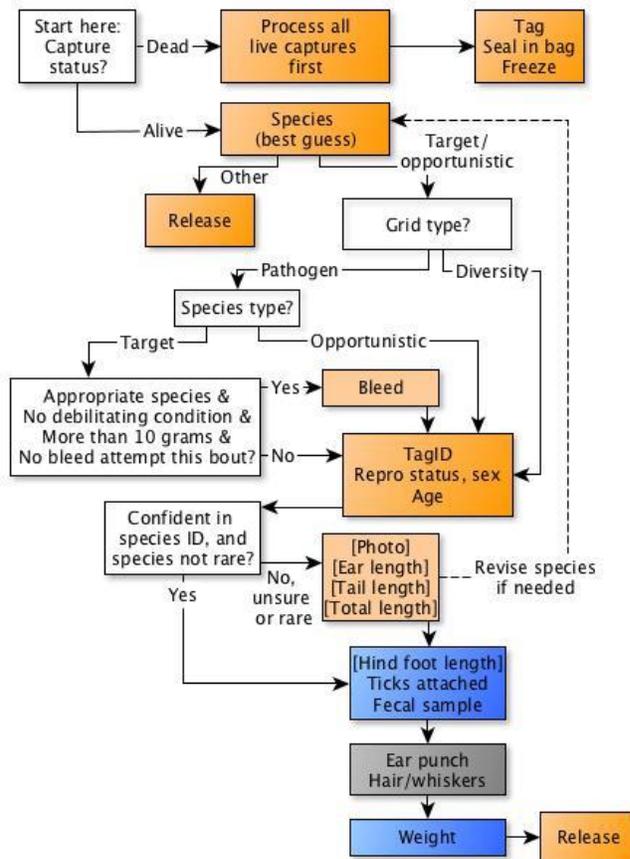
IF trap door CLOSED	IF trap door OPEN
Peek inside to see if there is a capture or feces. Immediately release non-target captures. Write grid coordinate on trap. Place trap in plastic bag, for transport to processing station (even if capture has been released)	Clean trap can be reused. Traps with feces only should be marked, bagged, and taken to processing station. If mid-bout, leave empty trap in place and close door. On last day of sampling, remove trap.

STEP 2 – Set up processing station.

STEP 3 – Transfer capture to plastic bag (use stronger 4 mil bags if capture > 100g).

STEP 4 – Assess animal for signs of stress. Treat/release as needed.

STEP 5 – Proceed through decision tree based on total number of live captures of target or opportunistic species on the grid.



Legend: Orange: high priority tasks, blue: medium priority tasks, grey: low priority tasks.

All tasks along the decision path should be performed, except when high numbers of captures pose time limitations. The exception is the ear punch, which should only be taken once per individual lifetime. Evaluate if tasks should be omitted, based on the number of live captures of target or opportunistic species on the grid:

More than 20: Perform all tasks, but data types in brackets may be omitted for recaptured individuals, assuming they were collected in previous bouts.

More than 25: Perform tasks in orange and blue only. Data types in brackets may be omitted for recaptured individuals, assuming they were collected in previous bouts.

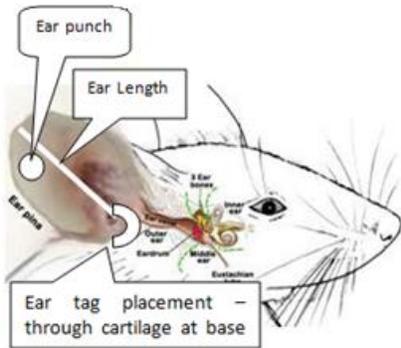
More than 30: Perform tasks in orange only. Data types in brackets may be omitted for recaptured individuals, if collected in previous bouts.

If any of these omissions are made due to the number of captures, submit an informational JIRA ticket.

<p>CRITERIA FOR BLOOD SAMPLING</p> <p>COLLECT blood from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cricetids that are > 10 g • Dipodids that are > 10 g • Murids that are > 10 g <p>UNLESS individual has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pronounced or physically debilitating injury, and/or • Already been captured and bled during current sampling bout. 	<p>DO NOT collect blood from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sciurids - chipmunks, squirrels, etc. • Soricids – shrews • Talpids – moles • Geomyids – pocket gophers • Heteromyids – kangaroo rats, pocket mice • Any protected species listed on state or federal permit
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STEP 6 – Proceed with bleeding, if required.

STEP 7 – Mark Individual (if needed)



<p>MARKING GUIDELINES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not tag shrews or non-target species. <p>Ear Tag:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use if pinnae are of sufficient size. • Right (R) ear preferred. • Record ear (L or R) and ID number on datasheet. • For recaptures, ensure that NEON is on one side of the tag. If not, record 'O' for other and the tag number. <p>PIT Tag:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use if pinnae are of insufficient size (e.g., voles and pocket mice) • Record last 6 digits of tag # on datasheet. • Dispose of needles in Sharps container. • Place bar-code sticker on back of datasheet.

STEP 8 – Assess age, sex and reproductive condition.

Age

JUVENILE

Most juvenile cricetids are a uniform steely grey.

Sex

Male Female

External sex difference in rodents. A = anus; C = clitoris; G = genital papilla; V = vaginal opening; T = testes. The A-C distance in female rodents is less than the A-G distance in males. From Watts and Aslin 1981.

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

STEP 9 – Measure hind foot length (all species).

STEP 10 – Measure ear length/tail length, and/or total length (if needed for species ID)

STEP 11 – Collect remaining samples



ENSURE that all collected samples are indicated on the datasheet.

If a sample does not get entered into the database, then all resulting data and specimens are lost.

Sample	Description	Frequency	Storage container	Label	Field storage
Hair	tuft (~5 hairs) from back of neck	once per bout; dominant genus	Archival coin envelope	Write on envelope	Ambient
Whiskers	pluck or snip at base, one from each cheek	once per bout; dominant genus			
Fecal	fresh only	every capture event	vial rated to -80°C	Label rated to -80°C	Dry ice
Ear punch	punch from outer margin of right untagged ear	once per life of individual	vial rated to -80°C	Label rated to -80°C	Dry ice
Vouchers	entire specimens	opportunistically	resealable plastic bag	Acid-free, archival tag	Dry ice

STEP 12 – Weigh

STEP 13 – Put back in trap for transport back to point of capture and release.

Label all containers →

Site ID
YR, MO, DAY
Tag #
Sample Type

STEP 14 – Clean all gloves and tools with quat before using on the next individual.

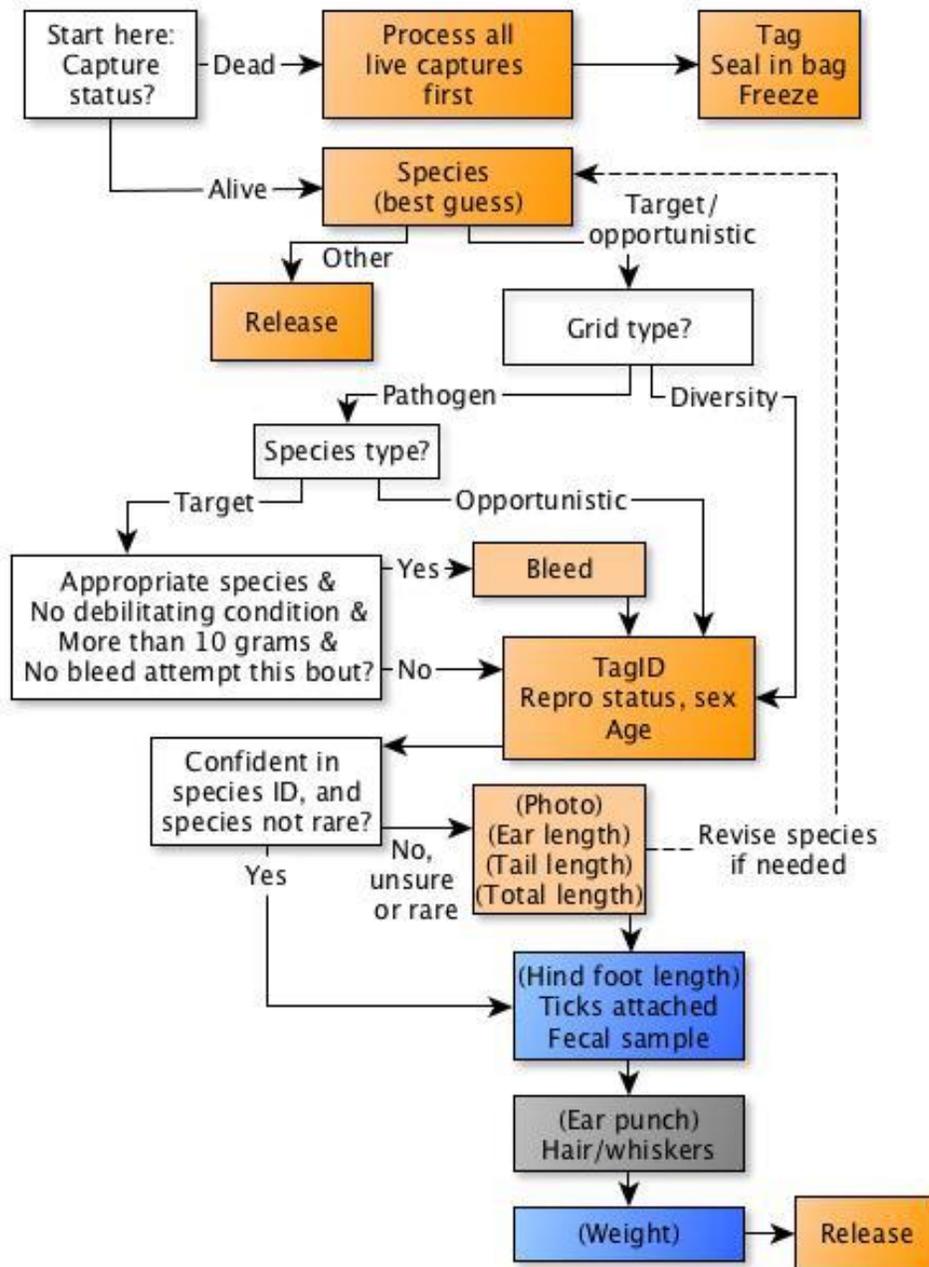
Quick Reference: Decision Tree for Processing

In the event of very high capture rates, lower priority tasks may be left out of processing.

Orange: highest priority (always perform)

Blue: medium priority (leave out if more than 30 captures on a grid)

Grey: low priority (leave out if more than 25 captures on a grid)



Quick Reference: Challenging Conditions

Small mammal sampling can be performed under a variety of weather conditions. Care must be taken, however, to prevent conditions such that the trapped individual cannot thermoregulate properly, either in hot or cold conditions. Such conditions will result in the death of the trapped individuals.

MORTALITIES

- **Each mortality must be reported to the Field Operations Manager within 24 hours** of processing, in accordance with all state- and site-specific permit requirements.
- **If ≥ 5 individuals** on any given trapping grid during a single night of trapping **die, the trapping** on that grid should be **discontinued** until the next scheduled sampling bout, and a **problem ticket should be issued** detailing the locations, species, sex, and ages of the mortalities.

LOGISTICAL HURDLES

- If there is any chance (i.e., $>0\%$) that traps cannot be checked the following morning at dawn, traps shall not be set (e.g., impassable roads).
- If one night of trapping within the sampling bout is missed, **trapping may be resumed** and continued as normal at any time **within 5 days** of the latest night of trapping.
- If **predators destroy >15** traps on a single grid on any given night, traps should be removed from the site and that sampling bout terminated prematurely. The Field Operations Manager shall be informed as soon as possible, and a problem ticket should be issued.

COLD WEATHER

- **Bedding** should be used when low temperatures are expected to be **$< 18^{\circ}\text{C}$ (65°F)**, **except** at sites where heteromyids dominate.
- **Trapping should not occur** on nights when **both** very cold temperatures ($< 5.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ (42°F)) and (a) precipitation in the form of **rain** are expected ($>20\%$ chance at sites with bedding; $>5\%$ chance at sites that cannot use bedding) or (b) dew is expected (i.e., if humidity is $>75\%$ and the projected minimum temperature is below the dew point).

HOT WEATHER

- When ambient temperatures are expected to reach 27°C (80°F), by 10 a.m., extra effort must be made to **ensure that all traps** containing captured **individuals are processed or placed in the shade as soon as possible**. Initiation of trap checking before sunrise may be necessary in extremely hot environments, especially where shade is lacking.
- If trap checking **does not begin** prior to 8 - 9 am and **all traps are not shaded**, all traps should be opened to release animals and avoid heat-induced mortality. Work should start over that night by resetting the traps.

Quick Reference: Small Mammal Sampling Datasheet

Column Number(s)	Data Field	Description/What to Enter
1-3	plotID	Enter number only (Use leading zeros where applicable.)
4-6	trapCoordinate	Indicate point of capture with grid coordinate e.g., B5
7	Notes	Information on trap condition and quality. Use codes (1 through 6) from top left corner of datasheet. See below.
8-11	taxonID	Use 4 letter species code (examples listed on top of datasheet). Create own code if captured species not listed and record full name on back of <u>each</u> Datasheet on which the code is used.
12	idQ – identification Qualifier	CS – cf. species; cf. = "not sure"; AS – aff. species; aff. = "similar to, but is not"
13	Sex	Male (M) or female (F)
14-19	Ear/PIT	Unique tag ID, format: Ear tags: RXXXX or LXXXX; PIT tags: last 6 digits of serial number
20-24	Age and reproductive status	Use uppercase letter codes from datasheet
25-26	HFL	Hind foot length (mm) – to nearest millimeter
27-28	Ear	Right ear length (mm) – to nearest millimeter
29-31	Tail	Tail length (mm) – round to nearest millimeter
32-34	TTL	Total length (head + body) (mm)
35-37	WGT	Weight (g) – round to nearest gram
38	Recapture	Yes/No/Unknown – indicates whether an individual is a recapture
39	Ear tag replaced	Indicate from which ear tag was presumably lost (if applicable). Record 'N' in the Recapture field IF the previous tagID is unknown.
40	Fate	Indicate history/condition of capture. Use uppercase code on datasheet. Dead supercedes the Non-target option.
41-43	Attached ticks	Circle the tick life stages attached to the individual's head and neck
44-49	Samples	Indicate type of sample collected using uppercase letter codes from datasheet.
50	Comments	Indicate there are comments on back of datasheet ("C").

- If traps are not set on a particular grid as scheduled or if no individuals are captured, these should be recorded in the NOTES field as a line on the datasheet for that given date, grid, and bout combination.
- If traps are damaged or disturbed overnight, note trap locations and code the nature of the disturbance on the datasheet in the NOTES field, with any other known details described on the back of the datasheet.

NOTES codes:

Definitions	Application Rules
1 – traps not set	Used at the level of the entire trapping grid, or, if some traps on a grid were set and others were not, can be used to indicate which ones were not set
2 – trap disturbed/door closed but empty	Used per trap coordinate, when necessary
3 – trap door open or closed with feces left behind	Used per trap coordinate, when necessary
4 – >1 capture per trap	Used per trap coordinate; in the rare event of multiple captures per trap; enter this note code for each individual
5 – single capture in trap	Used per trap coordinate, when necessary
6 – no captures	Used ONLY at the per grid level; there is no need to write down every trap that has been set but is empty

APPENDIX C CHECKLISTS

Trapping Small Mammals

Always have on hand:

- Copy of IACUC protocol form and IACUC approval letter
- Copy of state collection permit
- Copy of site-specific research permit
- Personal ID
- GPS with grid locations
- Compass to aid in following trap lines



Layout of Small Mammal Sampling Grid

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	A1	B1	C1	D1	E1	F1	G1	H1	I1	J1
2	A2	B2	C2	D2	E2	F2	G2	H2	I2	J2
3	A3	B3	C3	D3	E3	F3	G3	H3	I3	J3
4	A4	B4	C4	D4	E4	F4	G4	H4	I4	J4
5	A5	B5	C5	D5	E5	F5	G5	H5	I5	J5
6	A6	B6	C6	D6	E6	F6	G6	H6	I6	J6
7	A7	B7	C7	D7	E7	F7	G7	H7	I7	J7
8	A8	B8	C8	D8	E8	F8	G8	H8	I8	J8
9	A9	B9	C9	D9	E9	F9	G9	H9	I9	J9
10	A10	B10	C10	D10	E10	F10	G10	H10	I10	J10

Setting Traps:

- Each person should carry enough traps at one time for at least two traplines (i.e., 20 traps plus a few extra), for efficiency.
- Always walk the traplines along the N-S axis, except when moving to the next trapline. This will constrain vegetation disturbance to narrow trails within the grids over time.
- Whenever possible, place traps near shrubs, downed logs, burrows, or other microsites that offer shelter.
- Place trap, making sure trap is on level ground and the door remains open. If necessary, adjust trap sensitivity by gently pulling or pushing catch.
- Bait trap, by distributing a teaspoon up to a tablespoon (use more in colder conditions) of seed mix throughout the trap, including near the entrance to the trap.
- When overnight lows will be <math><18^{\circ}\text{C}</math> (65°F), place approximately 5 cm (2 in) of batting into trap (except at sites dominated by heteromyids).

Setting Equipment

- Traps (100 per grid + extras)
- Tree planting bags (1 per person or per 40-50 traps)
- Bait: Sterilized millet & sunflower seed (mealworms, where needed).
- Lumbar bags of bait (1 per person)
- Batting and bag for carrying batting
- Replacement pin flags and sharpies

Checking Equipment

- Replacement traps
- Trap-sized plastic bags
- Work gloves
- Tree planting bags (1 per person or per 40-50 traps)
- Plastic bags to line tree planting bags
- Wet or dry erase markers & sharpies

Getting Ready for Small Mammal Sampling

- Ensure all **traps** and sampling equipment is functioning and sanitized.
- Ensure safety gear (**PPE**) is available in sufficient quantities, clean, and functioning.
- Prepare pre-printed **labels** and materials for handwriting on the sample containers in the field.
- Ensure pit tag reader and camera batteries are charged. Bring spare batteries for headlamps.
- Print the NEON template provided on the NEON intranet (on the FOPs – TOS landing page) onto specimen tags in the event of voucher specimens.
- Prepare a small vial of **10% sugar** in water to revitalize stressed, hypothermic or heat-stressed captures. Change solution often to prevent mold growth.
- Sterilize and mix a sufficient amount of millet (65% of **seed** mix) and sunflower seeds (35%), or, in D04 and D20, prepare bait balls.
- Ensure that all necessary **datasheets, identification keys,** and equipment are packed.
- Prepare and maintain a **list of individuals already bled** within the current sampling bout to ensure that no individuals are bled twice within a bout. Also note any individuals with missing data that can be collected if recaptured in this bout.
- Prepare **quat**: if necessary, mix a batch of quat stock solution in the lab (5% solution, or 1:20 dilution in tap water). Fill up the spray bottle(s) and field stock bottles.
- Prepare **isoflurane**: in a fume hood or well ventilated outdoor location fill up the glass bottle with rubber dropper bulb and glass bottle with screw top with isoflurane.
- Pack **supplies**: bring enough supplies for processing at least twice as many individuals as you expect.
- Obtain **dry ice**: this should be done as close to departure for the field as possible and stored in an ultra-low freezer (-80°C) prior to use.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

- Eye protection (safety glasses to discourage rubbing of the eyes and protect from extreme splashes)
- Disposable respirators with N95 (HEPA-equivalent) particulate filter
- Required: all sites in CO, NM, AZ, CA
- Recommended: all sites in KS, TX, UT, MT, NV, ID, OR, and WA
- Latex and/or nitrile gloves
- Long-sleeved shirt
- Long pants
- Close-toed shoes with socks
- a disposable or reusable (cotton) laboratory coat or apron
- Special cloth gloves with rubber-tipped fingers are recommended to be worn while handling to reduce the incidence of bites (latex/nitrile gloves should be worn over these)

<i>Title:</i> TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		<i>Date:</i> 02/29/2016
<i>NEON Doc. #:</i> NEON.DOC.000481	<i>Author:</i> K. Thibault	<i>Revision:</i> H

APPENDIX D ESTIMATED DATES FOR ONSET AND CESSATION OF SAMPLING

Specific dates are TBD, as small mammals can be trapped year-round at most locations. Site-specific details may be added in a future revision of this document (as of Rev H).

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

APPENDIX E SITE-SPECIFIC INFORMATION

E.1 D01 – CORE – HARV (Harvard Forest)

Trapping Issues

- Slugs after rainfall events may fill traps
- Large (i.e., bear) and medium sized carnivore (e.g., fishers, raccoons) disturbance
- Do not trap when very cold temperatures (< 5.5°C (42°F)) are coupled with precipitation, or when there is sufficient snow on the ground (i.e., > 15 cm (6 inches)).

Use of bedding: Recommended when low temperatures are expected to be <18°C/65°F.

Dominant genus for hair & whisker sampling purposes: *Peromyscus*

Dominant vegetation type(s) for bleed grid designation: Deciduous/Evergreen/Mixed Forest

Species List and Abundance Estimates

This species list is based on Cardoza, Jones, & French, 2009. The abundance estimates were based on an average capture rate of 10%, as well as the species-specific relative abundances reported in Degross & Ellison, 2013.

Table 18. Site-specific species list (HARV)

TARGET SPECIES (Scientific and Common Name)		Number to be Used Annually
<i>Myodes gapperi</i>	Gapper's Red-backed Vole	150 - 500
<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus</i>	Meadow Vole	0 - 50
<i>Napaeozapus insignis</i>	Woodland Jumping mouse	0 - 50
<i>Peromyscus leucopus</i>	White footed mouse	50 - 300
<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	N. American deer mouse	200 - 600
<i>Microtus pinetorum</i>	Woodland Vole	0 - 20
<i>Synaptomys cooperi</i>	Southern Bog Lemming	0 - 20
<i>Zapus hudsonius</i>	Meadow Jumping Mouse	0 - 20
OPPORTUNISTIC ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Blarina brevicauda</i>	Northern Short-tailed Shrew	10 - 100
<i>Sorex cinereus</i>	Masked Shrew	0 - 30
<i>Sorex fumeus</i>	Smoky Shrew	0 - 30
<i>Tamias striatus</i>	Eastern Chipmunk	10 - 100
<i>Sorex dispar</i>	Long-tailed Shrew	0 - 20
<i>Sorex hoyi</i>	American Pygmy Shrew	0 - 20

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

<i>Sorex palustris</i>	American Water Shrew	0 - 20
<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>	Red Squirrel	0 - 20
NON-TARGET ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Parascalops breweri</i>	Hairy-tailed Mole	0 - 20
<i>Scalopus aquaticus</i>	Eastern Mole	0 - 20
<i>Glaucomys volans</i>	Southern Flying Squirrel	0 - 20
<i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i>	Northern Flying Squirrel	0 - 20

E.2 D01 – RELOCATABLE - BART (Barlett Experimental Forest)

Trapping Issues

- Large (i.e., bear) and medium sized carnivore (e.g., fishers, raccoons) disturbance
- Do not trap when very cold temperatures (< 5.5°C (42°F) are coupled with precipitation, or when there is sufficient snow on the ground (i.e., > 15 cm (6 inches)).

Use of bedding: Recommended when low temperatures are expected to be <18°C/65°F.

Dominant genus for hair & whisker sampling purposes: Peromyscus

Dominant vegetation type(s) for bleed grid designation: Mixed/Deciduous/Evergreen Forest

Species List and Abundance Estimates

This species list is based on Kays and Wilson 2011. The abundance estimates were based on an average capture rate of 10%, as well as the species-specific relative abundances reported by Ryan B. Stephens (pers. comm.) based on 2013 trapping efforts.

Table 19. Site-specific species list (BART)

TARGET SPECIES (Scientific and Common Name)		Number to be Used Annually
<i>Microtus chrotorrhinus</i>	Rock Vole	0-20
<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus</i>	Meadow Vole	0-20
<i>Microtus pinetorum</i>	Woodland Vole	0-20
<i>Myodes gapperi</i>	Southern Red-backed Vole	50-200
<i>Peromyscus leucopus</i>	White-footed Deermouse	50-200
<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	North American Deermouse	50-200
<i>Synaptomys borealis</i>	Northern Bog Lemming	0-5
<i>Synaptomys cooperi</i>	Southern Bog Lemming	0-5
<i>Napaeozapus insignis</i>	Woodland Jumping Mouse	100-500
<i>Zapus hudsonius</i>	Meadow Jumping Mouse	0-20
OPPORTUNISTIC ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Blarina brevicauda</i>	Northern Short-tailed Shrew	50-200
<i>Sorex cinereus</i>	Cinereus Shrew	50-200
<i>Sorex dispar</i>	Long-tailed Shrew	0-5
<i>Sorex fumeus</i>	Smoky Shrew	50-200
<i>Sorex hoyi</i>	American Pygmy Shrew	0-5
<i>Sorex palustris</i>	American Water Shrew	0-5

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

<i>Tamias striatus</i>	Eastern Chipmunk	0-50
<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>	Red Squirrel	0-50
NON-TARGET ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Condylura cristata</i>	Star-nosed Mole	0-5
<i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i>	Northern Flying Squirrel	0-5
<i>Glaucomys volans</i>	Southern Flying Squirrel	0-50
<i>Martes americana</i>	American Marten	0-5
<i>Martes pennanti</i>	Fisher	0-5
<i>Mustela erminea</i>	Ermine	0-5
<i>Mustela frenata</i>	Long-tailed Weasel	0-5
<i>Neovison vison</i>	American Mink	0-5
<i>Parascalops breweri</i>	Hairy-tailed Mole	0-5
<i>Scalopus aquaticus</i>	Eastern Mole	0-5
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Eastern Gray Squirrel	0-5
<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>	Eastern Cottontail	0-5
<i>Sylvilagus transitionalis</i>	New England Cottontail	0-5

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

E.3 D02 – CORE – SCBI (Smithsonian Conservation Biology Institute)

Trapping Issues

- Large (i.e., bear) and medium sized carnivore (e.g., raccoons) disturbance
- Do not trap when very cold temperatures (< 5.5°C (42°F)) are coupled with precipitation, or when there is sufficient snow on the ground (i.e., > 15 cm (6 inches)).

Use of bedding: Recommended only when low temperatures are expected to be <18°C/65°F

Dominant genus for hair & whisker sampling purposes: Peromyscus

Dominant vegetation type(s) for bleed grid designation: Deciduous Forest

Species List and Abundance Estimates

This species list is based on Kays and Wilson 2011. The abundance estimates were based on an average capture rate of 10%, as well as the species-specific relative abundances reported by McShea et al. 2003 and Osbourne et al. 2005.

Table 20. Site-specific species list (SCBI)

TARGET SPECIES (Scientific and Common Name)		Number to be Used Annually
<i>Myodes gapperi</i>	Southern Red-backed Vole	0-50
<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus</i>	Meadow Vole	0-50
<i>Microtus pinetorum</i>	Woodland Vole	0-50
<i>Mus musculus musculus</i>	House mouse	0-20
<i>Neotoma magister</i>	Allegheny Woodrat	0-20
<i>Peromyscus leucopus</i>	Northern white-footed mouse	100-500
<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	North American deer mouse	100-500
<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	Norway rat	0-5
<i>Rattus rattus</i>	Black rat	0-5
<i>Reithrodontomys humulis</i>	Eastern Harvest Mouse	0-20
<i>Synaptomys cooperi</i>	Southern Bog Lemming	0-50
<i>Napaeozapus insignis</i>	Woodland Jumping Mouse	50-200
<i>Zapus hudsonius</i>	Meadow Jumping Mouse	50-200
OPPORTUNISTIC ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Blarina brevicauda</i>	Northern Short-tailed Shrew	50-200
<i>Cryptotis parva</i>	North American Least Shrew	0-5
<i>Sorex cinereus</i>	Cinereus Shrew	50-200

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

<i>Sorex fumeus</i>	Smoky shrew	50-200
<i>Sorex hoyi</i>	American Pygmy Shrew	0-50
<i>Sorex longirostris</i>	Southeastern shrew	0-5
<i>Tamias striatus</i>	Eastern Chipmunk	0-5
<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>	Red Squirrel	0-5
NON-TARGET ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Condylura cristata</i>	Star-nosed Mole	0-5
<i>Glaucomys volans</i>	Southern Flying Squirrel	0-50
<i>Mustela frenata</i>	Long-tailed weasel	0-5
<i>Mustela nivalis</i>	Least weasel	0-5
<i>Mustela vison</i>	Common mink	0-5
<i>Parascalops breweri</i>	Hairy-tailed Mole	0-5
<i>Scalopus aquaticus</i>	Southern mole	0-5
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Eastern Gray Squirrel	0-5

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

E.4 D02 – RELOCATABLE – SERC (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)

Trapping Issues

- Large (i.e., bear) and medium sized carnivore (e.g., raccoons) disturbance
- Do not trap when very cold temperatures (< 5.5°C (42°F)) are coupled with precipitation, or when there is sufficient snow on the ground (i.e., > 15 cm (6 inches)).

Use of bedding: Recommended only when low temperatures are expected to be <18°C/65°F

Dominant genus for hair & whisker sampling purposes: Peromyscus

Dominant vegetation type(s) for bleed grid designation: Deciduous Forest

Species List and Abundance Estimates

This species list is based on Kays and Wilson 2011. The abundance estimates were based on an average capture rate of 10%, as well as the species-specific relative abundances reported by Perry et al. 1998 and Gómez et al. 2008.

Table 21. Site-specific species list (SERC)

TARGET SPECIES (Scientific and Common Name)		Number to be Used Annually
<i>Myodes gapperi</i>	Southern Red-backed Vole	0-20
<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus</i>	Meadow Vole	100-500
<i>Microtus pinetorum</i>	Woodland Vole	0-50
<i>Mus musculus</i>	House mouse	0-50
<i>Neotoma magister</i>	Allegheny Woodrat	0-20
<i>Peromyscus leucopus</i>	Northern white-footed mouse	100-500
<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	North American deer mouse	100-500
<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	Norway rat	0-5
<i>Rattus rattus</i>	Black rat	0-5
<i>Reithrodontomys humulis</i>	Eastern Harvest Mouse	0-20
<i>Synaptomys cooperi</i>	Southern Bog Lemming	0-5
<i>Napaeozapus insignis</i>	Woodland Jumping Mouse	0-20
<i>Zapus hudsonius</i>	Meadow Jumping Mouse	0-50
OPPORTUNISTIC ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Blarina brevicauda</i>	Northern Short-tailed Shrew	50-100
<i>Cryptotis parva</i>	North American Least Shrew	0-5

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

<i>Sorex cinereus</i>	Cinereus Shrew	0-20
<i>Sorex fumeus</i>	Smoky shrew	0-20
<i>Sorex hoyi</i>	American Pygmy Shrew	0-5
<i>Sorex longirostris</i>	Southeastern shrew	0-5
<i>Tamias striatus</i>	Eastern Chipmunk	0-5
<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>	Red Squirrel	0-5
NON-TARGET ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Condylura cristata</i>	Star-nosed Mole	0-5
<i>Glaucomys volans</i>	Southern Flying Squirrel	0-5
<i>Mustela frenata</i>	Long-tailed weasel	0-5
<i>Mustela nivalis</i>	Least weasel	0-5
<i>Mustela vison</i>	Common mink	0-5
<i>Parascalops breweri</i>	Hairy-tailed Mole	0-5
<i>Scalopus aquaticus</i>	Southern mole	0-5
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Eastern Gray Squirrel	0-5

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

E.5 D02 – RELOCATABLE – BLAN (Blandy Experimental Farm)

Trapping Issues

- Large (i.e., bear) and medium sized carnivore (e.g., raccoons) disturbance
- Do not trap when very cold temperatures (< 5.5°C (42°F)) are coupled with precipitation, or when there is sufficient snow on the ground (i.e., > 15 cm (6 inches)).

Use of bedding: Recommended only when low temperatures are expected to be <18°C/65°F

Dominant genus for hair & whisker sampling purposes: Peromyscus

Dominant vegetation type(s) for bleed grid designation: Pasture/hay

Species List and Abundance Estimates

This species list is based on Kays and Wilson 2011. The abundance estimates were based on an average capture rate of 10%, as well as the species-specific relative abundances reported by Matter et al. 1996 and Mitchell et al. 1997.

Table 22. Site-specific species list (BLAN)

TARGET SPECIES (Scientific and Common Name)		Number to be Used Annually
<i>Myodes gapperi</i>	Southern Red-backed Vole	0-20
<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus</i>	Meadow Vole	0-50
<i>Microtus pinetorum</i>	Woodland Vole	0-50
<i>Mus musculus</i>	House mouse	0-20
<i>Neotoma magister</i>	Allegheny Woodrat	0-20
<i>Peromyscus leucopus</i>	Northern white-footed mouse	100-500
<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	North American deer mouse	100-500
<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	Norway rat	0-5
<i>Rattus rattus</i>	Black rat	0-5
<i>Reithrodontomys humulis</i>	Eastern Harvest Mouse	0-20
<i>Synaptomys cooperi</i>	Southern Bog Lemming	0-50
<i>Napaeozapus insignis</i>	Woodland Jumping Mouse	50-200
<i>Zapus hudsonius</i>	Meadow Jumping Mouse	50-200
OPPORTUNISTIC ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Blarina brevicauda</i>	Northern Short-tailed Shrew	50-200
<i>Cryptotis parva</i>	North American Least Shrew	0-5
<i>Sorex cinereus</i>	Cinereus Shrew	0-5

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

<i>Sorex fumeus</i>	Smoky shrew	0-5
<i>Sorex hoyi</i>	American Pygmy Shrew	0-5
<i>Sorex longirostris</i>	Southeastern shrew	0-5
<i>Tamias striatus</i>	Eastern Chipmunk	0-5
<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>	Red Squirrel	0-5
NON-TARGET ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Condylura cristata</i>	Star-nosed Mole	0-5
<i>Glaucomys volans</i>	Southern Flying Squirrel	0-5
<i>Mustela frenata</i>	Long-tailed weasel	0-5
<i>Mustela nivalis</i>	Least weasel	0-5
<i>Mustela vison</i>	Common mink	0-5
<i>Parascalops breweri</i>	Hairy-tailed Mole	0-5
<i>Scalopus aquaticus</i>	Southern mole	0-5
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Eastern Gray Squirrel	0-5

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

E.6 D03 – CORE – OSBS (Ordway-Swisher Biological Station)

Trapping Issues

- Fire ants
 - If fire ant activity is present in the immediate vicinity of a trapping station, be sure to dust the ground under and around the trap with Talstar granules.
 - Traps can also be set closer to sunset and checked earlier, to minimize traps being open when ants are most active.
- Medium sized carnivore (e.g., coyotes, raccoons) disturbance
- Do not trap when very cold temperatures (< 5.5°C (42°F)) are coupled with precipitation, or traps are in any danger of becoming waterlogged overnight.

Use of bedding: Recommended only when low temperatures are expected to be <18°C/65°F

Dominant genus for hair & whisker sampling purposes: Peromyscus

Dominant vegetation type(s) for bleed grid designation: N/A (due to the low capture rates at this site, bleed grids were selected based on capture rates rather than vegetation type)

Species List and Abundance Estimates

This species list is based on the Annotated Mammal Species List of the Ordway-Swisher Biological Station. The abundance estimates were based on an average capture rate of 10%, as well as the species-specific relative abundances reported by Dr. Bob McCleery at the University of Florida.

Table 23. Site-specific species list (OSBS)

TARGET species (Scientific and Common Name)		Number to be Used Annually
<i>Neotoma floridana floridana</i>	Florida wood rat	50 - 250
<i>Peromyscus gossypinus gossypinus</i>	Cotton mouse	200 - 1000
<i>Peromyscus polionotus subgriseus</i>	Oldfield mouse	100 - 500
<i>Podomys floridanus</i>	Florida Deermouse	100 - 500
<i>Sigmodon hispidus hispidus</i>	Hispid Cotton Rat	0 - 50
<i>Ochrotomys nuttalli</i>	Golden Mouse	0 - 5
<i>Oryzomys palustris natator</i>	Marsh rice rat	0 - 50
<i>Reithrodontomys humulis</i>	Eastern Harvest Mouse	0 - 50
OPPORTUNISTIC ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Blarina carolinensis</i>	Southern Short-tailed Shrew	0 - 20
<i>Cryptotis parva floridana</i>	Least shrew	0 - 20
<i>Sorex longirostris</i>	Southeastern Shrew	0 - 20

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

NON-TARGET ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Geomys pinetis floridanus</i>	Florida pocket gopher	0 - 5
<i>Scalopus aquaticus australis</i>	Southern mole	0 - 5
<i>Glaucomys volans</i>	Southern Flying Squirrel	0 - 20

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

E.7 D03 – RELOCATABLE – DISN (Disney Wilderness Preserve)

Trapping Issues

- Fire ants
 - If fire ant activity is present in the immediate vicinity of a trapping station, be sure to dust the ground under and around the trap with Talstar granules.
- Medium sized carnivore (e.g., coyotes, raccoons) disturbance
- Cattle disturbance
- Do not trap when very cold temperatures (< 5.5°C (42°F)) are coupled with precipitation, or traps are in any danger of becoming waterlogged overnight.

Use of bedding: Recommended only when low temperatures are expected to be <18°C/65°F

Dominant genus for hair & whisker sampling purposes: Peromyscus

Dominant vegetation type(s) for bleed grid designation: Woody Wetlands

Species List and Abundance Estimates

This species list is based on the Mammals of Florida | American Society of Mammalogists. The abundance estimates were based on an average capture rate of 10%, and, in the absence of existing data, estimates of captures are based on data for Ordway Swisher.

Table 24. Site-specific species list (DISN)

TARGET SPECIES (Scientific and Common Name)		Number to be Used Annually
<i>Neotoma floridana</i>	Eastern Woodrat	50 - 250
<i>Peromyscus gossypinus</i>	Cotton Deermouse	200 - 1000
<i>Peromyscus polionotus</i>	Oldfield Deermouse	100 - 500
<i>Podomys floridanus</i>	Florida Deermouse	100 - 500
<i>Sigmodon hispidus</i>	Hispid Cotton Rat	0 - 50
<i>Ochrotomys nuttalli</i>	Golden Mouse	0 - 5
<i>Oryzomys palustris</i>	Marsh Oryzomys	0 - 50
<i>Mus musculus</i>	House mouse	0 - 50
<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	Norway rat	0 - 50
<i>Rattus rattus</i>	Black rat	0 - 50
<i>Reithrodontomys humulis</i>	Eastern Harvest Mouse	0 - 50
OPPORTUNISTIC ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Blarina carolinensis</i>	Southern Short-tailed Shrew	0 - 20
<i>Cryptotis parva floridana</i>	Least shrew	0 - 20

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

<i>Sorex longirostris</i>	Southeastern Shrew	0 - 20
NON-TARGET ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Geomys pinetis</i>	Southeastern Pocket Gopher	0 - 5
<i>Scalopus aquaticus</i>	Eastern Mole	0 - 5
<i>Glaucomys volans</i>	Southern Flying Squirrel	0 - 20

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

E.8 D03 – RELOCATABLE – JERC (Jones Ecological Research Center)

Trapping Issues

- Fire ants
 - If fire ant activity is present in the immediate vicinity of a trapping station, be sure to dust the ground under and around the trap with Talstar granules.
- Medium sized carnivore (e.g., coyotes, raccoons) disturbance
- Do not trap when very cold temperatures (< 5.5°C (42°F)) are coupled with precipitation.

Use of bedding: Recommended only when low temperatures are expected to be <18°C/65°F

Dominant genus for hair & whisker sampling purposes: Peromyscus

Dominant vegetation type(s) for bleed grid designation: Evergreen/Deciduous/Mixed Forest

Species List and Abundance Estimates

This species list is based on Kays & Wilson, 2011 and Smith et al., 2006. The abundance estimates were based on an average capture rate of 10%, as well as the species-specific relative abundances reported in Ford et al. 1994.

Table 25. Site-specific species list (JERC)

TARGET SPECIES (Scientific and Common Name)		Number to be Used Annually
<i>Microtus pinetorum</i>	Woodland Vole	0-50
<i>Mus musculus</i>	House mouse	0-20
<i>Neotoma floridana</i>	Eastern Woodrat	0-20
<i>Ochrotomys nuttalli</i>	Golden Mouse	0-50
<i>Oryzomys palustris</i>	Marsh Oryzomys	0-20
<i>Peromyscus gossypinus</i>	Cotton Deermouse	0-20
<i>Peromyscus polionotus</i>	Oldfield Deermouse	0-20
<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	Norway rat	0-20
<i>Reithrodontomys humulis</i>	Eastern Harvest Mouse	0-20
<i>Sigmodon hispidus</i>	Hispid Cotton Rat	20-200
OPPORTUNISTIC ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Blarina carolinensis</i>	Southern Short-tailed Shrew	0-5
<i>Cryptotis parva</i>	North American Least Shrew	0-50
<i>Sorex longirostris</i>	Southeastern Shrew	0-50
<i>Tamias striatus</i>	Eastern Chipmunk	0-50

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

NON-TARGET ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Geomys pinetis</i>	Southeastern Pocket Gopher	0-5
<i>Glaucomys volans</i>	Southern Flying Squirrel	0-5
<i>Mustela frenata</i>	Long-tailed Weasel	0-5
<i>Mustela vison</i>	Mink	0-5
<i>Scalopus aquaticus</i>	Eastern Mole	0-50
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Eastern Gray Squirrel	0-5
<i>Sciurus niger shermani</i>	Sherman's fox squirrel	0-5
<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>	Eastern Cottontail	0-5
<i>Sylvilagus palustris</i>	Marsh Rabbit	0-5

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

E.9 D04 – CORE – GUAN (Guanica Forest)

Trapping Issues

- The small mammal community in Puerto Rico is now dominated by invasive rats (*Rattus spp.*). Please note that these species can be quite aggressive; use of anesthesia is recommended.

Use of bedding: Recommended only when low temperatures are expected to be <18°C/65°F

Dominant genus for hair & whisker sampling purposes: *Rattus*

Dominant vegetation type(s) for bleed grid designation: Evergreen Forest

Species List and Abundance Estimates

This species list is based on Kays and Wilson 2011.

Table 26. Site-specific species list (GUAN)

TARGET SPECIES (Scientific and Common Name)		Number to be Used Annually
<i>Mus musculus</i>	House mouse	0-50
<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	Norway rat	0-50
<i>Rattus rattus</i>	Black rat	100-200
<i>Rattus exulans</i>	Roof rat	0-50

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

E.10 D04 – RELOCATABLE – LAJA (Lajas Experimental Station)

Trapping Issues

- The small mammal community in Puerto Rico is now dominated by invasive rats (*Rattus spp.*). Please note that these species can be quite aggressive; use of anesthesia is recommended.

Use of bedding: Recommended only when low temperatures are expected to be <18°C/65°F

Dominant genus for hair & whisker sampling purposes: *Rattus*

Dominant vegetation type(s) for bleed grid designation: Pasture/hay

Species List and Abundance Estimates

This species list is based on Kays and Wilson 2011.

Table 27. Site-specific species list (LAJA)

TARGET SPECIES (Scientific and Common Name)		Number to be Used Annually
<i>Mus musculus</i>	House mouse	0-50
<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	Norway rat	0-50
<i>Rattus rattus</i>	Black rat	100-200
<i>Rattus exulans</i>	Roof rat	0-50

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

E.11 D05 – CORE – UNDE (University of Notre Dame Environmental Research Center)

Trapping Issues

- Large (i.e., bear) and medium sized carnivore (e.g., raccoons) disturbance
- Do not trap when very cold temperatures (< 5.5°C (42°F)) are coupled with precipitation, or when there is sufficient snow on the ground (i.e., > 15 cm (6 inches)).
- Due to the high mortality rates of shrews during April and October sampling bouts in 2014 and 2015, it is recommended that these bouts be dropped from the sampling schedule for this site.

Use of bedding: Recommended only when low temperatures are expected to be <18°C/65°F

Dominant genus for hair & whisker sampling purposes: Peromyscus

Dominant vegetation type(s) for bleed grid designation: Woody Wetlands

Species List and Abundance Estimates

This species list is based on Kays and Wilson 2011. The abundance estimates were based on an average capture rate of 10%, as well as the species-specific relative abundances reported by Kilcline 2003 and data collected by NEON.

Table 28. Site-specific species list (UNDE)

TARGET SPECIES (Scientific and Common Name)		Number to be Used Annually
<i>Myodes gapperi</i>	Southern Red-backed Vole	0-20
<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus</i>	Meadow Vole	0-50
<i>Mus musculus</i>	House mouse	0-20
<i>Peromyscus leucopus</i>	White-footed Deermouse	50-300
<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	North American Deermouse	50-500
<i>Synaptomys cooperi</i>	Southern Bog Lemming	0-50
<i>Napaeozapus insignis</i>	Woodland Jumping Mouse	20-200
<i>Zapus hudsonius</i>	Meadow Jumping Mouse	0-50
OPPORTUNISTIC ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Blarina brevicauda</i>	Northern Short-tailed Shrew	20-100
<i>Sorex arcticus</i>	Arctic Shrew	0-50
<i>Sorex cinereus</i>	Cinereus Shrew	0-50
<i>Sorex hoyi</i>	American Pygmy Shrew	0-5
<i>Sorex palustris</i>	American Water Shrew	0-5
<i>Tamias minimus</i>	Least Chipmunk	0-10

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

<i>Tamias striatus</i>	Eastern Chipmunk	0-50
<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>	Red Squirrel	0-10
<i>Spermophilus tridecemlineatus</i>	Thirteen-lined Ground Squirrel	0-5
NON-TARGET ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Condylura cristata</i>	Star-nosed Mole	0-5
<i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i>	Northern Flying Squirrel	0-5
<i>Glaucomys volans</i>	Southern Flying Squirrel	0-5
<i>Lepus americanus</i>	Snowshoe Hare	0-5
<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>	Eastern Cottontail	0-5
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Eastern Gray Squirrel	0-5
<i>Martes pennanti</i>	Fisher	0-5
<i>Mustela erminea</i>	Ermine	0-5
<i>Mustela frenata</i>	Long-tailed Weasel	0-5
<i>Mustela nivalis</i>	Least Weasel	0-5

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

E.12 D05 – RELOCATABLE – STEI (Steigerwaldt)

Trapping Issues

- Large (i.e., bear) and medium sized carnivore (e.g., raccoons) disturbance
- Do not trap when very cold temperatures (< 5.5°C (42°F)) are coupled with precipitation, or when there is sufficient snow on the ground (i.e., > 15 cm (6 inches)).
- Due to the high mortality rates of shrews during April and October sampling bouts at UNDE in 2014 and 2015, it is recommended that these bouts be dropped from the sampling schedule for this site.

Use of bedding: Recommended only when low temperatures are expected to be <18°C/65°F

Dominant genus for hair & whisker sampling purposes: Peromyscus

Dominant vegetation type(s) for bleed grid designation: Deciduous Forest

Species List and Abundance Estimates

This species list is based on Kays and Wilson 2011. The abundance estimates were based on an average capture rate of 10%, as well as the species-specific relative abundances reported by Kilcline 2003.

Table 29. Site-specific species list (STEI)

TARGET SPECIES (Scientific and Common Name)		Number to be Used Annually
<i>Myodes gapperi</i>	Southern Red-backed Vole	0-20
<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus</i>	Meadow Vole	0-50
<i>Mus musculus</i>	House mouse	0-20
<i>Peromyscus leucopus</i>	White-footed Deermouse	0-20
<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	North American Deermouse	0-50
<i>Synaptomys cooperi</i>	Southern Bog Lemming	0-50
<i>Napaeozapus insignis</i>	Woodland Jumping Mouse	0-20
<i>Zapus hudsonius</i>	Meadow Jumping Mouse	0-50
OPPORTUNISTIC ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Blarina brevicauda</i>	Northern Short-tailed Shrew	0-50
<i>Sorex arcticus</i>	Arctic Shrew	0-50
<i>Sorex cinereus</i>	Cinereus Shrew	0-50
<i>Sorex hoyi</i>	American Pygmy Shrew	0-5
<i>Sorex palustris</i>	American Water Shrew	0-5
<i>Tamias minimus</i>	Least Chipmunk	0-50

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

<i>Tamias striatus</i>	Eastern Chipmunk	0-5
<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>	Red Squirrel	0-5
<i>Spermophilus tridecemlineatus</i>	Thirteen-lined Ground Squirrel	0-5
NON-TARGET ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Condylura cristata</i>	Star-nosed Mole	0-5
<i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i>	Northern Flying Squirrel	0-5
<i>Glaucomys volans</i>	Southern Flying Squirrel	0-5
<i>Lepus americanus</i>	Snowshoe Hare	0-5
<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>	Eastern Cottontail	0-5
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Eastern Gray Squirrel	0-5
<i>Martes pennanti</i>	Fisher	0-5
<i>Mustela erminea</i>	Ermine	0-5
<i>Mustela frenata</i>	Long-tailed Weasel	0-5
<i>Mustela nivalis</i>	Least Weasel	0-5

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

E.13 D05 – RELOCATABLE – TREE (Treehaven)

Trapping Issues

- Large (i.e., bear) and medium sized carnivore (e.g., raccoons) disturbance
- Do not trap when very cold temperatures (< 5.5°C (42°F)) are coupled with precipitation, or when there is sufficient snow on the ground (i.e., > 15 cm (6 inches)).
- Due to the high mortality rates of shrews during April and October sampling bouts at UNDE in 2014 and 2015, it is recommended that these bouts be dropped from the sampling schedule for this site.

Use of bedding: Recommended only when low temperatures are expected to be <18°C/65°F

Dominant genus for hair & whisker sampling purposes: Peromyscus

Dominant vegetation type(s) for bleed grid designation: Woody Wetlands/Evergreen Forest

Species List and Abundance Estimates

This species list is based on Kays and Wilson 2011. The abundance estimates were based on an average capture rate of 10%, as well as the species-specific relative abundances reported by Kilcline 2003.

Table 30. Site-specific species list (TREE)

TARGET SPECIES (Scientific and Common Name)		Number to be Used Annually
<i>Myodes gapperi</i>	Southern Red-backed Vole	0-20
<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus</i>	Meadow Vole	0-50
<i>Mus musculus</i>	House mouse	0-20
<i>Peromyscus leucopus</i>	White-footed Deermouse	0-20
<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	North American Deermouse	0-50
<i>Synaptomys cooperi</i>	Southern Bog Lemming	0-50
<i>Napaeozapus insignis</i>	Woodland Jumping Mouse	0-20
<i>Zapus hudsonius</i>	Meadow Jumping Mouse	0-50
OPPORTUNISTIC ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Blarina brevicauda</i>	Northern Short-tailed Shrew	0-50
<i>Sorex arcticus</i>	Arctic Shrew	0-50
<i>Sorex cinereus</i>	Cinereus Shrew	0-50
<i>Sorex hoyi</i>	American Pygmy Shrew	0-5
<i>Sorex palustris</i>	American Water Shrew	0-5
<i>Tamias minimus</i>	Least Chipmunk	0-50

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

<i>Tamias striatus</i>	Eastern Chipmunk	0-5
<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>	Red Squirrel	0-5
<i>Spermophilus tridecemlineatus</i>	Thirteen-lined Ground Squirrel	0-5
NON-TARGET ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Condylura cristata</i>	Star-nosed Mole	0-5
<i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i>	Northern Flying Squirrel	0-5
<i>Glaucomys volans</i>	Southern Flying Squirrel	0-5
<i>Lepus americanus</i>	Snowshoe Hare	0-5
<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>	Eastern Cottontail	0-5
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Eastern Gray Squirrel	0-5
<i>Martes pennanti</i>	Fisher	0-5
<i>Mustela erminea</i>	Ermine	0-5
<i>Mustela frenata</i>	Long-tailed Weasel	0-5
<i>Mustela nivalis</i>	Least Weasel	0-5

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

E.14 D06 – CORE – KONZ (Konza Prairie Biological Station)

Trapping Issues

- Medium sized carnivore (e.g., raccoons, coyotes) disturbance
- Do not trap when very cold temperatures (< 5.5°C (42°F)) are coupled with precipitation, or when there is sufficient snow on the ground (i.e., > 15 cm (6 inches)).

Use of bedding: Recommended only when low temperatures are expected to be <18°C/65°F

Dominant genus for hair & whisker sampling purposes: Peromyscus

Dominant vegetation type(s) for bleed grid designation: Grassland/Herbaceous

Species List and Abundance Estimates

This species list is based on Kays and Wilson 2011. The abundance estimates were based on an average capture rate of 10%, as well as the species-specific relative abundances reported by McMillan et al. 1997.

Table 31. Site-specific species list (KONZ)

TARGET SPECIES (Scientific and Common Name)		Number to be Used Annually
<i>Chaetodipus hispidus</i>	Hispid Pocket Mouse	50-200
<i>Microtus ochrogaster</i>	Prairie Vole	0-20
<i>Microtus pinetorum</i>	Woodland Vole	50-200
<i>Mus musculus</i>	House mouse	20-100
<i>Neotoma floridana</i>	Eastern Woodrat	0-20
<i>Onychomys leucogaster</i>	Northern Grasshopper Mouse	20-100
<i>Peromyscus leucopus</i>	White-footed Deermouse	20-100
<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	North American Deermouse	0-50
<i>Reithrodontomys megalotis</i>	Western Harvest Mouse	50-200
<i>Reithrodontomys montanus</i>	Plains Harvest Mouse	100-500
<i>Sigmodon hispidus</i>	Hispid Cotton Rat	20-100
<i>Synaptomys cooperi</i>	Southern Bog Lemming	0-5
<i>Zapus hudsonius</i>	Meadow Jumping Mouse	0-20
OPPORTUNISTIC ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Blarina brevicauda</i>	Northern Short-tailed Shrew	0-20
<i>Blarina hylophaga</i>	Elliot's Short-tailed Shrew	0-50
<i>Cryptotis parva</i>	North American Least Shrew	0-50

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

<i>Tamias striatus</i>	Eastern Chipmunk	0-20
<i>Spermophilus franklinii</i>	Franklin's Ground Squirrel	0-5
<i>Spermophilus tridecemlineatus</i>	Thirteen-lined Ground Squirrel	0-5
NON-TARGET ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Geomys bursarius</i>	Plains Pocket Gopher	0-5
<i>Mustela frenata</i>	Long-tailed Weasel	0-5
<i>Neovison vison</i>	Mink	0-5
<i>Scalopus aquaticus</i>	Eastern Mole	0-5
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Eastern Gray Squirrel	0-5
<i>Sciurus niger</i>	Eastern Fox Squirrel	0-5
<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>	Eastern Cottontail	0-5

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

E.15 D06 – RELOCATABLE – UKFS (University of Kansas Field Station)

Trapping Issues

- Medium sized carnivore (e.g., raccoons, coyotes) disturbance
- Do not trap when very cold temperatures (< 5.5°C (42°F)) are coupled with precipitation, or when there is sufficient snow on the ground (i.e., > 15 cm (6 inches)).

Use of bedding: Recommended only when low temperatures are expected to be <18°C/65°F

Dominant genus for hair & whisker sampling purposes: Peromyscus

Dominant vegetation type(s) for bleed grid designation: Deciduous Forest

Species List and Abundance Estimates

This species list is based on Kays and Wilson 2011. The abundance estimates were based on an average capture rate of 10%, as well as the species-specific relative abundances reported by Fitch and Slade 2014.

Table 32. Site-specific species list (UKFS)

TARGET SPECIES (Scientific and Common Name)		Number to be Used Annually
<i>Chaetodipus hispidus</i>	Hispid Pocket Mouse	50-200
<i>Microtus ochrogaster</i>	Prairie Vole	0-20
<i>Microtus pinetorum</i>	Woodland Vole	50-200
<i>Mus musculus</i>	House mouse	20-100
<i>Neotoma floridana</i>	Eastern Woodrat	0-20
<i>Onychomys leucogaster</i>	Northern Grasshopper Mouse	20-100
<i>Peromyscus leucopus</i>	White-footed Deermouse	20-100
<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	North American Deermouse	0-50
<i>Reithrodontomys megalotis</i>	Western Harvest Mouse	50-200
<i>Reithrodontomys montanus</i>	Plains Harvest Mouse	100-500
<i>Sigmodon hispidus</i>	Hispid Cotton Rat	20-100
<i>Synaptomys cooperi</i>	Southern Bog Lemming	0-5
<i>Zapus hudsonius</i>	Meadow Jumping Mouse	0-20
OPPORTUNISTIC ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Blarina brevicauda</i>	Northern Short-tailed Shrew	0-20
<i>Blarina hylophaga</i>	Elliot's Short-tailed Shrew	0-50
<i>Cryptotis parva</i>	North American Least Shrew	0-50

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

<i>Tamias striatus</i>	Eastern Chipmunk	0-20
<i>Spermophilus franklinii</i>	Franklin's Ground Squirrel	0-5
<i>Spermophilus tridecemlineatus</i>	Thirteen-lined Ground Squirrel	0-5
NON-TARGET ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Geomys bursarius</i>	Plains Pocket Gopher	0-5
<i>Mustela frenata</i>	Long-tailed Weasel	0-5
<i>Neovison vison</i>	Mink	0-5
<i>Scalopus aquaticus</i>	Eastern Mole	0-5
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Eastern Gray Squirrel	0-5
<i>Sciurus niger</i>	Eastern Fox Squirrel	0-5
<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>	Eastern Cottontail	0-5

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

E.16 D07 – CORE – ORNL (Oak Ridge National Laboratory)

Trapping Issues

- Fire ants
 - If fire ant activity is present in the immediate vicinity of a trapping station, be sure to dust the ground under and around the trap with Talstar granules.
- Large (i.e., bear) and medium sized carnivore (e.g., raccoons) disturbance
- Do not trap when very cold temperatures (< 5.5°C (42°F)) are coupled with precipitation, or when there is sufficient snow on the ground (i.e., > 15 cm (6 inches)).

Use of bedding: Recommended only when low temperatures are expected to be <18°C/65°F

Dominant genus for hair & whisker sampling purposes: *Peromyscus*

Dominant vegetation type(s) for bleed grid designation: Deciduous Forest

Species List and Abundance Estimates

This species list is based on Kays and Wilson 2011. The abundance estimates were based on an average capture rate of 10%, as well as the species-specific relative abundances reported by Giffen et al. 2011.

Table 33. Site-specific species list (ORNL)

TARGET SPECIES (Scientific and Common Name)		Number to be Used Annually
<i>Microtus chrotorrhinus</i>	Rock Vole	0-20
<i>Microtus ochrogaster</i>	Prairie Vole	0-20
<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus</i>	Meadow Vole	0-20
<i>Microtus pinetorum</i>	Woodland Vole	0-20
<i>Mus musculus</i>	House mouse	0-20
<i>Neotoma floridana</i>	Eastern Woodrat	0-20
<i>Neotoma magister</i>	Allegheny Woodrat	0-20
<i>Ochrotomys nuttalli</i>	Golden Mouse	0-20
<i>Oryzomys palustris</i>	Marsh Oryzomys	0-20
<i>Peromyscus leucopus</i>	White-footed Deermouse	400-1000
<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	North American Deermouse	0-20
<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	Norway rat	0-20
<i>Reithrodontomys humulis</i>	Eastern Harvest Mouse	0-20
<i>Sigmodon hispidus</i>	Hispid Cotton Rat	0-20
<i>Synaptomys cooperi</i>	Southern Bog Lemming	0-5
<i>Napaeozapus insignis</i>	Woodland Jumping Mouse	0-20

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

<i>Zapus hudsonius</i>	Meadow Jumping Mouse	0-20
OPPORTUNISTIC ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Blarina brevicauda</i>	Northern Short-tailed Shrew	50-200
<i>Cryptotis parva</i>	North American Least Shrew	0-5
<i>Glaucomys volans</i>	Southern Flying Squirrel	0-50
<i>Sorex cinereus</i>	Cinereus Shrew	0-5
<i>Sorex dispar</i>	Long-tailed Shrew	0-5
<i>Sorex fumeus</i>	Smoky Shrew	0-5
<i>Sorex hoyi</i>	American Pygmy Shrew	0-5
<i>Sorex longirostris</i>	Southeastern Shrew	0-5
<i>Tamias striatus</i>	Eastern Chipmunk	50-200
NON-TARGET ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Mustela frenata</i>	Long-tailed Weasel	0-5
<i>Neovison vison</i>	Mink	0-5
<i>Scalopus aquaticus</i>	Eastern Mole	0-5
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Eastern Gray Squirrel	0-5
<i>Sciurus niger</i>	Eastern Fox Squirrel	0-5
<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>	Eastern Cottontail	0-5

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

E.17 D07 – RELOCATABLE – GRSM (Great Smoky Mountains National Park)

Trapping Issues

- Fire ants
 - If fire ant activity is present in the immediate vicinity of a trapping station, be sure to dust the ground under and around the trap with Talstar granules.
- Large (i.e., bear) and medium sized carnivore (e.g., raccoons, coyotes) disturbance
 - Due to the high density of bears in the Park, if **ONE** or more traps are disturbed, traps must be removed from the disturbed grid and any other grid within one mile. The sampling bout must be terminated prematurely for these grids; trapping can resume after a month.
 - If bears disturb the same grid twice, then trapping cannot recur for one year.
 - The Park and the Field Operations Manager shall be informed as soon as possible, and a problem ticket should be issued.
 - To reduce the probability of bear disturbance, every effort should be made to collect all seed for disposal off site.
- Do not trap when very cold temperatures (< 5.5°C (42°F)) are coupled with precipitation, or when there is sufficient snow on the ground (i.e., > 15 cm (6 inches)).
- Do not intentionally collect vouchers at this site. It is not permitted by the Park.

Animal Care

- When performing maxio-facial bleeding of small mammals, it is important that the lancet be applied in alignment with the muscle fibers of the animal's jaw line to avoid undue trauma by severing muscles associated with mastication.
- A maximum 2-attempt rule to the facial bleeding of animals in the field should be observed.

Use of bedding: Recommended only when low temperatures are expected to be <18°C/65°F

Dominant genus for hair & whisker sampling purposes: Peromyscus

Dominant vegetation type(s) for bleed grid designation: Deciduous Forest

Species List and Abundance Estimates

This species list is based on Kays and Wilson 2011. The abundance estimates were based on an average capture rate of 10%, as well as the species-specific relative abundances reported by Discover Life in America - All Taxa Biodiversity Inventory 2008.

Table 34. Site-specific species list (GRSM)

TARGET SPECIES (Scientific and Common Name)	Number to be Used Annually
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Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

<i>Microtus chrotorrhinus</i>	Rock Vole	0-20
<i>Microtus ochrogaster</i>	Prairie Vole	0-20
<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus</i>	Meadow Vole	0-20
<i>Microtus pinetorum</i>	Woodland Vole	0-20
<i>Myodes gapperi</i>	Southern red-backed vole	0-20
<i>Mus musculus</i>	House mouse	0-20
<i>Neotoma floridana</i>	Eastern Woodrat	0-20
<i>Neotoma magister</i>	Allegheny Woodrat	0-20
<i>Ochrotomys nuttalli</i>	Golden Mouse	0-20
<i>Oryzomys palustris</i>	Marsh Oryzomys	0-20
<i>Peromyscus gossypinus</i>	Cotton Mouse	0-20
<i>Peromyscus leucopus</i>	White-footed Deermouse	400-1000
<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	North American Deermouse	0-20
<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	Norway Rat	0-20
<i>Reithrodontomys humulis</i>	Eastern Harvest Mouse	0-20
<i>Sigmodon hispidus</i>	Hispid Cotton Rat	0-20
<i>Synaptomys cooperi</i>	Southern Bog Lemming	0-5
<i>Napaeozapus insignis</i>	Woodland Jumping Mouse	0-20
<i>Zapus hudsonius</i>	Meadow Jumping Mouse	0-20
OPPORTUNISTIC ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Blarina brevicauda</i>	Northern Short-tailed Shrew	50-200
<i>Cryptotis parva</i>	North American Least Shrew	0-5
<i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i>	Northern Flying Squirrel	0-5
<i>Glaucomys volans</i>	Southern Flying Squirrel	0-50
<i>Sorex cinereus</i>	Cinereus Shrew	0-5
<i>Sorex dispar</i>	Long-tailed Shrew	0-5
<i>Sorex fumeus</i>	Smoky Shrew	0-5
<i>Sorex hoyi</i>	American Pygmy Shrew	0-5
<i>Sorex longirostris</i>	Southeastern Shrew	0-5
<i>Sorex palustris</i>	American Water Shrew	0-5
<i>Tamias striatus</i>	Eastern Chipmunk	50-200
<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>	Red Squirrel	0 - 20
NON-TARGET ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Mustela frenata</i>	Long-tailed Weasel	0-5
<i>Neovison vison</i>	Mink	0-5

<i>Title:</i> TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		<i>Date:</i> 02/29/2016
<i>NEON Doc. #:</i> NEON.DOC.000481	<i>Author:</i> K. Thibault	<i>Revision:</i> H

<i>Scalopus aquaticus</i>	Eastern Mole	0-5
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Eastern Gray Squirrel	0-5
<i>Sciurus niger</i>	Eastern Fox Squirrel	0-5
<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>	Eastern Cottontail	0-5

E.18 D07 – RELOCATABLE – MLBS (Mountain Lake Biological Stations)

Trapping Issues

- Fire ants
 - If fire ant activity is present in the immediate vicinity of a trapping station, be sure to dust the ground under and around the trap with Talstar granules.
- Large (i.e., bear) and medium sized carnivore (e.g., raccoons) disturbance
- Do not trap when very cold temperatures (< 5.5°C (42°F)) are coupled with precipitation, or when there is sufficient snow on the ground (i.e., > 15 cm (6 inches)).

Use of bedding: Recommended only when low temperatures are expected to be <18°C/65°F

Dominant genus for hair & whisker sampling purposes: *Peromyscus*

Dominant vegetation type(s) for bleed grid designation: Deciduous Forest

Species List and Abundance Estimates

This species list is based on Kays and Wilson 2011. The abundance estimates were based on an average capture rate of 10%, as well as the species-specific relative abundances reported by Kaminski et al. 2007.

Table 35. Site-specific species list (MLBS)

TARGET SPECIES (Scientific and Common Name)		Number to be Used Annually
<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus</i>	Meadow Vole	0-50
<i>Microtus pinetorum</i>	Woodland Vole	0-50
<i>Mus musculus</i>	House Mouse	0-50
<i>Myodes gapperi</i>	Southern Red-backed Vole	0-50
<i>Napaeozapus insignis</i>	Woodland Jumping Mouse	50-200
<i>Neotoma floridana</i>	Eastern Woodrat	0-20
<i>Neotoma magister</i>	Allegheny Woodrat	0-20
<i>Ochrotomys nuttalli</i>	Golden Mouse	0-50
<i>Peromyscus leucopus</i>	White-footed Deermouse	50-200
<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	North American Deermouse	50-200
<i>Reithrodontomys humulis</i>	Eastern Harvest Mouse	50-200
<i>Synaptomys cooperi</i>	Southern Bog Lemming	0-50
<i>Zapus hudsonius</i>	Meadow Jumping Mouse	50-200
OPPORTUNISTIC ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Blarina brevicauda</i>	Northern Short-tailed Shrew	50-200

<i>Cryptotis parva</i>	North American Least Shrew	0-50
<i>Glaucomys volans</i>	Southern Flying Squirrel	0-20
<i>Sorex cinereus</i>	Cinereus Shrew	100-500
<i>Sorex dispar</i>	Long-tailed Shrew	0-50
<i>Sorex fumeus</i>	Smoky Shrew	50-200
<i>Sorex hoyi</i>	American Pygmy Shrew	0-50
<i>Sorex longirostris</i>	Southeastern Shrew	0-50
<i>Sorex palustris</i>	American Water Shrew	0-50
<i>Tamias striatus</i>	Eastern Chipmunk	0-50
<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>	Red Squirrel	0-50
NON-TARGET ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Condylura cristata</i>	Star-nosed Mole	0-5
<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>	Striped Skunk	0
<i>Mustela frenata</i>	Long-tailed Weasel	0-50
<i>Mustela nivalis</i>	Least Weasel	0-50
<i>Neovison vison</i>	American Mink	0-5
<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>	Common Muskrat	0
<i>Parascalops breweri</i>	Hairy-tailed Mole	0-50
<i>Scalopus aquaticus</i>	Eastern Mole	0-5
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Eastern Gray Squirrel	0-5
<i>Sciurus niger</i>	Eastern Fox Squirrel	0-5
<i>Spilogale putorius</i>	Eastern Spotted Skunk	0
<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>	Eastern Cottontail	0-5
<i>Sylvilagus obscurus</i>	Appalachian Cottontail	0-5

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

E.19 D08 – CORE – TALL (Talladega National Forest)

Trapping Issues

- Fire ants
 - If fire ant activity is present in the immediate vicinity of a trapping station, be sure to dust the ground under and around the trap with Talstar granules.
- Large (i.e., bear) and medium sized carnivore (e.g., raccoons) disturbance
- Do not trap when very cold temperatures (< 5.5°C (42°F)) are coupled with precipitation.

Use of bedding: Recommended only when low temperatures are expected to be <18°C/65°F

Dominant genus for hair & whisker sampling purposes: Peromyscus

Dominant vegetation type(s) for bleed grid designation:

Species List and Abundance Estimates

This species list is based on Kays and Wilson 2011. The abundance estimates were based on an average capture rate of 10%, as well as the species-specific relative abundances reported by Adams et al. 2013 and data collected by NEON.

Table 36. Site-specific species list (TALL)

TARGET SPECIES (Scientific and Common Name)		Number to be Used Annually
<i>Microtus pinetorum</i>	Woodland Vole	0-20
<i>Neotoma floridana</i>	Eastern Woodrat	0-20
<i>Ochrotomys nuttalli</i>	Golden Mouse	5-50
<i>Oryzomys palustris</i>	Marsh Oryzomys	0-20
<i>Peromyscus gossypinus</i>	Cotton Deermouse	100-500
<i>Peromyscus leucopus</i>	White-footed Deermouse	50-200
<i>Peromyscus polionotus</i>	Oldfield Deermouse	0-20
<i>Reithrodontomys humulis</i>	Eastern Harvest Mouse	0-20
<i>Sigmodon hispidus</i>	Hispid Cotton Rat	50-200
OPPORTUNISTIC ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Blarina carolinensis</i>	Southern Short-tailed Shrew	10-100
<i>Cryptotis parva</i>	North American Least Shrew	0-5
<i>Sorex longirostris</i>	Southeastern Shrew	0-5
<i>Tamias striatus</i>	Eastern Chipmunk	5-50
<i>Mus musculus</i>	House mouse	0-50

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

NON-TARGET ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Glaucomys volans</i>	Southern Flying Squirrel	0-5
<i>Mustela frenata</i>	Long-tailed Weasel	0-5
<i>Geomys pinetis</i>	Southeastern Pocket Gopher	0-5
<i>Neovison vison</i>	American Mink	0-5
<i>Scalopus aquaticus</i>	Eastern Mole	0-5
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Eastern Gray Squirrel	0-5
<i>Sciurus niger</i>	Eastern Fox Squirrel	0-5
<i>Sylvilagus aquaticus</i>	Swamp Rabbit	0-5
<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>	Eastern Cottontail	0-5

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

E.20 D08 – RELOCATABLE – DELA (Dead Lake)

Trapping Issues

- Fire ants
 - If fire ant activity is present in the immediate vicinity of a trapping station, be sure to dust the ground under and around the trap with Talstar granules.
- Large (i.e., bear) and medium sized carnivore (e.g., raccoons) disturbance
- Do not trap when very cold temperatures (< 5.5°C (42°F)) are coupled with precipitation.

Use of bedding: Recommended only when low temperatures are expected to be <18°C/65°F

Dominant genus for hair & whisker sampling purposes: Peromyscus

Dominant vegetation type(s) for bleed grid designation: Woody Wetlands

Species List and Abundance Estimates

This species list is based on Kays and Wilson 2011. The abundance estimates were based on an average capture rate of 10%, as well as the species-specific relative abundances reported by Adams et al. 2013 and data collected by NEON.

Table 37. Site-specific species list (DELA)

TARGET SPECIES (Scientific and Common Name)		Number to be Used Annually
<i>Microtus pinetorum</i>	Woodland Vole	0-20
<i>Neotoma floridana</i>	Eastern Woodrat	0-20
<i>Ochrotomys nuttalli</i>	Golden Mouse	50-200
<i>Oryzomys palustris</i>	Marsh Oryzomys	0-20
<i>Peromyscus gossypinus</i>	Cotton Deermouse	10-200
<i>Peromyscus leucopus</i>	White-footed Deermouse	400-1000
<i>Peromyscus polionotus</i>	Oldfield Deermouse	0-20
<i>Reithrodontomys humulis</i>	Eastern Harvest Mouse	0-20
<i>Sigmodon hispidus</i>	Hispid Cotton Rat	50-200
OPPORTUNISTIC ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Blarina carolinensis</i>	Southern Short-tailed Shrew	0-5
<i>Cryptotis parva</i>	North American Least Shrew	0-5
<i>Sorex longirostris</i>	Southeastern Shrew	0-5
<i>Tamias striatus</i>	Eastern Chipmunk	50-200
<i>Mus musculus</i>	house mouse	0-50

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

NON-TARGET ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Glaucomys volans</i>	Southern Flying Squirrel	0-5
<i>Mustela frenata</i>	Long-tailed Weasel	0-5
<i>Geomys pinetis</i>	Southeastern Pocket Gopher	0-5
<i>Neovison vison</i>	American Mink	0-5
<i>Scalopus aquaticus</i>	Eastern Mole	0-5
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Eastern Gray Squirrel	0-5
<i>Sciurus niger</i>	Eastern Fox Squirrel	0-5
<i>Sylvilagus aquaticus</i>	Swamp Rabbit	0-5
<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>	Eastern Cottontail	0-5

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

E.21 D08 – RELOCATABLE – LENO (Lenoir Landing)

Trapping Issues

- Fire ants
 - If fire ant activity is present in the immediate vicinity of a trapping station, be sure to dust the ground under and around the trap with Talstar granules.
- Large (i.e., bear) and medium sized carnivore (e.g., raccoons) disturbance
- Do not trap when very cold temperatures (< 5.5°C (42°F)) are coupled with precipitation.

Use of bedding: Recommended only when low temperatures are expected to be <18°C/65°F

Dominant genus for hair & whisker sampling purposes: Peromyscus

Dominant vegetation type(s) for bleed grid designation: Woody Wetlands

Species List and Abundance Estimates

This species list is based on Kays and Wilson 2011. The abundance estimates were based on an average capture rate of 10%, as well as the species-specific relative abundances reported by Adams et al. 2013.

Table 38. Site-specific species list (LENO)

TARGET SPECIES (Scientific and Common Name)		Number to be Used Annually
<i>Microtus pinetorum</i>	Woodland Vole	0-20
<i>Neotoma floridana</i>	Eastern Woodrat	0-20
<i>Ochrotomys nuttalli</i>	Golden Mouse	50-200
<i>Oryzomys palustris</i>	Marsh Oryzomys	0-20
<i>Peromyscus gossypinus</i>	Cotton Deermouse	0-20
<i>Peromyscus leucopus</i>	White-footed Deermouse	400-1000
<i>Peromyscus polionotus</i>	Oldfield Deermouse	0-20
<i>Reithrodontomys humulis</i>	Eastern Harvest Mouse	0-20
<i>Sigmodon hispidus</i>	Hispid Cotton Rat	50-200
OPPORTUNISTIC ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Blarina carolinensis</i>	Southern Short-tailed Shrew	0-5
<i>Cryptotis parva</i>	North American Least Shrew	0-5
<i>Sorex longirostris</i>	Southeastern Shrew	0-5
<i>Tamias striatus</i>	Eastern Chipmunk	50-200
<i>Mus musculus</i>	house mouse	0-50

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

NON-TARGET ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Glaucomys volans</i>	Southern Flying Squirrel	0-5
<i>Mustela frenata</i>	Long-tailed Weasel	0-5
<i>Geomys pinetis</i>	Southeastern Pocket Gopher	0-5
<i>Neovison vison</i>	American Mink	0-5
<i>Scalopus aquaticus</i>	Eastern Mole	0-5
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Eastern Gray Squirrel	0-5
<i>Sciurus niger</i>	Eastern Fox Squirrel	0-5
<i>Sylvilagus aquaticus</i>	Swamp Rabbit	0-5
<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>	Eastern Cottontail	0-5

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

E.22 D09 – CORE – WOOD (Woodworth Field Station)

Trapping Issues

- Medium sized carnivore (e.g., raccoons) disturbance
- Do not trap when very cold temperatures (< 5.5°C (42°F)) are coupled with precipitation, or when there is sufficient snow on the ground (i.e., > 15 cm (6 inches)).

Use of bedding: Recommended only when low temperatures are expected to be <18°C/65°F

Dominant genus for hair & whisker sampling purposes: *Microtus*

Dominant vegetation type(s) for bleed grid designation: Grassland/Herbaceous

Species List and Abundance Estimates

This species list is based on Kays and Wilson 2011. The abundance estimates were based on an average capture rate of 10%, as well as the species-specific relative abundances reported by Wiewel et al. 2007 and data collected by NEON.

Table 39. Site-specific species list (WOOD)

TARGET SPECIES (Scientific and Common Name)		Number to be Used Annually
<i>Onychomys leucogaster</i>	Northern Grasshopper Mouse	0-20
<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	North American Deermouse	50-200
<i>Reithrodontomys megalotis</i>	Western Harvest Mouse	0-50
<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus</i>	Meadow Vole	400-1000
<i>Zapus princeps</i>	Western Jumping Mouse	50-200
<i>Zapus hudsonius</i>	Meadow Jumping Mouse	5-50
<i>Microtus ochrogaster</i>	Prairie Vole	0-20
<i>Myodes gapperi</i>	Southern Red-backed Vole	0-20
<i>Perognathus fasciatus</i>	Olive-backed Pocket Mouse	0-20
<i>Perognathus flavescens</i>	Plains Pocket Mouse	0-20
<i>Peromyscus leucopus</i>	White-footed Deermouse	0-20
OPPORTUNISTIC ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Blarina brevicauda</i>	Northern Short-tailed Shrew	0-50
<i>Sorex arcticus</i>	Arctic Shrew	0-5
<i>Sorex cinereus</i>	Cinereus Shrew	0-50
<i>Spermophilus franklinii</i>	Franklin's Ground Squirrel	0-50
<i>Spermophilus richardsonii</i>	Richardson's Ground Squirrel	0-5

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

<i>Spermophilus tridecemlineatus</i>	Thirteen-lined Ground Squirrel	10-100
<i>Sorex haydeni</i>	Prairie Shrew	0-5
<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>	Red Squirrel	0-5
<i>Tamias striatus</i>	Eastern Chipmunk	0-5
<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	Norway rat	0-5
<i>Mus musculus</i>	House mouse	0-5
NON-TARGET ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Mustela frenata</i>	Long-tailed Weasel	0-5
<i>Mustela nivalis</i>	Least Weasel	0-5
<i>Mustela vison</i>	Mink	0-5
<i>Sciurus niger</i>	Eastern Fox Squirrel	0-5
<i>Thomomys talpoides</i>	Northern Pocket Gopher	0-5
<i>Sylvilagus nuttallii</i>	Mountain Cottontail	0-5
<i>Mustela erminea</i>	Ermine	0-5
<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>	Eastern Cottontail	0-5
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Eastern Gray Squirrel	0-5

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

E.23 D09 – RELOCATABLE – DCFS (Dakota Coteau Field School)

Trapping Issues

- Medium sized carnivore (e.g., raccoons) disturbance
- Do not trap when very cold temperatures (< 5.5°C (42°F)) are coupled with precipitation, or when there is sufficient snow on the ground (i.e., > 15 cm (6 inches)).

Use of bedding: Recommended only when low temperatures are expected to be <18°C/65°F

Dominant genus for hair & whisker sampling purposes: *Microtus*

Dominant vegetation type(s) for bleed grid designation: Grassland/Herbaceous

Species List and Abundance Estimates

This species list is based on Kays and Wilson 2011. The abundance estimates were based on an average capture rate of 10%, as well as the species-specific relative abundances reported by Snyder and Best 1988.

Table 40. Site-specific species list (DCFS)

TARGET SPECIES (Scientific and Common Name)		Number to be Used Annually
<i>Microtus ochrogaster</i>	Prairie Vole	0-20
<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus</i>	Meadow Vole	400-1000
<i>Mus musculus</i>	House Mouse	0-50
<i>Myodes gapperi</i>	Southern Red-backed Vole	0-20
<i>Onychomys leucogaster</i>	Northern Grasshopper Mouse	0-20
<i>Perognathus fasciatus</i>	Olive-backed Pocket Mouse	0-50
<i>Perognathus flavescens</i>	Plains Pocket Mouse	0-20
<i>Peromyscus leucopus</i>	White-footed Deermouse	0-50
<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	North American Deermouse	50-200
<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	Norway Rat	0-5
<i>Reithrodontomys megalotis</i>	Western Harvest Mouse	0-50
<i>Zapus hudsonius</i>	Meadow Jumping Mouse	50-200
<i>Zapus princeps</i>	Western Jumping Mouse	0-20
OPPORTUNISTIC ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Blarina brevicauda</i>	Northern Short-tailed Shrew	0-50
<i>Sorex arcticus</i>	Arctic Shrew	0-5
<i>Sorex cinereus</i>	Cinereus Shrew	50-200

<i>Sorex haydeni</i>	Prairie Shrew	0-5
<i>Spermophilus franklinii</i>	Franklin's Ground Squirrel	0-5
<i>Spermophilus richardsonii</i>	Richardson's Ground Squirrel	0-5
<i>Spermophilus tridecemlineatus</i>	Thirteen-lined Ground Squirrel	0-5
<i>Tamias striatus</i>	Eastern Chipmunk	0-5
<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>	Red Squirrel	0-5
NON-TARGET ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Mustela erminea</i>	Ermine	0-5
<i>Mustela frenata</i>	Long-tailed Weasel	0-5
<i>Mustela nivalis</i>	Least Weasel	0-5
<i>Mustela vison</i>	Mink	0-5
<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>	Common Muskrat	0-5
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Eastern Gray Squirrel	0-5
<i>Sciurus niger</i>	Eastern Fox Squirrel	0-5
<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>	Eastern Cottontail	0-5
<i>Sylvilagus nuttallii</i>	Mountain Cottontail	0-5
<i>Thomomys talpoides</i>	Northern Pocket Gopher	0-5

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

E.24 D09 – RELOCATABLE – NOGP (Northern Great Plains Research Laboratory)

Trapping Issues

- Medium sized carnivore (e.g., raccoons) disturbance
- Do not trap when very cold temperatures (< 5.5°C (42°F)) are coupled with precipitation, or when there is sufficient snow on the ground (i.e., > 15 cm (6 inches)).

Use of bedding: Recommended only when low temperatures are expected to be <18°C/65°F

Dominant genus for hair & whisker sampling purposes: *Microtus*

Dominant vegetation type(s) for bleed grid designation: Grassland/Herbaceous

Species List and Abundance Estimates

This species list is based on Kays and Wilson 2011. The abundance estimates were based on an average capture rate of 10%, as well as the species-specific relative abundances reported by Snyder and Best 1988.

Table 41. Site-specific species list (NOGP)

TARGET SPECIES (Scientific and Common Name)		Number to be Used Annually
<i>Microtus ochrogaster</i>	Prairie Vole	0-20
<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus</i>	Meadow Vole	400-1000
<i>Mus musculus</i>	House Mouse	0-50
<i>Myodes gapperi</i>	Southern Red-backed Vole	0-20
<i>Onychomys leucogaster</i>	Northern Grasshopper Mouse	0-20
<i>Perognathus fasciatus</i>	Olive-backed Pocket Mouse	0-50
<i>Perognathus flavescens</i>	Plains Pocket Mouse	0-20
<i>Peromyscus leucopus</i>	White-footed Deer mouse	0-50
<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	North American Deer mouse	50-200
<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	Norway Rat	0-5
<i>Reithrodontomys megalotis</i>	Western Harvest Mouse	0-50
<i>Zapus hudsonius</i>	Meadow Jumping Mouse	50-200
<i>Zapus princeps</i>	Western Jumping Mouse	0-20
OPPORTUNISTIC ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Blarina brevicauda</i>	Northern Short-tailed Shrew	0-50
<i>Sorex arcticus</i>	Arctic Shrew	0-5
<i>Sorex cinereus</i>	Cinereus Shrew	50-200

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

<i>Sorex haydeni</i>	Prairie Shrew	0-5
<i>Spermophilus franklinii</i>	Franklin's Ground Squirrel	0-5
<i>Spermophilus richardsonii</i>	Richardson's Ground Squirrel	0-5
<i>Spermophilus tridecemlineatus</i>	Thirteen-lined Ground Squirrel	0-5
<i>Tamias striatus</i>	Eastern Chipmunk	0-5
<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>	Red Squirrel	0-5
NON-TARGET ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Mustela erminea</i>	Ermine	0-5
<i>Mustela frenata</i>	Long-tailed Weasel	0-5
<i>Mustela nivalis</i>	Least Weasel	0-5
<i>Mustela vison</i>	Mink	0-5
<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>	Common Muskrat	0-5
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Eastern Gray Squirrel	0-5
<i>Sciurus niger</i>	Eastern Fox Squirrel	0-5
<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>	Eastern Cottontail	0-5
<i>Sylvilagus nuttallii</i>	Mountain Cottontail	0-5
<i>Thomomys talpoides</i>	Northern Pocket Gopher	0-5

E.25 D10 – CORE – CPER (Central Plains Experimental Range)

Trapping Issues

- Kangaroo rats require larger traps (12" long rather than 9"), to minimize trap-related injuries to their long tails.
- Coyote disturbance
- Cattle disturbance
- **Do not trap** when very cold temperatures (< 5.5°C (42°F)) are coupled with precipitation, or when there is sufficient snow on the ground (i.e., > 15 cm (6 inches)).

Use of bedding: NOT recommended under any circumstances.

Dominant genus for hair & whisker sampling purposes: Dipodomys

Dominant vegetation type(s) for bleed grid designation: Grassland/Herbaceous

Species List and Abundance Estimates

This species list is based on the Shortgrass Steppe LTER website (http://www.sgslder.colostate.edu/species_download.aspx?type=Mammals, accessed 2012). Abundance estimates were based on an average capture rate of 10%, and the species-specific abundances reported in Evangelista et al., 2008 and data collected by NEON.

Table 42. Site-specific species list (CPER)

TARGET SPECIES (Scientific and Common Name)		Number to be Used Annually
<i>Chaetodipus hispidus</i>	Hispid Pocket Mouse	0 - 100
<i>Chaetodipus intermedius</i>	Rock Pocket Mouse	0 - 20
<i>Dipodomys ordii</i>	Ord's Kangaroo Rat	50 - 100
<i>Microtus longicaudus</i>	Long-tailed Vole	0 - 50
<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus</i>	Meadow Vole	0 - 50
<i>Neotoma cinerea</i>	Bushy-tailed Woodrat	0 - 50
<i>Onychomys leucogaster</i>	Northern Grasshopper Mouse	5 - 40
<i>Perognathus fasciatus</i>	Olive-backed Pocket Mouse	0 - 50
<i>Perognathus flavescens</i>	Plains Pocket Mouse	0 - 50
<i>Perognathus flavus</i>	Silky Pocket Mouse	5 - 100
<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	N. American Deer Mouse	5 - 100
<i>Reithrodontomys megalotis</i>	Western Harvest Mouse	5 - 300
<i>Reithrodontomys montanus</i>	Plains Harvest Mouse	5 - 300

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

OPPORTUNISTIC ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Cryptotis parva</i>	North American Least Shrew	0 - 20
<i>Spermophilus spilosoma</i>	Spotted Ground Squirrel	0 - 20
<i>Spermophilus tridecemlineatus</i>	Thirteen-lined Ground Squirrel	0 - 20
NON-TARGET ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Geomys bursarius</i>	Plains Pocket Gopher	0 - 20
<i>Mustela frenata</i>	Long-tailed Weasel	0 - 5

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

E.26 D10 – RELOCATABLE – STER (Sterling)

Trapping Issues

- Coyote disturbance
- Do not trap when very cold temperatures (< 5.5°C (42°F)) are coupled with precipitation, or when there is sufficient snow on the ground (i.e., > 15 cm (6 inches)).

Use of bedding: Recommended only when low temperatures are expected to be <18°C/65°F; depends on the relative abundance (RA) of heteromyid species – stop use if RA of heteromyids exceeds 50%

Dominant genus for hair & whisker sampling purposes: *Onychomys*

Dominant vegetation type(s) for bleed grid designation: Cultivated Crops

Species List and Abundance Estimates

This species list is based on the North Sterling State Park website (<http://www.parks.state.co.us/parks/northsterling/Pages/NorthSterling.aspx>, accessed 2012). Abundance estimates were based on an average capture rate of 10%, and relative abundances in data collected by NEON.

Table 43. Site-specific species list (STER)

TARGET species (Scientific and Common Name)		Number to be Used Annually
<i>Chaetodipus hispidus</i>	Hispid Pocket Mouse	0 - 200
<i>Dipodomys ordii</i>	Ord's Kangaroo Rat	0 - 50
<i>Microtus ochrogaster</i>	Prairie Vole	0 - 50
<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus</i>	Meadow Vole	0 - 50
<i>Neotoma cinerea</i>	Bushy-tailed Woodrat	0 - 5
<i>Onychomys leucogaster</i>	Northern Grasshopper Mouse	20 - 500
<i>Perognathus flavescens</i>	Plains Pocket Mouse	0 - 50
<i>Perognathus flavus</i>	Silky Pocket Mouse	0 - 50
<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	Deer Mouse	5 - 500
<i>Reithrodontomys megalotis</i>	Western Harvest Mouse	5 - 100
<i>Reithrodontomys montanus</i>	Plains Harvest Mouse	5 - 100
<i>Mus musculus</i>	House Mouse	0 - 50
OPPORTUNISTIC ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Cryptotis parva</i>	Least Shrew	0 - 20
<i>Sorex cinereus</i>	Masked Shrew	0 - 20
<i>Spermophilus spilosoma</i>	Spotted Ground Squirrel	0 - 20
<i>Spermophilus tridecemlineatus</i>	Thirteen-lined Ground Squirrel	0 - 20

<i>Title:</i> TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		<i>Date:</i> 02/29/2016
<i>NEON Doc. #:</i> NEON.DOC.000481	<i>Author:</i> K. Thibault	<i>Revision:</i> H

NON-TARGET ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Geomys bursarius</i>	Plains Pocket Gopher	0 - 20

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

E.27 D10 – RELOCATABLE – RMNP (Rocky Mountain National Park)

Trapping Issues

- Cold temperatures, wind, and snow
 - Do not trap when very cold temperatures (< 5.5°C (42°F)) are coupled with precipitation, or when there is sufficient snow on the ground (i.e., > 15 cm (6 inches)).
- Bear and elk disturbance

Use of bedding: Recommended when low temperatures are expected to be <18°C/65°F

Dominant genus for hair & whisker sampling purposes: *Peromyscus*

Dominant vegetation type(s) for bleed grid designation: TBD

Species List and Abundance Estimates

This species list is based on Armstrong, 2008, as well as the NEON 2012 capture data. The abundance estimates were based on an average capture rate of 10%, with declining returns of unique individuals over the consecutive nights of a sampling bout, as well as the species-specific relative abundances reported in Maher, 2010.

Table 44. Site-specific species list (RMNP)

TARGET SPECIES (Scientific and Common Name)		Number to be Used Annually
<i>Myodes gapperi</i>	Red-backed vole	50 - 200
<i>Lemmyscus curtatus</i>	Sagebrush Vole	20 - 100
<i>Microtus longicaudus</i>	Long-tailed Vole	20 - 200
<i>Microtus montanus</i>	Montane Vole	20 - 200
<i>Neotoma cinerea</i>	Bushy-tailed Woodrat	0 - 50
<i>Neotoma mexicana</i>	Mexican Woodrat	0 - 5
<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	N. American Deermouse	500 - 2000
<i>Peromyscus nasutus</i>	Northern Rock Deermouse	0 - 50
<i>Zapus princeps</i>	Western Jumping Mouse	5 - 100
OPPORTUNISTIC ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Sorex cinereus</i>	Cinereus Shrew	0 - 25
<i>Sorex hoyi</i>	American Pygmy Shrew	0 - 25
<i>Sorex merriami</i>	Merriam's Shrew	0 - 25
<i>Sorex monticolus</i>	Dusky Shrew	0 - 50
<i>Sorex nanus</i>	Dwarf Shrew	0 - 25
<i>Sorex palustris</i>	American Water Shrew	0 - 10
<i>Spermophilus elegans</i>	Wyoming Ground Squirrel	0 - 50
<i>Spermophilus lateralis</i>	Golden-mantled Ground Squirrel	5 - 50

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

<i>Spermophilus variegatus</i>	Rock Squirrel	0 - 10
<i>Tamias minimus</i>	Least Chipmunk	100 - 500
<i>Tamias quadrivittatus</i>	Colorado Chipmunk	0 - 20
<i>Tamias umbrinus</i>	Uinta Chipmunk	20 - 100
<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>	Red Squirrel	0 - 50
NON-TARGET ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Thomomys talpoides</i>	Northern Pocket Gopher	0 - 50

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

E.28 D11 – CORE – CLBJ (Caddo/LBJ National Grassland)

Trapping Issues

- Medium sized carnivore (e.g., raccoons, coyotes) disturbance
- Do not trap when very cold temperatures (< 5.5°C (42°F)) are coupled with precipitation, or when there is sufficient snow on the ground (i.e., > 15 cm (6 inches)).

Use of bedding: Pending capture rates of heteromyids; Recommended only when low temperatures are expected to be <18°C/65°F

Dominant genus for hair & whisker sampling purposes: TBD (initial sampling to use Peromyscus)

Dominant vegetation type(s) for bleed grid designation: Deciduous Forest/ Grassland/ Herbaceous

Species List and Abundance Estimates

This species list is based on Kays and Wilson 2011. The abundance estimates were based on an average capture rate of 10%, as well as the species-specific relative abundances reported by Vaughn et al. 1993.

Table 45. Site-specific species list (CLBJ)

TARGET SPECIES (Scientific and Common Name)		Number to be Used Annually
<i>Chaetodipus hispidus</i>	Hispid Pocket Mouse	0-50
<i>Dipodomys ordii</i>	Ord's Kangaroo Rat	0-50
<i>Neotoma micropus</i>	Southern Plains Woodrat	0-20
<i>Onychomys leucogaster</i>	Northern Grasshopper Mouse	0-5
<i>Perognathus flavescens</i>	Plains Pocket Mouse	0-50
<i>Perognathus flavus</i>	Silky Pocket Mouse	0-20
<i>Peromyscus attwateri</i>	Texas Deermouse	0-50
<i>Peromyscus leucopus</i>	White-footed Deermouse	100-500
<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	North American Deermouse	100-500
<i>Reithrodontomys fulvescens</i>	Fulvous Harvest Mouse	0-20
<i>Reithrodontomys montanus</i>	Plains Harvest Mouse	50-200
<i>Sigmodon hispidus</i>	Hispid Cotton Rat	50-200
OPPORTUNISTIC ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Cryptotis parva</i>	North American Least Shrew	0-50
<i>Notiosorex crawfordi</i>	Crawford's Gray Shrew	0-20
<i>Spermophilus spilosoma</i>	Spotted Ground Squirrel	0-5

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

<i>Spermophilus tridecemlineatus</i>	Thirteen-lined Ground Squirrel	0-50
NON-TARGET ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Geomys bursarius</i>	Plains Pocket Gopher	0-5
<i>Mustela frenata</i>	Long-tailed Weasel	0-5
<i>Scalopus aquaticus</i>	Eastern Mole	0-5
<i>Sciurus niger</i>	Eastern Fox Squirrel	0-5
<i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i>	Desert Cottontail	0-5
<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>	Eastern Cottontail	0-5

E.29 D11 – RELOCATABLE – OAES (Klemme Range Research Station)

Trapping Issues

- Medium sized carnivore (e.g., raccoons, coyotes) disturbance
- Do not trap when very cold temperatures (< 5.5°C (42°F)) are coupled with precipitation, or when there is sufficient snow on the ground (i.e., > 15 cm (6 inches)).

Use of bedding: If capture rates of heteromyids exceed 35% of all capture, do not use; Recommended only when low temperatures are expected to be <18°C/65°F

Dominant genus for hair & whisker sampling purposes: Peromyscus

Dominant vegetation type(s) for bleed grid designation: Grassland/Herbaceous

Species List and Abundance Estimates

This species list is based on Kays and Wilson 2011. The abundance estimates were based on an average capture rate of 10%, as well as the species-specific relative abundances reported by Leis et al. 2008 and data collected by NEON.

Table 46. Site-specific species list (OAES)

TARGET SPECIES (Scientific and Common Name)		Number to be Used Annually
<i>Chaetodipus hispidus</i>	Hispid Pocket Mouse	0-100
<i>Dipodomys ordii</i>	Ord's Kangaroo Rat	0-20
<i>Neotoma micropus</i>	Southern Plains Woodrat	0-20
<i>Onychomys leucogaster</i>	Northern Grasshopper Mouse	100-500
<i>Perognathus flavescens</i>	Plains Pocket Mouse	0-20
<i>Perognathus flavus</i>	Silky Pocket Mouse	0-20
<i>Peromyscus attwateri</i>	Texas Deermouse	0-50
<i>Peromyscus leucopus</i>	White-footed Deermouse	100-500
<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	North American Deermouse	100-500
<i>Reithrodontomys fulvescens</i>	Fulvous Harvest Mouse	0-20
<i>Reithrodontomys montanus</i>	Plains Harvest Mouse	50-200
<i>Sigmodon hispidus</i>	Hispid Cotton Rat	50-200
OPPORTUNISTIC ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Cryptotis parva</i>	North American Least Shrew	0-50
<i>Spermophilus spilosoma</i>	Spotted Ground Squirrel	0-5

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

<i>Spermophilus tridecemlineatus</i>	Thirteen-lined Ground Squirrel	0-5
<i>Tamias striatus</i>	Eastern Chipmunk	0-20
NON-TARGET ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Geomys bursarius</i>	Plains Pocket Gopher	0-5
<i>Mustela frenata</i>	Long-tailed Weasel	0-5
<i>Scalopus aquaticus</i>	Eastern Mole	0-5
<i>Sciurus niger</i>	Eastern Fox Squirrel	0-5
<i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i>	Desert Cottontail	0-5
<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>	Eastern Cottontail	0-5

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

E.30 D12 – CORE – YELL (Yellowstone National Park)

Trapping Issues

- Cold temperatures, wind, and snow
 - Do not trap when very cold temperatures (< 5.5°C (42°F)) are coupled with precipitation, or when there is sufficient snow on the ground (i.e., > 15 cm (6 inches)).
- Bear, wolf, and elk disturbance

Use of bedding: Recommended when low temperatures are expected to be <18°C/65°F

Dominant genus for hair & whisker sampling purposes: TBD (initial sampling to use *Peromyscus*)

Dominant vegetation type(s) for bleed grid designation: Shrub Scrub

Species List and Abundance Estimates

This species list is based on Armstrong et al., 2001. The abundance estimates were based on an average capture rate of 10%, as well as the species-specific relative abundances reported by National Park Service 2006.

Table 47. Site-specific species list (YELL)

TARGET SPECIES (Scientific and Common Name)		Number to be Used Annually	
<i>Myodes gapperi</i>	Southern Red-backed Vole	1.1.1.1	400-1,000
<i>Microtus longicaudus</i>	Long-tailed Vole	1.1.1.2	50-200
<i>Microtus montanus</i>	Montane Vole	1.1.1.3	400-1,000
<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus</i>	Meadow Vole	1.1.1.4	400-1,000
<i>Microtus richardsoni</i>	Richardson Water Vole	1.1.1.5	0-20
<i>Mus musculus</i>	House Mouse	1.1.1.6	0-20
<i>Neotoma cinerea</i>	Bushy-tailed Woodrat	1.1.1.7	50-200
<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	North American Deer mouse	1.1.1.8	400-1,000
<i>Phenacomys intermedius</i>	Western Heather Vole	1.1.1.9	0-20
<i>Zapus princeps</i>	Western Jumping Mouse	1.1.1.10	0-20
OPPORTUNISTIC ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)			
<i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i>	Northern Flying Squirrel	1.1.1.11	0-20
<i>Tamias amoenus</i>	Yellow Pine Chipmunk	1.1.1.12	0-20
<i>Tamias minimus</i>	Least Chipmunk	1.1.1.13	0-20
<i>Tamias umbrinus</i>	Uinta Chipmunk	1.1.1.14	0-20

<i>Sorex cinereus</i>	Cinereus Shrew	1.1.1.15	0-20
<i>Sorex monticolus</i>	Dusky Shrew	1.1.1.16	0-20
<i>Sorex nanus</i>	Rocky Mountain Dwarf Shrew	1.1.1.17	0-20
<i>Sorex palustris</i>	American Water Shrew	1.1.1.18	0-20
<i>Sorex preblei</i>	Preble's Shrew	1.1.1.19	0-20
<i>Spermophilus armatus</i>	Uinta Ground Squirrel	1.1.1.20	0-5
<i>Spermophilus lateralis</i>	Golden-mantled Ground Squirrel	1.1.1.21	0-5
<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>	Red Squirrel	1.1.1.22	0-5
<i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i>	Northern Flying Squirrel	1.1.1.23	0-20
NON-TARGET ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)			
<i>Mustela erminea</i>	Ermine		0-5
<i>Mustela frenata</i>	Long-tailed Weasel		0-5
<i>Mustela vison</i>	American Mink		0-5
<i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i>	Desert Cottontail		0-5
<i>Sylvilagus nuttallii</i>	Mountain Cottontail		0-5
<i>Thomomys talpoides</i>	Northern Pocket Gopher		0-5

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

E.31 D13 – CORE – NIWO (Niwot Ridge Mountain Research Station)

Trapping Issues

- Cold temperatures, wind, and snow
 - Do not trap when very cold temperatures (< 5.5°C (42°F)) are coupled with precipitation, or when there is sufficient snow on the ground (i.e., > 15 cm (6 inches)).
- Bear and elk disturbance

Use of bedding: Recommended when low temperatures are expected to be <18°C/65°F

Dominant genus for hair & whisker sampling purposes: *Peromyscus*

Dominant vegetation type(s) for bleed grid designation: Evergreen Forest/ Grassland/ Herbaceous

Species List and Abundance Estimates

This species list is based on Armstrong et al., 2001. The abundance estimates were based on an average capture rate of 10%, as well as the species-specific relative abundances reported by Halfpenny 2010.

Table 48. Site-specific species list (NIWO)

TARGET SPECIES (Scientific and Common Name)		Number to be Used Annually
<i>Myodes gapperi</i>	Red-backed vole	50 - 200
<i>Phenacomys intermedius</i>	Heather Vole	20 - 100
<i>Microtus longicaudus</i>	Long-tailed Vole	20 - 200
<i>Microtus montanus</i>	Montane Vole	20 - 200
<i>Neotoma cinerea</i>	Bushy-tailed Woodrat	0 - 50
<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	N. American Deermouse	100 - 1000
<i>Zapus princeps</i>	Western Jumping Mouse	5 - 100
OPPORTUNISTIC ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Sorex cinereus</i>	Cinereus Shrew	0 - 5
<i>Sorex monticolus</i>	Montane Shrew	0 - 5
<i>Sorex nanus</i>	Dwarf Shrew	0 - 5
<i>Spermophilus lateralis</i>	Golden-mantled Ground Squirrel	0 - 50
<i>Tamias minimus</i>	Least Chipmunk	0-50
NON-TARGET ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Thomomys talpoides</i>	Northern Pocket Gopher	0 - 10
<i>Mustela ermine</i>	Short-tailed weasel	0-5
<i>Mustela frenata</i>	Long-tailed weasel	0-5

E.32 D13 – RELOCATABLE – MOAB (Moab)

Trapping Issues

- Kangaroo rats require larger traps (12” long rather than 9”), to minimize trap-related injuries to their long tails.
- Coyote disturbance
- **Do not trap** when very cold temperatures (< 5.5°C (42°F)) are coupled with precipitation, or when there is sufficient snow on the ground (i.e., > 15 cm (6 inches)).

Use of bedding: NOT recommended under any circumstances.

Dominant genus for hair & whisker sampling purposes: Dipodomys

Target vegetation type(s) for bleed grid designation: Evergreen Forest

Species List and Abundance Estimates:

This species list is based on Kays and Wilson 2011. The abundance estimates were based on an average capture rate of 10%, as well as the species-specific relative abundances reported by Clevenger 1977 and Sureda and Morrison 1998.

Table 49. Site-specific species list (MOAB)

TARGET SPECIES (Scientific and Common Name)		Number to be Used Annually
<i>Dipodomys ordii</i>	Ord's Kangaroo Rat	20-200
<i>Microtus longicaudus</i>	Long-tailed Vole	0-20
<i>Microtus montanus</i>	Montane Vole	0-50
<i>Neotoma albigula</i>	White-throated Woodrat	0-20
<i>Neotoma cinerea</i>	Bushy-tailed Woodrat	0-20
<i>Neotoma lepida</i>	Desert Woodrat	0-20
<i>Neotoma mexicana</i>	Mexican Woodrat	0-20
<i>Onychomys leucogaster</i>	Northern Grasshopper Mouse	0-50
<i>Perognathus flavescens</i>	Plains Pocket Mouse	0-50
<i>Perognathus parvus</i>	Great Basin Pocket Mouse	0-50
<i>Peromyscus boylii</i>	Brush Deer mouse	0-20
<i>Peromyscus crinitus</i>	Canyon Deer mouse	0-20
<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	North American Deer mouse	0-100
<i>Peromyscus truei</i>	Pinon Deer mouse	0-100
<i>Reithrodontomys megalotis</i>	Western Harvest Mouse	0-50

<i>Zapus princeps</i>	Western Jumping Mouse	0-20
OPPORTUNISTIC ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Notiosorex crawfordi</i>	Crawford's Gray Shrew	0-5
<i>Sorex merriami</i>	Merriam's Shrew	0-5
<i>Sorex monticolus</i>	Dusky Shrew	0-5
<i>Sorex nanus</i>	Dwarf Shrew	0-5
<i>Ammospermophilus leucurus</i>	White-tailed Antelope Squirrel	0-5
<i>Spermophilus lateralis</i>	Golden-mantled Ground Squirrel	0-5
<i>Spermophilus spilosoma</i>	Spotted Ground Squirrel	0-5
<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>	Red Squirrel	0-5
<i>Tamias minimus</i>	Least Chipmunk	0-5
<i>Tamias quadrivittatus</i>	Colorado Chipmunk	0-5
<i>Tamias rufus</i>	Hopi Chipmunk	0-5
NON-TARGET ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Spermophilus variegatus</i>	Rock Squirrel	0-5
<i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i>	Desert Cottontail	0-5
<i>Sylvilagus nuttallii</i>	Mountain Cottontail	0-5
<i>Thomomys bottae</i>	Botta's Pocket Gopher	0-5
<i>Mustela erminea</i>	Ermine	0-5
<i>Mustela frenata</i>	Long-tailed Weasel	0-5

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

E.33 D14 – CORE – SRER (Santa Rita Experimental Range)

Trapping Issues

- Kangaroo rats require larger traps (12" long rather than 9"), to minimize trap-related injuries to their long tails.
- Coyote disturbance
- **Do not trap** when very cold temperatures (< 5.5°C (42°F)) are coupled with precipitation, or when there is sufficient snow on the ground (i.e., > 15 cm (6 inches)).

Use of bedding: TBD – depends on the relative abundance of heteromyids

Dominant genus for hair & whisker sampling purposes: TBD (initial sampling to use Dipodomys)

Dominant vegetation type(s) for bleed grid designation: Shrub Scrub

Species List and Abundance Estimates

This species list is based on Martin and Reynolds 1973 and Kays and Wilson 2011. The abundance estimates were based on an average capture rate of 10%, as well as the species-specific relative abundances reported by Reynolds 1950, Price 1978, and Bock and Bock 1978.

Table 50. Site-specific species list (SRER)

TARGET SPECIES (Scientific and Common Name)		Number to be Used Annually
<i>Baiomys taylori</i>	Northern Pygmy Mouse	0-20
<i>Chaetodipus baileyi</i>	Bailey's Pocket Mouse	50-200
<i>Chaetodipus hispidus</i>	Hispid Pocket Mouse	0-50
<i>Chaetodipus intermedius</i>	Rock Pocket Mouse	0-20
<i>Chaetodipus penicillatus</i>	Desert Pocket Mouse	0-50
<i>Dipodomys merriami</i>	Merriam's kangaroo rat	100-500
<i>Dipodomys ordii</i>	Ord's Kangaroo Rat	20-100
<i>Dipodomys spectabilis</i>	Banner-tailed Kangaroo Rat	0-50
<i>Neotoma albigula</i>	White-throated Woodrat	0-50
<i>Neotoma mexicana</i>	Mexican Woodrat	0-20
<i>Onychomys leucogaster</i>	Northern Grasshopper Mouse	0-50
<i>Onychomys torridus</i>	Southern Grasshopper Mouse	0-50
<i>Perognathus amplus</i>	Arizona Pocket Mouse	0-20
<i>Perognathus flavus</i>	Silky Pocket Mouse	0-20
<i>Peromyscus boylii</i>	Brush Deermouse	0-20

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

<i>Peromyscus eremicus</i>	Cactus Deermouse	0-50
<i>Peromyscus leucopus</i>	White-footed Deermouse	0-20
<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	North American Deermouse	400-1000
<i>Peromyscus truei</i>	Pinon Deermouse	0-50
<i>Reithrodontomys megalotis</i>	Western Harvest Mouse	50-200
<i>Peromyscus merriami</i>	Merriam's Deermouse	0-20
<i>Reithrodontomys fulvescens</i>	Fulvous Harvest Mouse	0-20
<i>Reithrodontomys megalotis</i>	Western Harvest Mouse	0-50
<i>Reithrodontomys montanus</i>	Plains Harvest Mouse	0-20
<i>Sigmodon arizonae</i>	Arizona Cotton Rat	0-20
<i>Sigmodon fulviventor</i>	Tawny-bellied Cotton Rat	0-20
<i>Sigmodon ochrognathus</i>	Yellow-nosed Cotton Rat	0-20
OPPORTUNISTIC ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Notiosorex crawfordi</i>	Crawford's Gray Shrew	0-5
<i>Sorex arizonae</i>	Arizona Shrew	0-5
<i>Sorex monticolus</i>	Dusky Shrew	0-5
<i>Ammospermophilus harrisi</i>	Harris's Antelope Squirrel	0-50
<i>Spermophilus tereticaudus</i>	Round-tailed Ground Squirrel	0-5
NON-TARGET ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i>	Desert Cottontail	0-5
<i>Thomomys bottae</i>	Botta's Pocket Gopher	0-5
<i>Thomomys umbrinus</i>	Southern Pocket Gopher	0-5

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

E.34 D14 – RELOCATABLE – JORN (Jornada Experimental Range)

Trapping Issues

- Kangaroo rats require larger traps (12” long rather than 9”), to minimize trap-related injuries to their long tails.
- Coyote disturbance
- **Do not trap** when very cold temperatures (< 5.5°C (42°F)) are coupled with precipitation, or when there is sufficient snow on the ground (i.e., > 15 cm (6 inches)).

Use of bedding: NOT recommended under any circumstances.

Dominant genus for hair & whisker sampling purposes: Dipodomys

Dominant vegetation type(s) for bleed grid designation: Shrub scrub

Species List and Abundance Estimates

Data sets were provided by the Jornada Basin Long-Term Ecological Research (LTER) project. Funding for these data was provided by the U.S. National Science Foundation (Grant DEB-1235828). The abundance estimates were based on an average capture rate of 10%, as well as the species-specific relative abundances reported by Bestelmeyer and Lightfoot (<http://jornada-www.nmsu.edu/studies/lter/projects/smlmamex.prj>, accessed 5 March 2015) and data collected by NEON.

Table 51. Site-specific species list (JORN)

TARGET SPECIES (Scientific and Common Name)		Number to be Used Annually
<i>Chaetodipus intermedius</i>	Rock pocket mouse	0-20
<i>Chaetodipus penicillatus</i>	Desert pocket mouse	100-600
<i>Dipodomys merriami</i>	Merriam's kangaroo rat	100-500
<i>Dipodomys ordii</i>	Ord's kangaroo rat	100-500
<i>Dipodomys spectabilis</i>	Banner-tailed kangaroo rat	0-100
<i>Mus musculus</i>	House mouse	0-5
<i>Neotoma albigula</i>	White-throated woodrat	0-50
<i>Neotoma micropus</i>	Southern plains woodrat	0-20
<i>Onychomys arenicola</i>	Mearns' grasshopper mouse	20-200
<i>Onychomys leucogaster</i>	Northern grasshopper mouse	20-200
<i>Perognathus flavus</i>	Silky pocket mouse	50-300
<i>Peromyscus boylii</i>	Brush mouse	0-20

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

<i>Peromyscus eremicus</i>	Cactus mouse	0-20
<i>Peromyscus leucopus</i>	White-footed mouse	0-50
<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	Deer mouse	0-20
OPPORTUNISTIC ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Notiosorex crawfordi</i>	Desert shrew	0-5
<i>Spermophilus spilosoma</i>	Spotted ground squirrel	0-50
<i>Spermophilus variegatus</i>	Rock squirrel	0-5
NON-TARGET ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Lepus californicus</i>	Black-tailed jackrabbit	0-5
<i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i>	Desert cottontail	0-5
<i>Thomomys bottae</i>	Botta's pocket gopher	0-5

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

E.35 D15 – CORE – ONAQ (Onaqui-Benmore)

Trapping Issues

- Kangaroo rats require larger traps (12” long rather than 9”), to minimize trap-related injuries to their long tails.
- Coyote disturbance
- **Do not trap** when very cold temperatures (< 5.5°C (42°F)) are coupled with precipitation, or when there is sufficient snow on the ground (i.e., > 15 cm (6 inches)).
- Capture rates at all grids tend to be high (> 25 captures per grid). Technicians should use the prioritization scheme outlined in C.4, but do not need to issue a problem ticket when all data cannot be collected (since it is expected that this will occur during most bouts).

Use of bedding: Not recommended, as the relative abundance of heteromyids at the site is ~50%

Dominant genus for hair & whisker sampling purposes: *Peromyscus*

Dominant vegetation type(s) for bleed grid designation: Shrub scrub

Species List and Abundance Estimates

This species list is based on Kays and Wilson 2011. The abundance estimates were based on an average capture rate of 10%, as well as the species-specific relative abundances reported by Baker and Frischknecht 1973 and Smith and Urness 1984 and data collected by NEON.

Table 52. Site-specific species list (ONAQ)

TARGET SPECIES (Scientific and Common Name)		Number to be Used Annually
<i>Chaetodipus formosus</i>	Long-tailed Pocket Mouse	0-20
<i>Dipodomys microps</i>	Chisel-toothed Kangaroo Rat	0-50
<i>Dipodomys ordii</i>	Ord's Kangaroo Rat	20-100
<i>Lemmiscus curtatus</i>	Sagebrush Vole	0-100
<i>Microdipodops megacephalus</i>	Dark Kangaroo Mouse	0-20
<i>Microtus longicaudus</i>	Long-tailed Vole	0-20
<i>Microtus montanus</i>	Montane Vole	0-20
<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus</i>	Meadow Vole	0-20
<i>Neotoma cinerea</i>	Bushy-tailed Woodrat	0-20
<i>Neotoma lepida</i>	Desert Woodrat	0-20
<i>Onychomys leucogaster</i>	Northern Grasshopper Mouse	0-50
<i>Perognathus parvus</i>	Great Basin Pocket Mouse	400-1000
<i>Peromyscus boylii</i>	Brush Deermouse	0-20

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

<i>Peromyscus crinitus</i>	Canyon Deermouse	0-20
<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	North American Deermouse	400-1000
<i>Peromyscus truei</i>	Pinon Deermouse	0-50
<i>Reithrodontomys megalotis</i>	Western Harvest Mouse	5-200
<i>Zapus princeps</i>	Western Jumping Mouse	0-20
OPPORTUNISTIC ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Sorex cinereus</i>	Cinereus Shrew	0-5
<i>Sorex palustris</i>	American Water Shrew	0-5
<i>Sorex vagrans</i>	Vagrant Shrew	0-5
<i>Sorex merriami</i>	Merriam's Shrew	0-5
<i>Ammospermophilus leucurus</i>	White-tailed Antelope Squirrel	0-50
<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>	Red Squirrel	0-5
<i>Tamias dorsalis</i>	Cliff Chipmunk	0-5
<i>Tamias minimus</i>	Least Chipmunk	0-50
NON-TARGET ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Spermophilus variegatus</i>	Rock Squirrel	0-5
<i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i>	Desert Cottontail	0-5
<i>Sylvilagus nuttallii</i>	Mountain Cottontail	0-5
<i>Brachylagus idahoensis</i>	Pygmy Rabbit	0-5

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

E.36 D16 – CORE – WREF (Wind River Experimental Forest)

Trapping Issues

- **Do not trap** when very cold temperatures (< 5.5°C (42°F)) are coupled with precipitation, or when there is sufficient snow on the ground (i.e., > 15 cm (6 inches)).

Use of bedding: Recommended when low temperatures are expected to be <18°C/65°F

Dominant genus for hair & whisker sampling purposes: TBD (initial sampling to use *Myodes*)

Dominant vegetation type(s) for bleed grid designation: Evergreen Forest

Species List and Abundance Estimates

This species list is based on Kays and Wilson 2011. The abundance estimates were based on an average capture rate of 10%, as well as the species-specific relative abundances reported by Carey and Wilson 2001.

Table 53. Site-specific species list (WREF)

TARGET SPECIES (Scientific and Common Name)		Number to be Used Annually
<i>Microtus longicaudus</i>	Long-tailed Vole	0-20
<i>Microtus oregoni</i>	Creeping Vole	0-50
<i>Microtus richardsoni</i>	North American Water Vole	0-20
<i>Microtus townsendii</i>	Townsend's Vole	0-20
<i>Myodes gapperi</i>	Southern Red-backed Vole	50-200
<i>Neotoma cinerea</i>	Bushy-tailed Woodrat	0-20
<i>Peromyscus keeni</i>	Forest Deer Mouse	0-20
<i>Peromyscus maniculatus bairdii</i>	North American Deermouse	0-50
<i>Phenacomys intermedius</i>	Heather Vole	0-20
<i>Reithrodontomys megalotis</i>	Western Harvest Mouse	0-20
<i>Zapus trinotatus</i>	Pacific Jumping Mouse	0-50
OPPORTUNISTIC ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i>	Northern Flying Squirrel	0-5
<i>Neurotrichus gibbsii</i>	Shrew-mole	0-50
<i>Scapanus orarius</i>	Coast Mole	0-50
<i>Sorex bairdi</i>	Baird's Shrew	0-20
<i>Sorex bendirii</i>	Marsh Shrew	0-50
<i>Sorex cinereus</i>	Cinereus Shrew	0-20

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

<i>Sorex monticolus</i>	Dusky Shrew	50-200
<i>Sorex palustris punctulatus</i>	American Water Shrew	0-20
<i>Sorex trowbridgii</i>	Trowbridge's Shrew	100-500
<i>Sorex vagrans</i>	Vagrant Shrew	50-200
<i>Spermophilus saturatus</i>	Cascade Golden-mantled Ground Squirrel	0-5
<i>Tamias amoenus</i>	Yellow-pine Chipmunk	0-5
<i>Tamias townsendii</i>	Townsend's Chipmunk	0-5
<i>Tamiasciurus douglasii</i>	Douglas's Squirrel	0-5
NON-TARGET ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Mustela erminea</i>	Ermine	0-5
<i>Mustela frenata</i>	Long-tailed Weasel	0-5
<i>Neovison vison</i>	American Mink	0-5
<i>Thomomys talpoides</i>	Northern Pocket Gopher	0-5

E.37 D16 – RELOCATABLE – ABBY (Abby Road)

Trapping Issues

- **Do not trap** when very cold temperatures (< 5.5°C (42°F)) are coupled with precipitation, or when there is sufficient snow on the ground (i.e., > 15 cm (6 inches)).

Use of bedding: Recommended when low temperatures are expected to be <18°C/65°F

Dominant genus for hair & whisker sampling purposes: TBD (initial sampling to use *Myodes*)

Dominant vegetation type(s) for bleed grid designation: Evergreen Forest

Species List and Abundance Estimates

This species list is based on Kays and Wilson 2011. The abundance estimates were based on an average capture rate of 10%, as well as the species-specific relative abundances reported by Bury and Corn 1987.

Table 54. Site-specific species list (ABBY)

TARGET SPECIES (Scientific and Common Name)		Number to be Used Annually
<i>Microtus longicaudus</i>	Long-tailed Vole	0-20
<i>Microtus oregoni</i>	Creeping Vole	0-50
<i>Microtus richardsoni</i>	North American Water Vole	0-20
<i>Microtus townsendii</i>	Townsend's Vole	0-20
<i>Myodes gapperi</i>	Southern Red-backed Vole	50-200
<i>Neotoma cinerea</i>	Bushy-tailed Woodrat	0-20
<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	North American Deermouse	0-50
<i>Phenacomys intermedius</i>	Western Heather Vole	0-50
<i>Zapus trinotatus</i>	Pacific Jumping Mouse	0-50
OPPORTUNISTIC ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i>	Northern Flying Squirrel	0-5
<i>Neurotrichus gibbsii</i>	Shrew-mole	0-50
<i>Sorex bairdi</i>	Baird's Shrew	0-20
<i>Sorex bendirii</i>	Marsh Shrew	0-50
<i>Sorex cinereus</i>	Cinereus Shrew	0-20
<i>Sorex monticolus</i>	Dusky Shrew	0-20
<i>Sorex palustris</i>	American Water Shrew	5-50
<i>Sorex trowbridgii</i>	Trowbridge's Shrew	5-50

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

<i>Sorex vagrans</i>	Vagrant Shrew	5-50
<i>Tamias amoenus</i>	Yellow-pine Chipmunk	0-5
<i>Tamias townsendii</i>	Townsend's Chipmunk	0-5
<i>Tamiasciurus douglasii</i>	Douglas's Squirrel	0-5
NON-TARGET ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Mustela erminea</i>	Ermine	0-5
<i>Mustela frenata</i>	Long-tailed Weasel	0-5
<i>Neovison vison</i>	American Mink	0-5
<i>Scapanus orarius</i>	Coast Mole	0-50
<i>Scapanus townsendii</i>	Townsend's Mole	0-20

E.38 D17 – CORE – SJER (San Joaquin Experimental Range)

Trapping Issues

- Kangaroo rats require larger traps (12” long rather than 9”), to minimize trap-related injuries to their long tails.
- Coyote disturbance
- **Do not trap** when very cold temperatures (< 5.5°C (42°F)) are coupled with precipitation, or when there is sufficient snow on the ground (i.e., > 15 cm (6 inches)).

Use of bedding: Not recommended

Dominant genus for hair & whisker sampling purposes: TBD (initial sampling to use *Peromyscus*)

Dominant vegetation type(s) for bleed grid designation: Grassland/ Herbaceous

Species List and Abundance Estimates:

This species list is based on Kays and Wilson 2011. The abundance estimates were based on an average capture rate of 10%, as well as the species-specific relative abundances reported by Purcell et al. 2007.

Table 55. Site-specific species list (SJER)

TARGET SPECIES (Scientific and Common Name)		Number to be Used Annually
<i>Chaetodipus californicus</i>	California pocket mouse	50-200
<i>Dipodomys heermanni</i>	Heermann's Kangaroo Rat	0-50
<i>Microtus californicus</i>	California Vole	0-20
<i>Microtus longicaudus</i>	Long-tailed Vole	50-200
<i>Microtus montanus</i>	Montane Vole	50-200
<i>Mus musculus</i>	house mouse	0-20
<i>Neotoma cinerea</i>	Bushy-tailed Woodrat	0-20
<i>Neotoma fuscipes</i>	Dusky-footed Woodrat	0-50
<i>Neotoma macrotis</i>	big-eared woodrat	0-20
<i>Onychomys torridus</i>	Southern Grasshopper Mouse	0-50
<i>Perognathus inornatus</i>	San Joaquin pocket mouse	0-50
<i>Peromyscus boylii</i>	brush deermouse	100-500
<i>Peromyscus californicus</i>	California Deermouse	0-20
<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	North American Deermouse	100-500
<i>Peromyscus truei</i>	Pinon Deermouse	100-500
<i>Reithrodontomys megalotis</i>	Western Harvest Mouse	50-200

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

<i>Zapus princeps</i>	Western Jumping Mouse	0-20
OPPORTUNISTIC ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Sorex lyelli</i>	Mt. Lyell Shrew	0-5
<i>Sorex ornatus</i>	Ornate Shrew	0-5
<i>Sorex palustris</i>	American Water Shrew	0-5
<i>Scapanus latimanus</i>	Broad-footed Mole	0-5
<i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i>	Northern Flying Squirrel	0-5
<i>Spermophilus beecheyi</i>	California Ground Squirrel	0-5
<i>Spermophilus lateralis</i>	Golden-mantled Ground Squirrel	0-5
<i>Tamias merriami</i>	Merriam's chipmunk	0-5
<i>Tamiasciurus douglasii</i>	Douglas's Squirrel	0-5
NON-TARGET ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Sciurus griseus</i>	Western Gray Squirrel	0-5
<i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i>	Desert Cottontail	0-5
<i>Sylvilagus bachmani</i>	Brush Rabbit	0-5
<i>Thomomys bottae</i>	Botta's Pocket Gopher	0-5
<i>Mustela frenata</i>	Long-tailed Weasel	0-5

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

E.39 D17 – RELOCATABLE – SOAP (Soaproot Saddle)

Trapping Issues

- **Do not trap** when very cold temperatures (< 5.5°C (42°F)) are coupled with precipitation, or when there is sufficient snow on the ground (i.e., > 15 cm (6 inches)).

Use of bedding: Recommended when low temperatures are expected to be <18°C/65°F

Dominant genus for hair & whisker sampling purposes: TBD (initial sampling to use Peromyscus)

Dominant vegetation type(s) for bleed grid designation: Evergreen Forest

Species List and Abundance Estimates

This species list is based on Kays and Wilson 2011. The abundance estimates were based on an average capture rate of 10%, as well as the species-specific relative abundances reported by Roberts et al. 2015.

Table 56. Site-specific species list (SOAP)

TARGET SPECIES (Scientific and Common Name)		Number to be Used Annually
<i>Chaetodipus californicus</i>	California pocket mouse	0-50
<i>Microtus californicus</i>	California Vole	0-20
<i>Microtus longicaudus</i>	Long-tailed Vole	0-20
<i>Microtus montanus</i>	Montane Vole	0-20
<i>Onychomys torridus</i>	Southern Grasshopper Mouse	0-50
<i>Neotoma macrotis</i>	Large-eared woodrat	0-50
<i>Peromyscus boylii</i>	Brush Deer mouse	10-100
<i>Peromyscus californicus</i>	California Deer mouse	0-50
<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	North American Deer mouse	400-1,000
<i>Peromyscus truei</i>	Pinon Deer mouse	0-50
<i>Reithrodontomys megalotis</i>	Western Harvest Mouse	0-50
<i>Zapus princeps</i>	Western Jumping Mouse	0-50
OPPORTUNISTIC ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Callospermophilus lateralis</i>	Golden-mantled ground squirrel	0 - 50
<i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i>	Northern flying squirrel	0 - 50
<i>Tamias quadrimaculatus</i>	Long-eared chipmunk	50 - 200
<i>Tamias speciosus</i>	Lodgepole chipmunk	0 - 50
<i>Otospermophilus beecheyi</i>	California ground squirrel	0 - 50
<i>Sorex lyelli</i>	Mt. Lyell Shrew	0-20

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

<i>Sorex ornatus</i>	Ornate Shrew	0-20
<i>Sorex palustris</i>	American Water Shrew	0-20
<i>Sorex trowbridgii</i>	Trowbridge's Shrew	0-20
<i>Sorex vagrans</i>	Vagrant Shrew	0-20
<i>Tamiasciurus douglasii</i>	Douglas squirrel	0 - 50
NON-TARGET ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Scapanus latimanus</i>	Broad-footed Mole	0 - 50
<i>Sciurus griseus</i>	Western gray squirrel	0 - 50
<i>Thomomys monticola</i>	Montane pocket gopher	0 - 50

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

E.40 D17 – RELOCATABLE – TEAK (Teakettle Experimental Forest)

Trapping Issues

- **Do not trap** when very cold temperatures (< 5.5°C (42°F)) are coupled with precipitation, or when there is sufficient snow on the ground (i.e., > 15 cm (6 inches)).

Use of bedding: Recommended when low temperatures are expected to be <18°C/65°F

Dominant genus for hair & whisker sampling purposes: TBD (initial sampling to use Peromyscus)

Dominant vegetation type(s) for bleed grid designation: Evergreen Forest

Species List and Abundance Estimates

This species list is based on Kays and Wilson 2011. The abundance estimates were based on an average capture rate of 10%, as well as the species-specific relative abundances reported by Roberts et al. 2015.

Table 57. Site-specific species list (TEAK)

TARGET SPECIES (Scientific and Common Name)		Number to be Used Annually
<i>Chaetodipus californicus</i>	California pocket mouse	0-50
<i>Microtus californicus</i>	California Vole	0-20
<i>Microtus longicaudus</i>	Long-tailed Vole	0-20
<i>Microtus montanus</i>	Montane Vole	0-20
<i>Onychomys torridus</i>	Southern Grasshopper Mouse	0-50
<i>Neotoma macrotis</i>	Large-eared woodrat	0-50
<i>Peromyscus boylii</i>	Brush Deer mouse	10-100
<i>Peromyscus californicus</i>	California Deer mouse	0-50
<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	North American Deer mouse	400-1,000
<i>Peromyscus truei</i>	Pinon Deer mouse	0-50
<i>Reithrodontomys megalotis</i>	Western Harvest Mouse	0-50
<i>Zapus princeps</i>	Western Jumping Mouse	0-50
OPPORTUNISTIC ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Callospermophilus lateralis</i>	Golden-mantled ground squirrel	0 - 50
<i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i>	Northern flying squirrel	0 - 50
<i>Tamias quadrimaculatus</i>	Long-eared chipmunk	50 - 200
<i>Tamias speciosus</i>	Lodgepole chipmunk	0 - 50
<i>Otospermophilus beecheyi</i>	California ground squirrel	0 - 50

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

<i>Sorex lyelli</i>	Mt. Lyell Shrew	0-20
<i>Sorex ornatus</i>	Ornate Shrew	0-20
<i>Sorex palustris</i>	American Water Shrew	0-20
<i>Sorex trowbridgii</i>	Trowbridge's Shrew	0-20
<i>Sorex vagrans</i>	Vagrant Shrew	0-20
<i>Tamiasciurus douglasii</i>	Douglas squirrel	0 - 50
NON-TARGET ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Scapanus latimanus</i>	Broad-footed Mole	0 - 50
<i>Sciurus griseus</i>	Western gray squirrel	0 - 50
<i>Thomomys monticola</i>	Montane pocket gopher	0 - 50

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

E.41 D18 – CORE – TOOL (Toolik Lake)

Trapping Issues

- Summers are cool and humid with 24 hours of daylight from mid-May through early August. Trapping can be done continuously, but, due to logistical constraints, NEON will set traps by 2000h and check and close traps at 0600h during these times of year. During the spring and fall, trapping hours can be shifted earlier in the evening or later in the morning to reflect shifts in the timing of civil twilight.
- Caribou disturbance
- **Do not trap** when very cold temperatures (< 5.5°C (42°F)) are coupled with precipitation, or when there is sufficient snow on the ground (i.e., > 15 cm (6 inches)).

Use of bedding: Recommended when low temperatures are expected to be <18°C/65°F

Dominant genus for hair & whisker sampling purposes: TBD (initial sampling to use *Microtus*)

Dominant vegetation type(s) for bleed grid designation: Grassland/ Herbaceous

Species List and Abundance Estimates

This species list is based on Kays and Wilson 2011. The abundance estimates were based on an average capture rate of 10%, as well as the species-specific relative abundances reported by Batzli and Henttonen 1990.

Table 58. Site-specific species list (TOOL)

TARGET SPECIES (Scientific and Common Name)		Number to be Used Annually
<i>Dicrostonyx groenlandicus</i>	Nearctic Collared Lemming	0-5
<i>Lemmus trimucronatus</i>	Nearctic Brown Lemming	0-5
<i>Microtus miurus</i>	Singing Vole	50-200
<i>Microtus oeconomus</i>	Tundra Vole	50-200
<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus</i>	Meadow Vole	0-20
<i>Microtus xanthognathus</i>	Taiga Vole	0-50
<i>Myodes rutilus</i>	Northern Red-backed Vole	0-50
<i>Synaptomys borealis</i>	Northern Bog Lemming	0-5
OPPORTUNISTIC ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Sorex cinereus</i>	Cinereus Shrew	0-50
<i>Sorex hoyi</i>	Pygmy Shrew	0-5
<i>Sorex monticolus</i>	Dusky Shrew	0-50
<i>Sorex tundrensis</i>	Tundra Shrew	0-5

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

<i>Sorex ugyunak</i>	Barren Ground Shrew	0-5
<i>Sorex yukonicus</i>	Tiny Shrew	0-5
<i>Spermophilus parryii</i>	Arctic Ground Squirrel	0-20
<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>	Red Squirrel	0-20
<i>Sorex ugyunak</i>	Barren Ground Shrew	0-5
NON-TARGET ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Mustela erminea</i>	Short-tailed weasel	0-5
<i>Mustela nivalis</i>	Least Weasel	0-5

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

E.42 D18 – RELOCATABLE – BARR (Barrow Arctic Science Consortium)

Trapping Issues

- Summers are cool and humid with 24 hours of daylight from mid-May through early August. Trapping can be done continuously, but, due to logistical constraints, NEON will set traps by 2000h and check and close traps at 0600h during these times of year. During the spring and fall, trapping hours can be shifted earlier in the evening or later in the morning to reflect shifts in the timing of civil twilight.
- Large mammal disturbance
- **Do not trap** when very cold temperatures (< 5.5°C (42°F)) are coupled with precipitation, or when there is sufficient snow on the ground (i.e., > 15 cm (6 inches)).

Use of bedding: Recommended when low temperatures are expected to be <18°C/65°F

Dominant genus for hair & whisker sampling purposes: TBD (initial sampling to use *Microtus*)

Dominant vegetation type(s) for bleed grid designation: Grassland/ Herbaceous

Species List and Abundance Estimates

This species list is based on Kays and Wilson 2011. The abundance estimates were based on an average capture rate of 10%, as well as the species-specific relative abundances reported by Batzli and Henttonen 1990.

Table 59. Site-specific species list (BASC)

TARGET SPECIES (Scientific and Common Name)		Number to be Used Annually
<i>Dicrostonyx groenlandicus</i>	Nearctic Collared Lemming	0-5
<i>Lemmus trimucronatus</i>	Nearctic Brown Lemming	0-5
<i>Microtus oeconomus</i>	Tundra Vole	10-100
OPPORTUNISTIC ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Sorex tundrensis</i>	Tundra Shrew	0-5
<i>Sorex ugyunak</i>	Barren Ground Shrew	0-5
<i>Spermophilus parryii</i>	Arctic Ground Squirrel	0-20
NON-TARGET ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Mustela erminea</i>	Short-tailed weasel	0-5
<i>Mustela nivalis</i>	Least Weasel	0-5
<i>Neovison vison</i>	American Mink	0-5

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

E.43 D19 – RELOCATABLE – HEAL (Healy)

Trapping Issues

- Summers are cool and humid with 24 hours of daylight from mid-May through early August. Trapping can be done continuously, but, due to logistical constraints, NEON will set traps by 2000h and check and close traps at 0600h during these times of year. During the spring and fall, trapping hours can be shifted earlier in the evening or later in the morning to reflect shifts in the timing of civil twilight.
- Large mammal disturbance
- **Do not trap** when very cold temperatures (< 5.5°C (42°F)) are coupled with precipitation, or when there is sufficient snow on the ground (i.e., > 15 cm (6 inches)).
- **Shrews are particularly abundant**; mealworms should be added to the bait. Shrew mortality may become prohibitively high at certain sites.

Use of bedding: Recommended under all conditions

Dominant genus for hair & whisker sampling purposes: TBD

Dominant vegetation type(s) for bleed grid designation: Shrub scrub

Species List and Abundance Estimates

This species list is based on Kays and Wilson 2011 and Cook et al. 2002. The abundance estimates were based on an average capture rate of 10%, as well as the species-specific relative abundances reported for Denali National Park by Rexstad and Debevec n.d.

Table 60. Site-specific species list (HEAL)

TARGET SPECIES (Scientific and Common Name)		Number to be Used Annually
<i>Lemmus trimucronatus</i>	Nearctic Brown Lemming	0-5
<i>Microtus miurus</i>	Singing Vole	0-100
<i>Microtus oeconomus</i>	Root Vole	0-50
<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus</i>	Meadow Vole	0-20
<i>Microtus xanthognathus</i>	Taiga Vole	0-20
<i>Myodes rutilus</i>	Northern Red-backed Vole	0-200
<i>Synaptomys borealis</i>	Northern Bog Lemming	0-5
<i>Zapus hudsonius</i>	Meadow Jumping Mouse	0-20
OPPORTUNISTIC ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Sorex cinereus</i>	Cinereus Shrew	50-200
<i>Sorex hoyi</i>	American Pygmy Shrew	0-20

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

<i>Sorex monticolus</i>	Dusky Shrew	0-50
<i>Sorex palustris</i>	American Water Shrew	0-50
<i>Sorex tundrensis</i>	Tundra Shrew	0-50
<i>Sorex yukonicus</i>	Tiny shrew	0-50
<i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i>	Northern Flying Squirrel	0-20
<i>Spermophilus parryii</i>	Arctic Ground Squirrel	0-50
<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>	Red Squirrel	0-50
NON-TARGET ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Mustela erminea</i>	Short-tailed weasel	0-5
<i>Mustela nivalis</i>	Least Weasel	0-5

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

E.44 D19 – RELOCATABLE – DEJU (Delta Junction)

Trapping Issues

- Summers are cool and humid with 24 hours of daylight from mid-May through early August. Trapping can be done continuously, but, due to logistical constraints, NEON will set traps by 2000h and check and close traps at 0600h during these times of year. During the spring and fall, trapping hours can be shifted earlier in the evening or later in the morning to reflect shifts in the timing of civil twilight.
- Large mammal disturbance
- **Do not trap** when very cold temperatures (< 5.5°C (42°F)) are coupled with precipitation, or when there is sufficient snow on the ground (i.e., > 15 cm (6 inches)).

Use of bedding: Recommended under all conditions

Dominant genus for hair & whisker sampling purposes: TBD

Dominant vegetation type(s) for bleed grid designation: Evergreen Forest

Species List and Abundance Estimates

This species list is based on Kays and Wilson 2011 and Cook et al. 2002. The abundance estimates were based on an average capture rate of 10%, as well as the species-specific relative abundances reported for Denali National Park by Rexstad and Debevec (n.d.).

Table 61. Site-specific species list (DEJU)

TARGET SPECIES (Scientific and Common Name)		Number to be Used Annually
<i>Lemmus trimucronatus</i>	Nearctic Brown Lemming	0-5
<i>Microtus miurus</i>	Singing Vole	0-100
<i>Microtus oeconomus</i>	Root Vole	0-50
<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus</i>	Meadow Vole	0-20
<i>Microtus xanthognathus</i>	Taiga Vole	0-20
<i>Myodes rutilus</i>	Northern Red-backed Vole	0-200
<i>Synaptomys borealis</i>	Northern Bog Lemming	0-5
<i>Zapus hudsonius</i>	Meadow Jumping Mouse	0-20
OPPORTUNISTIC ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Sorex cinereus</i>	Cinereus Shrew	50-200
<i>Sorex hoyi</i>	American Pygmy Shrew	0-20
<i>Sorex monticolus</i>	Dusky Shrew	0-50

Title: TOS Protocol and Procedure: Small Mammal Sampling		Date: 02/29/2016
NEON Doc. #: NEON.DOC.000481	Author: K. Thibault	Revision: H

<i>Sorex palustris</i>	American Water Shrew	0-50
<i>Sorex tundrensis</i>	Tundra Shrew	0-50
<i>Sorex yukonicus</i>	Tiny shrew	0-50
<i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i>	Northern Flying Squirrel	0-20
<i>Spermophilus parryii</i>	Arctic Ground Squirrel	0-50
<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>	Red Squirrel	0-50
NON-TARGET ANIMALS (Scientific and Common Name)		
<i>Mustela erminea</i>	Short-tailed weasel	0-5
<i>Mustela nivalis</i>	Least Weasel	0-5