

Three of the translocated cranes are known to have survived to adulthood, and one was successfully incorporated into the local Florida sandhill crane population as a breeding member. These survival statistics are close to what has been observed in the natural populations on the prairie (GFC unpubl. data).

Some dispersal off the prairie occurred, similar to dispersal observed among resident subadults. Subadult cranes form loose "nonbreeder flocks." These flocks or units from these flocks may move from their natal areas. We have regularly noticed movement of from 10 to 30 km, so the occurrence of the translocated crane in Dunnellon does not fall far outside the norm.

Translocation of nonmigratory sandhill cranes into occupied habitats seems to have potential as a management technique to augment reduced local populations. Translocation into suitable unoccupied habitats may also be possible. In light of the nomadic tendencies of subadult cranes, it would be advisable to translocate older subadult or adult birds into unoccupied habitat. More research is needed before restocking unoccupied habitats can be unequivocally recommended, but the technique holds promise as a method for reestablishing reduced populations of nonmigratory sandhill cranes and perhaps other nonmigratory species of cranes as well.—**Anne Shapiro Wenner** and **Stephen A. Nesbitt**, Wildlife Research Laboratory, Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, 4005 South Main Street, Gainesville, Florida 32601.

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Night migration of Sandhill Cranes.—Reporting on migration of radio-instrumented Greater Sandhill Crane (*Grus canadensis tabida*), Toepler and Crete (1979, Proc. 1978 crane workshop, Pp. 159-173, Ft. Collins, Colorado, Colorado State Univ.) implied migrating cranes did not fly after dark. Following a day of particularly heavy crane movement, we observed or received reports of at least 3 flocks of cranes passing over Alachua County in north-central Florida during the night of 24-25 November.

At 2230, a flock of cranes was heard passing over Hintermister's house, 25 k northeast of Gainesville. Later at 0300, 25 November, two separate flocks were heard overhead 30 k south of Gainesville. That night the moon was six days from full and the sky was clear, providing a bright night sky. This situation and the nearness of their ultimate destination, or both, may have encouraged the birds to continue migrating after dark. Whatever the reason, it seems that under some conditions cranes do migrate at night.—**Stephen A. Nesbitt**, Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and **John H. Hintermister**, V, Route 3, Box 38H, Gainesville, Florida 32606.

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