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**Canada Goose goslings leaving cliff nest.**—There are several records of the Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*) nesting in trees and on cliffs (Craighead and Stockstad 1958, J. Wildl. Mgmt. 22: 206), but very few published accounts of goslings leaving tree or cliff nests. On 7 June 1971 Hugh Crawford and I discovered a goose on an old Ferruginous Hawk (*Buteo regalis*) nest in Dinosaur Provincial Park, Alberta. The nest was on an ironstone outcropping of a cliff about 50 feet up near the top of rilled sandstone strata. When the goose left the nest it revealed 5 goslings and 1 egg.

Gosling 1 almost immediately walked off the edge of the nest and fell down the cliff. It slid, bounced, and fell down the cliff, turning several somersaults. Gosling 2 left the nest 5 minutes later. It landed on an ironstone outcropping some 10 feet below the nest, tried to climb back up, but was unable to do so and continued its tumbling descent. Gosling 3 left the nest 1 minute after gosling 2 and goslings 4 and 5 left almost simultaneously 5 minutes after gosling 3. All 5 goslings left the nest within a total of 11 minutes. After coming to rest at the base of the cliff each gosling lay stunned for from 30 seconds to 1 minute. After all goslings were conscious they moved away in a group. Gosling 6 hatched 14 minutes after goslings 4 and 5 left the nest. We watched gosling 6 for another 10 minutes and it made no move to leave the nest.

It is interesting that both Craighead and Stockstad (ibid.) and Hornocker (1969, *Auk* 86: 764) refer to goslings jumping from nests. A more apt description of the departure of the Dinosaur Park birds would be to say the goslings walked off the nest. The goslings Hornocker (ibid.) observed left a nest 50 feet up in a cottonwood, landed in soft sand and immediately walked away, except for one that lay stunned for 2 or 3 minutes after striking a limb near the bottom of the tree. Probably all the Dinosaur Park goslings were stunned by the frequent blows they received on the way down and because the landing surface was sandstone.

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