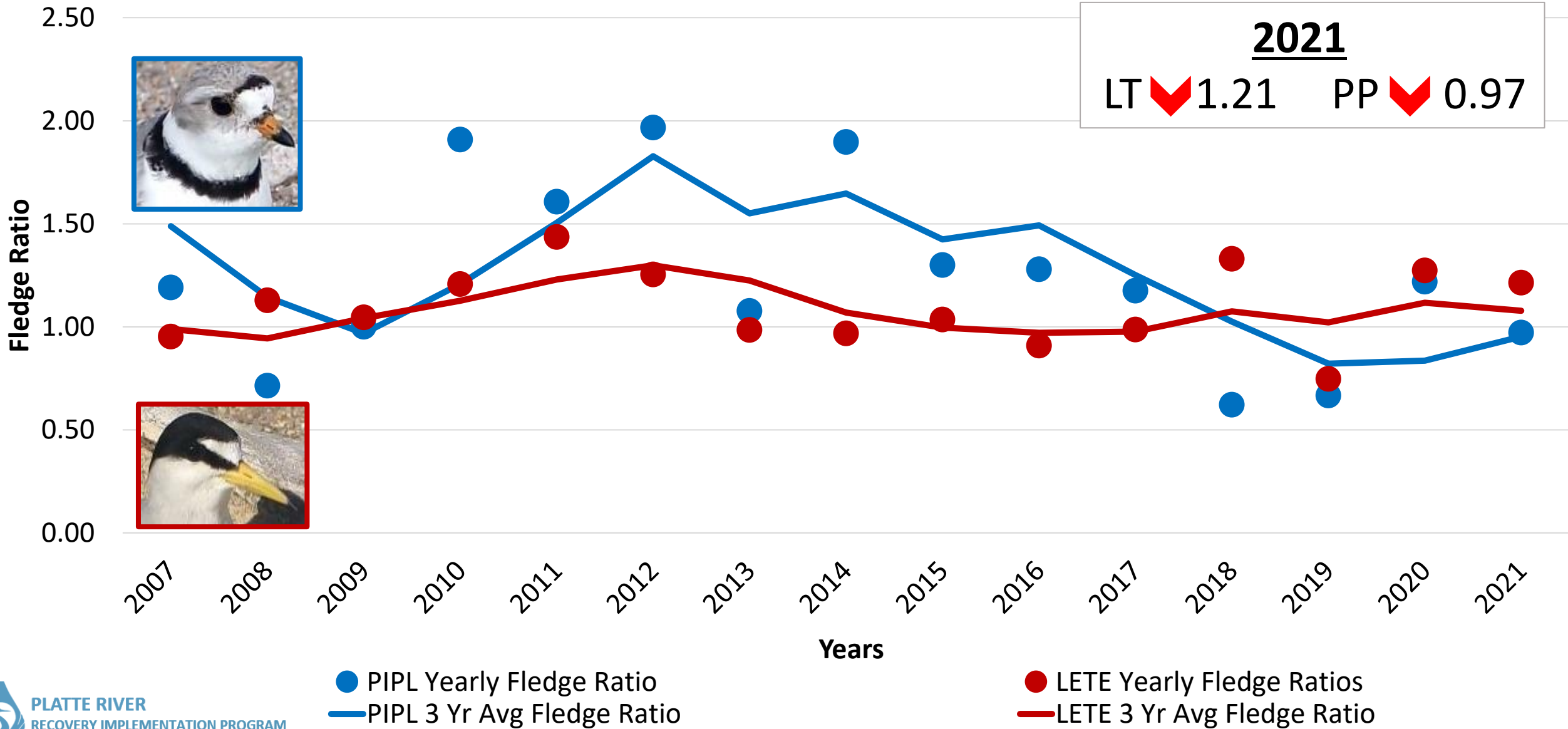


# 2021 LTPP Update

Kari Mohlman  
LTPP Project Lead

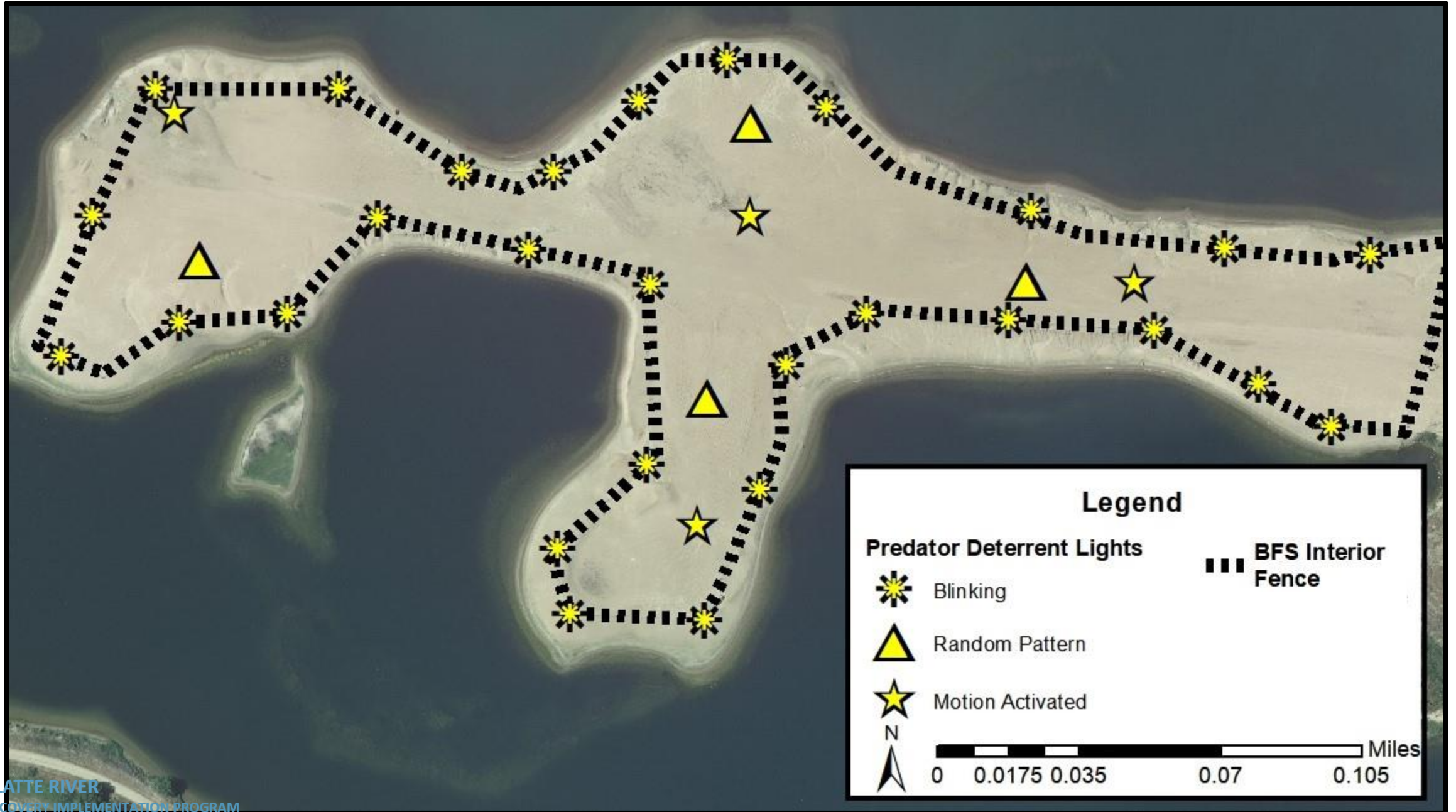


# Tern and Plover Fledge Ratios

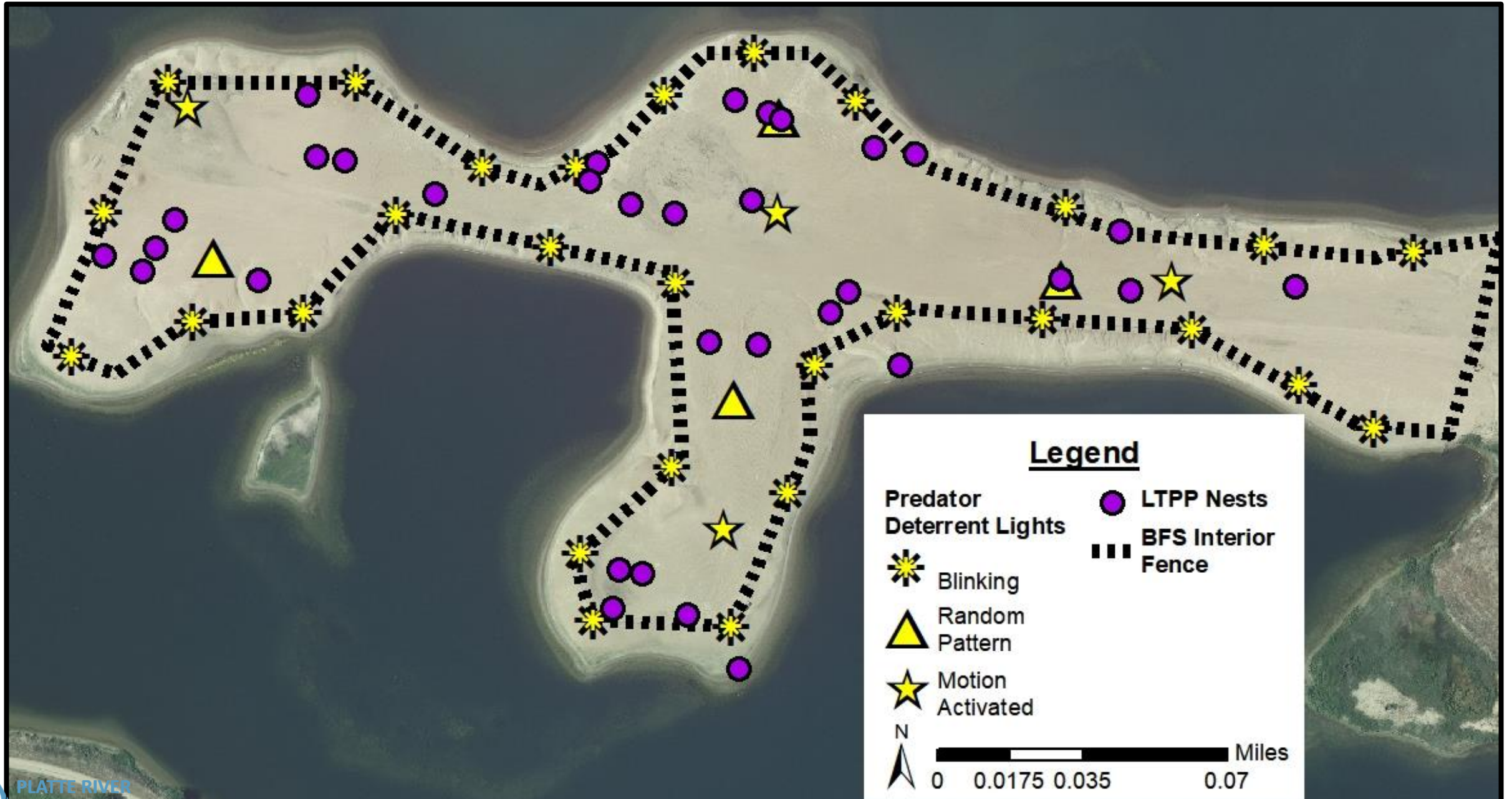




# Broadfoot-South Kearney



# Broadfoot-South Kearney





# LTPP Failed Nests and Broods Combined

Status	2019	2020	2021
Predated	23	18	28
Weather/ Flooding	18	0	8
Failed Unknown	87	58	44
Abandoned	1	3	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>80</b>



Examples of failed predation and failed unknown incidents.





# Conclusions







## 2021 Least Tern & Piping Plover Predator Update

Kaley Keldsen  
Predator Research Lead








# Predator Camera Monitoring

## Objectives

- ID predators present at the shoreline, site and nest level
- Investigate and capture nest predation events



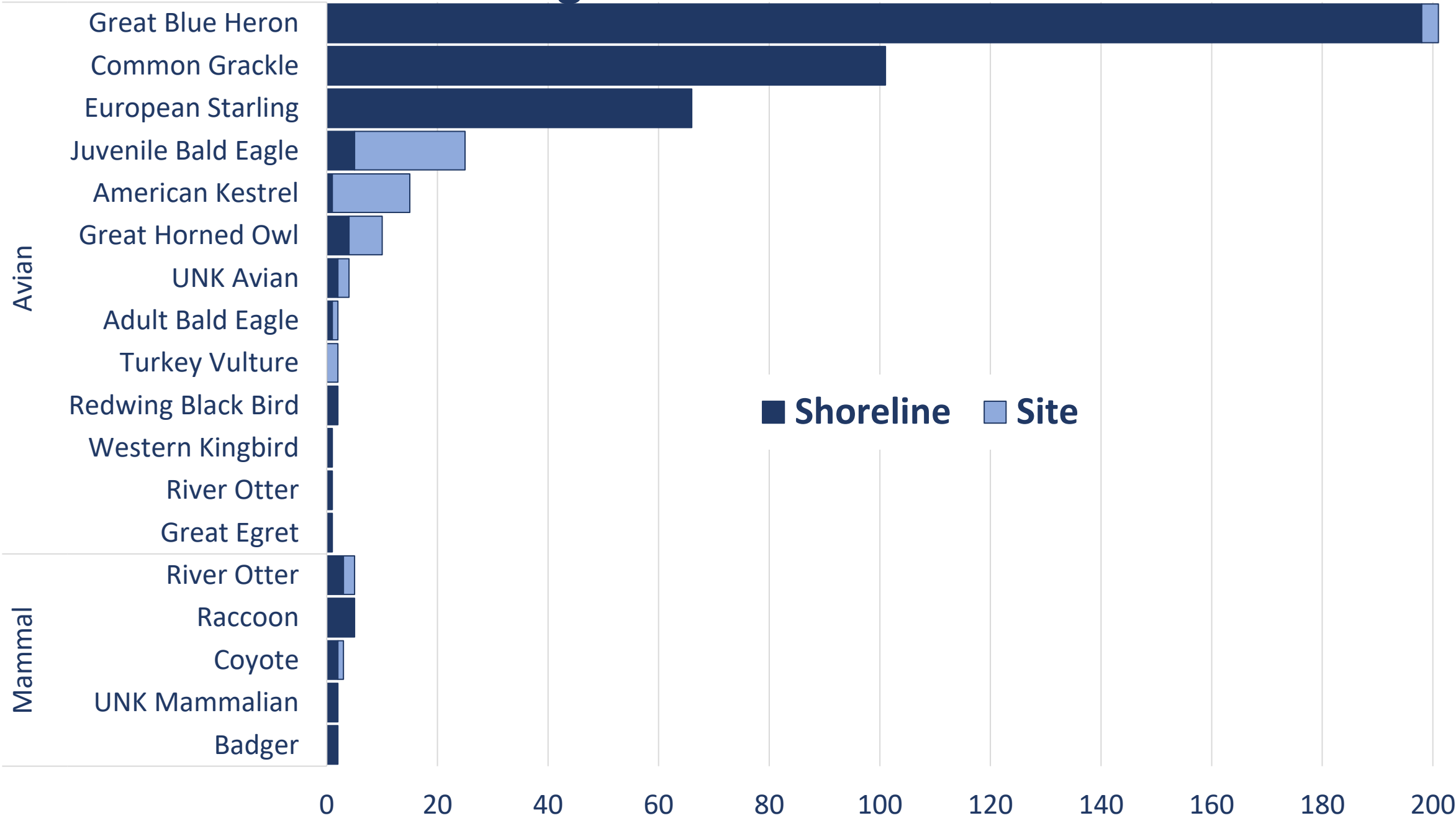


-  Shore Level Cameras
-  Site Level Cameras
-  Nest Level Cameras

 Track Surveys

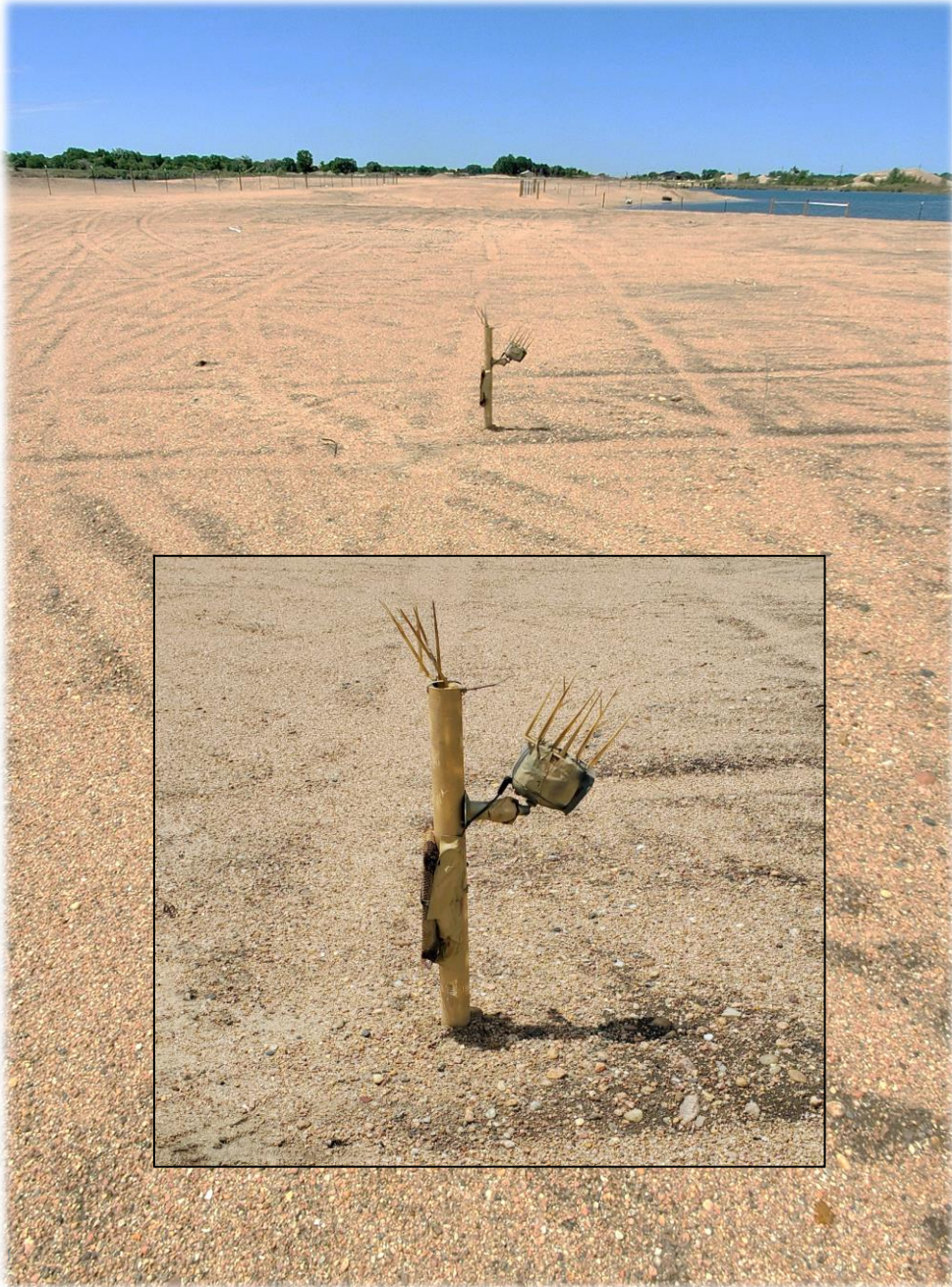


# 2021 Potential Predator Registers





# 2021 Nest Predator Research





# 2021 Potential Camera Effect

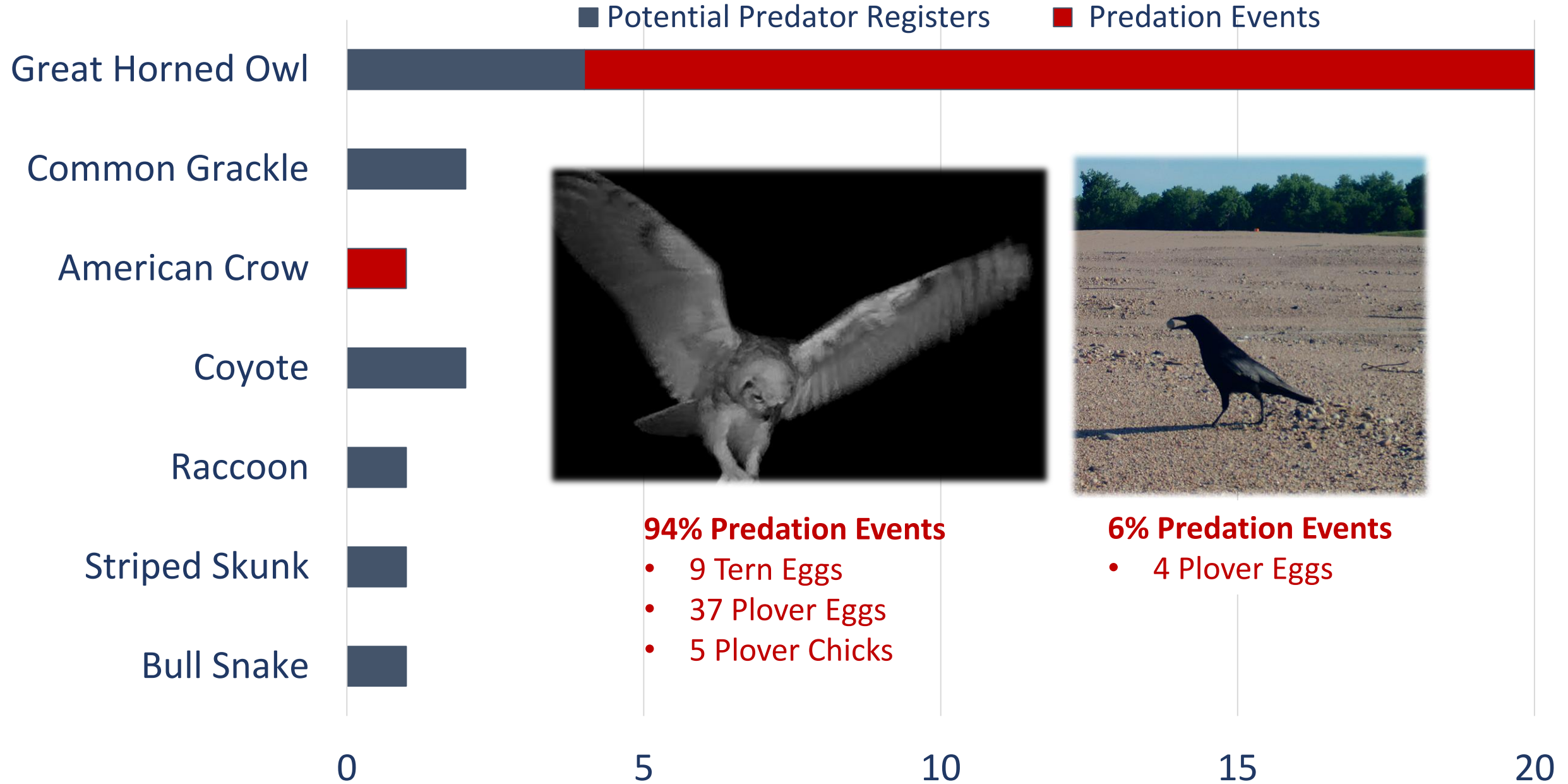
**Total Outside LTPP Nests Monitored = 102**

	# Nests	Successful	Failed
Nests Without Camera Monitoring	46	30 (65%)	16 (35%)
Nests With Camera Monitoring	56*	35 (63%)	21 (38%)

*\*55% of the total outside nests monitored at nest predator monitoring sites (Dyer, CWR, BFS, NW, NE & Leaman) had nest cameras*



# 2021 Nest Predator Camera Monitoring Results





# Questions?





# Extension Science Plan Update

Malinda Henry – Science Lead, PRRIP EDO Staff

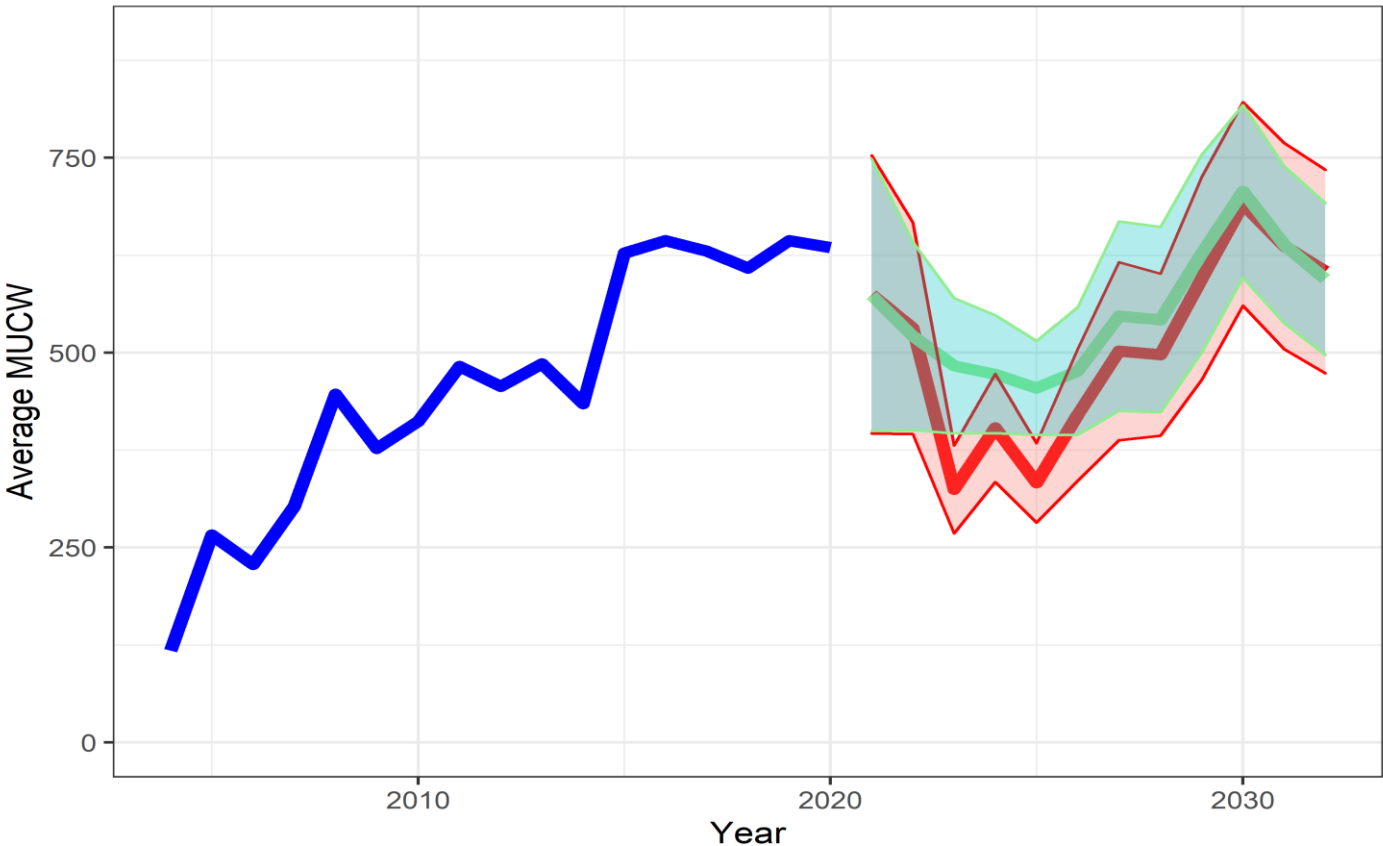




# Big Question: How effective is it to use Program water to maintain suitable whooping crane roosting habitat?



Photo: PRRIP



Scenario ■ Drought ■ Drought with Flow Release

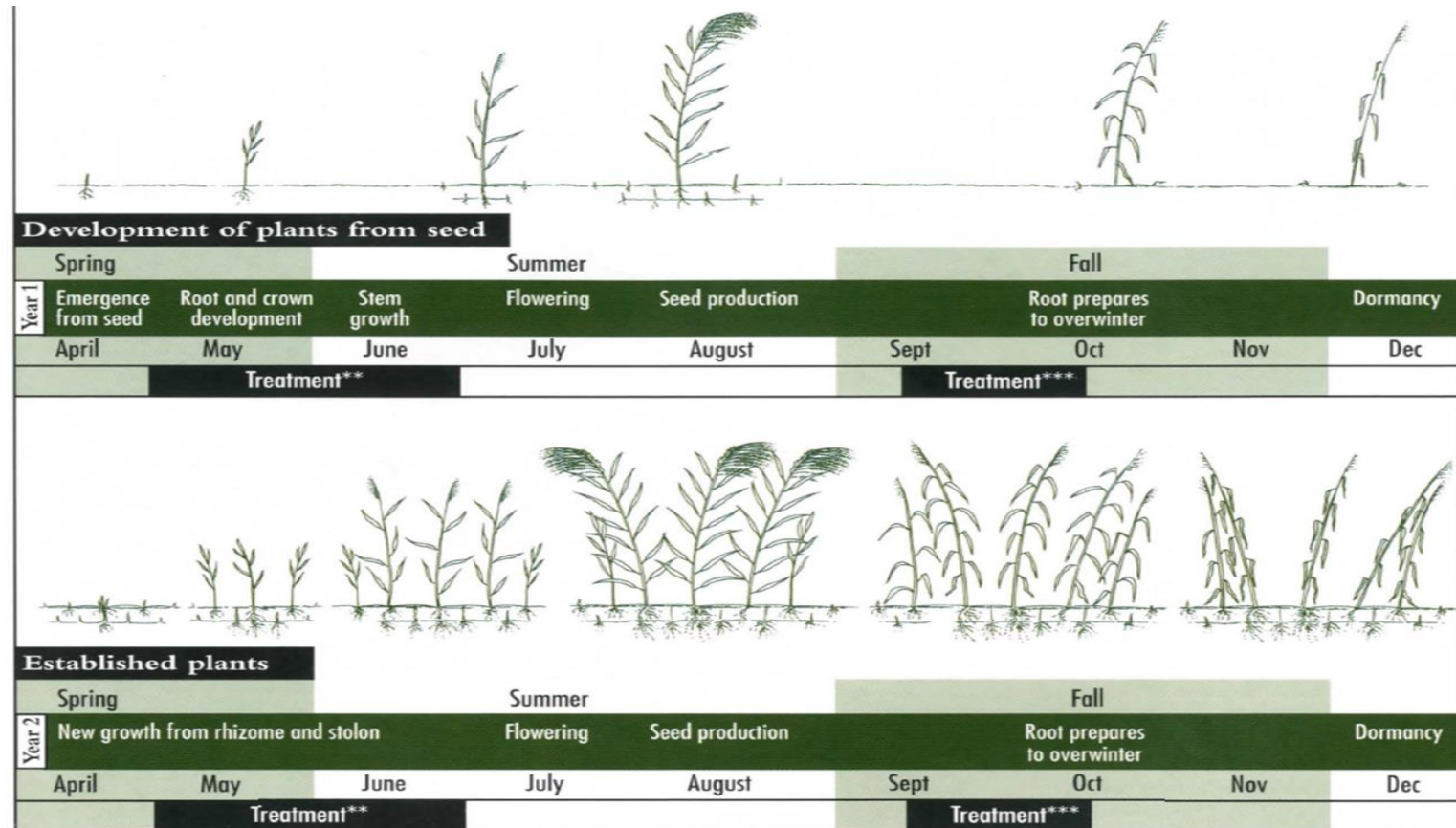


# Big Question: How effective is Program management of *Phragmites* for maintaining unobstructed channel widths for WC?

- How effective have previous Program control efforts (flow, spraying) been?
- How much do growing season flows influence *Phragmites* expansion/control?



Knezevic et al. 2008



\*Life cycles in Year 2 and consecutive years are similar.  
 \*\*Spring treatment should be at 2-3 feet of growth.  
 \*\*\*Fall treatment should be 2-3 weeks before killing frost.

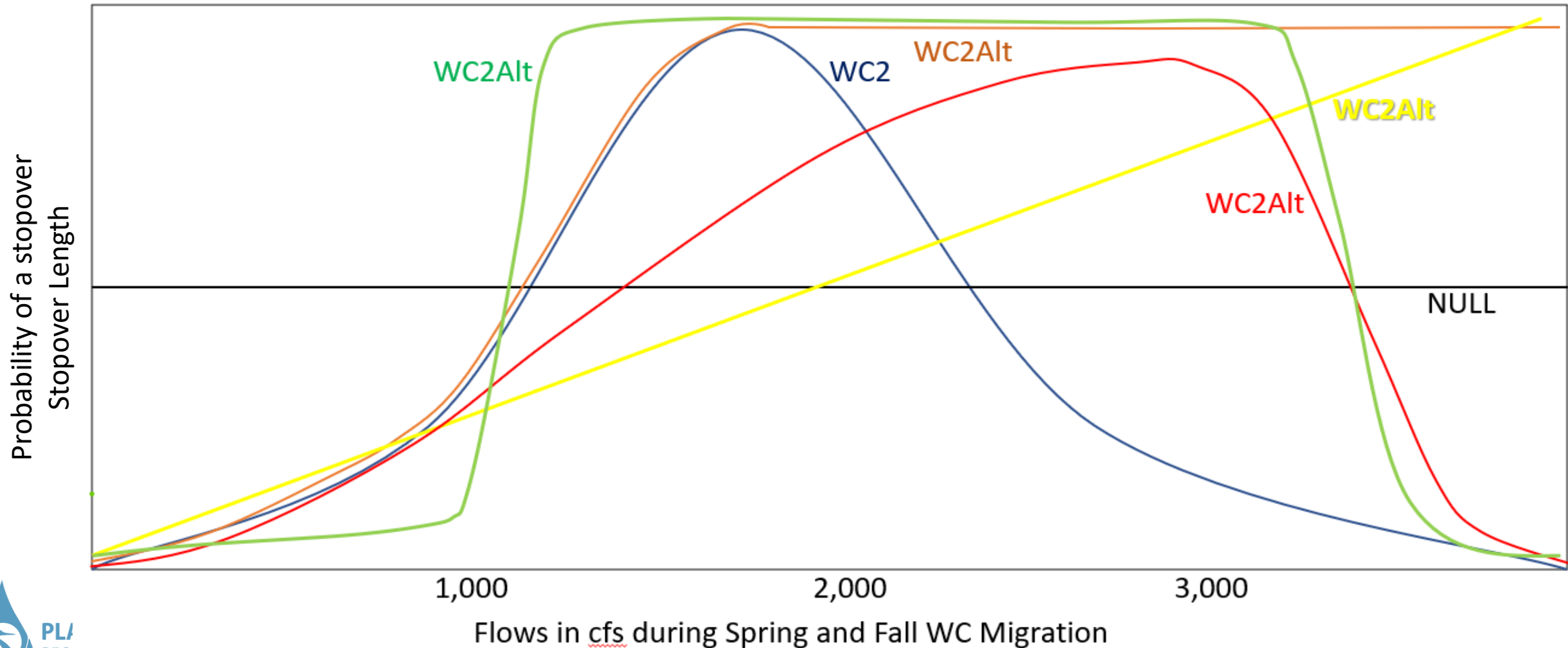


# Big Question: Why is Spring WC use of the AHR greater than Fall use?





Big Question: Does flow influence WC decision to stop or fly over the AHR?  
Big Question: Does flow influence WC stopover length within the AHR?





# Monitoring and Maintenance Science for Piping Plover

- How much of an effect does predation have on PP productivity?



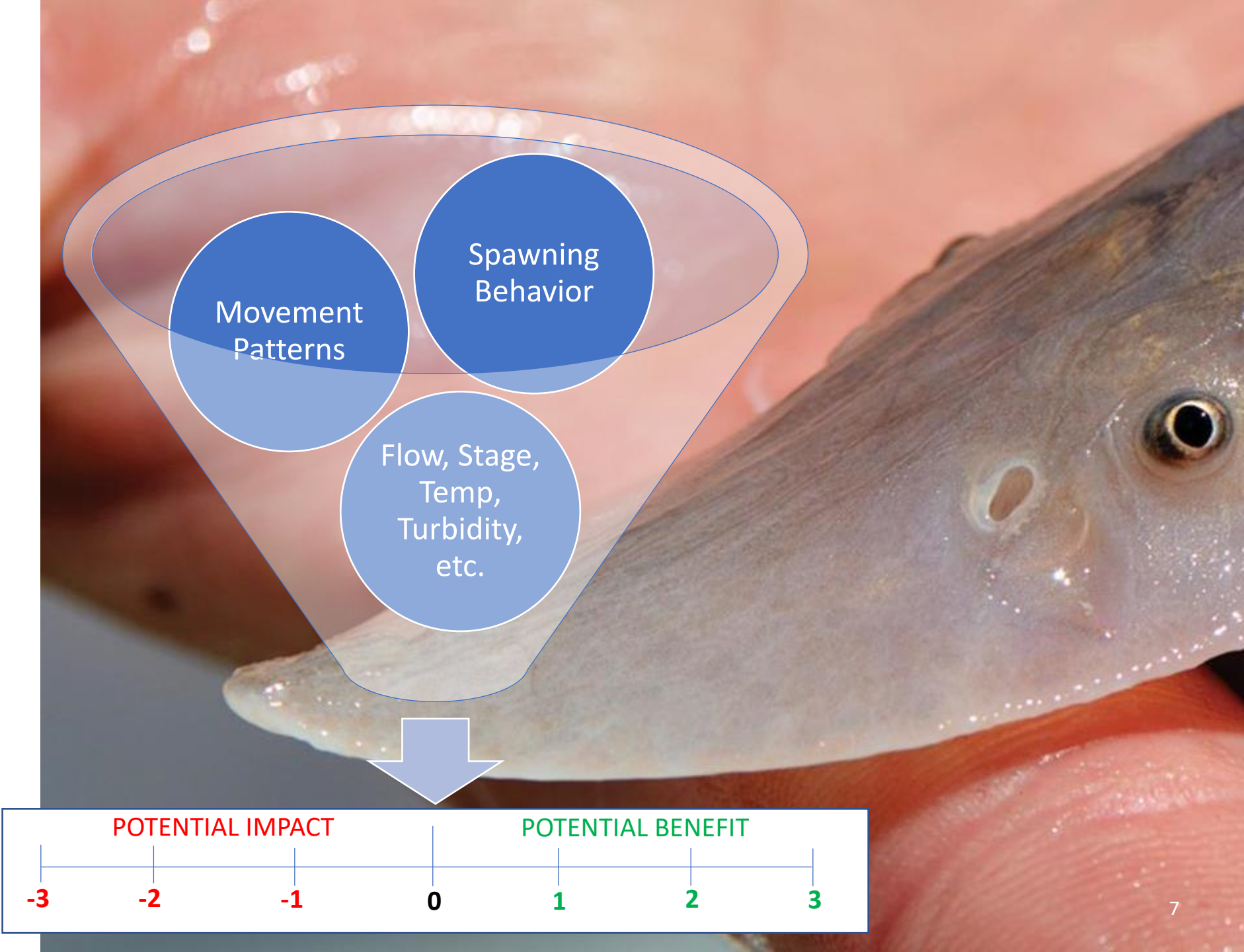


# Pallid Sturgeon

Step 1: Habitat,  
Spawning, & Genetic  
Research

Step 2: PRRIP Water  
Management Study

Step 3: PRRIP Water  
Management





## Uncertainties Parking Lot

- AHR contribution to WC fitness?
- Importance of the AHR to WC survival in the fall vs. the spring?
- Effect of hydro-stepping on WC use of the AHR?
- Contribution of Program management of river flow to maintain wet meadow hydrology?
- Importance to WC of using Program water to maintain flows to avoid fish-kill?
- How does the impact of predation on PP productivity change as sites age?
- Are there enough forage resources at off-channel nesting sites to maintain PP productivity?



## Other Species of Concern - Potential Questions

- How does Program management influence other species of concern?
  - AMWG requests GC guidance on how to proceed with this question.



Notes: Regal Fritillary Female (left), image from Great Plains Nature Center. Regal Fritillary Male (right), image from Iowa State University.



Photo: PRRIP, Bergren Tract – Chapman Complex, 2020



Photo: Jim Hudgins/USFWS  
[www.fws.gov/savethemonarch/](http://www.fws.gov/savethemonarch/)



# ***ADDITIONS? QUESTIONS?***





# September 2021 ISAC Check-in with PRRIP GC

## ISAC feedback on recent EDO work on Whooping Cranes (WC)



**David Marmorek**, M.Sc., ESSA Technologies Ltd, co-chair

**Jennifer Hoeting**, Ph.D. Colorado State University, co-chair

**Ned Andrews**, Ph.D., Tenaya Water Resources

**Brian Bledsoe**, Ph.D., University of Georgia

**Adrian Farmer**, Ph.D., Wild Ecological Solutions

**David Galat**, Ph.D., Coop. Assoc. Prof. Retired, University of Missouri





# ISAC review of recent EDO work on WC

Goal: ISAC feedback on

- working draft Big Questions for WC in the Extension Science Plan
- technical tools developed by the EDO related to WC and channel width



# Main topics

- **Draft Big Question 1:** What are the conditions that influence whether a WC will stop or flyover the Central Platte River?
- **Draft Big Question 2:** Can we use water to maintain unobstructed channel width for WC use?
- PRRIP Science Plan for program water in the extension related to WC.

# Draft Big Question 1: What are the conditions that influence whether a WC will stop or flyover the Central Platte River?

- **EDO Technical Tool**: statistical model to predict if birds stop or not
  - Analysis is both worth doing and technically sound

Is it getting dark, time to stop soon?

Is that river channel wide enough that I can see predators?



Is the wind right for stopping?

Does that river flow look "just right"? Hard to tell from here...

Is there food to eat on those fields?



# Draft Big Question 1: What are the conditions that influence whether a WC will stop or flyover the Central Platte River?

## ISAC recommendations



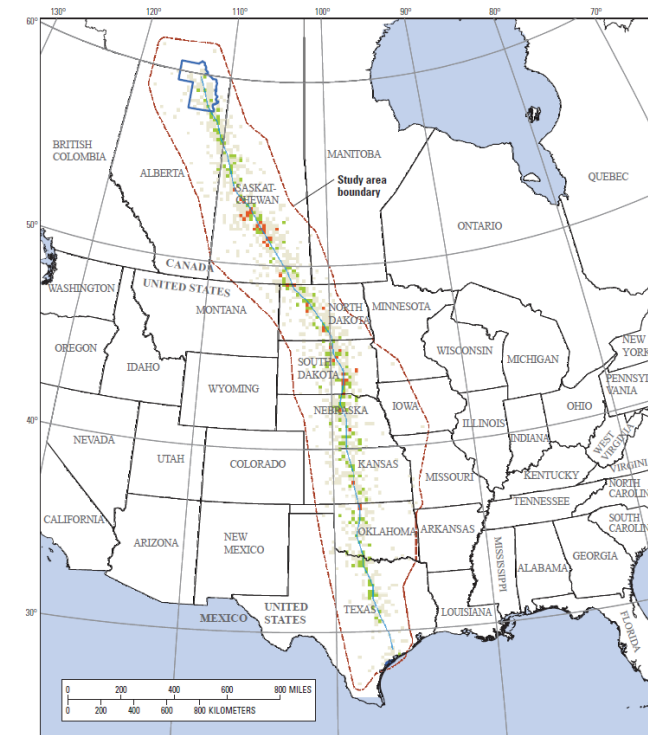
### Platte data:

- Great data, but small sample size (8 stopovers, 89 flyovers as of Spring 2020)
- Focus on the “*stopping window*” (from ~4 hours until dark). Not interested in birds that fly over at noon.



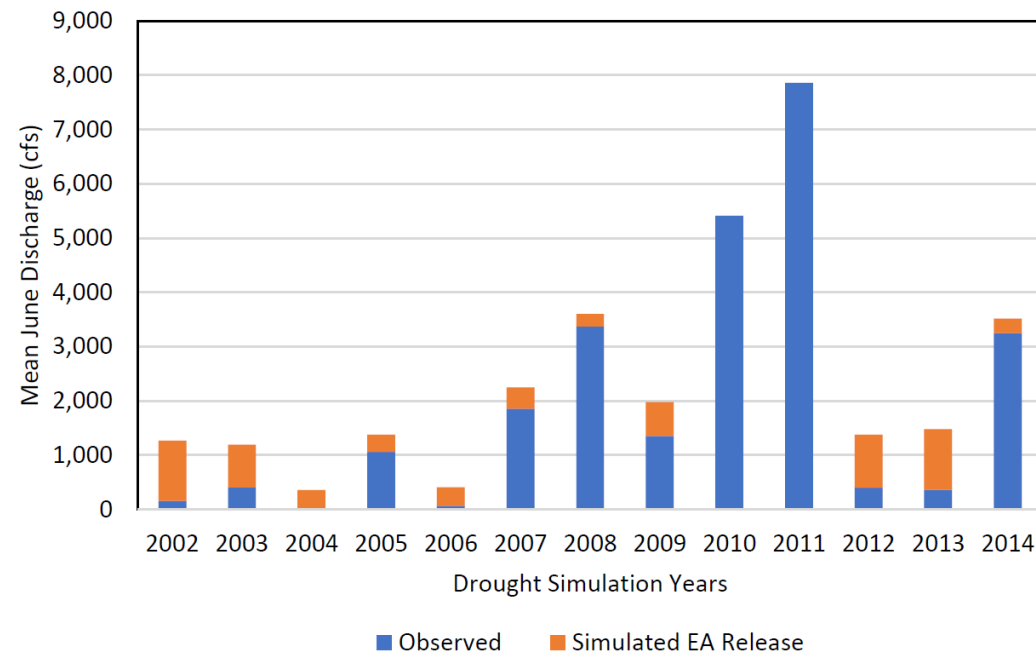
### Consider larger data set covering bigger area:

- Will reveal insights on factors related to stops; increase statistical power.
- Where did birds stop that were in the stopping window but didn't stop in the Platte?
- About 8% of birds flying over the Platte stop. How does that compare with other areas?
- Collaborate with other entities who have collected these data; develop a data sharing agreement and do joint publications.



## Draft Big Question 2: Can we use water to maintain unobstructed channel width for WC use?

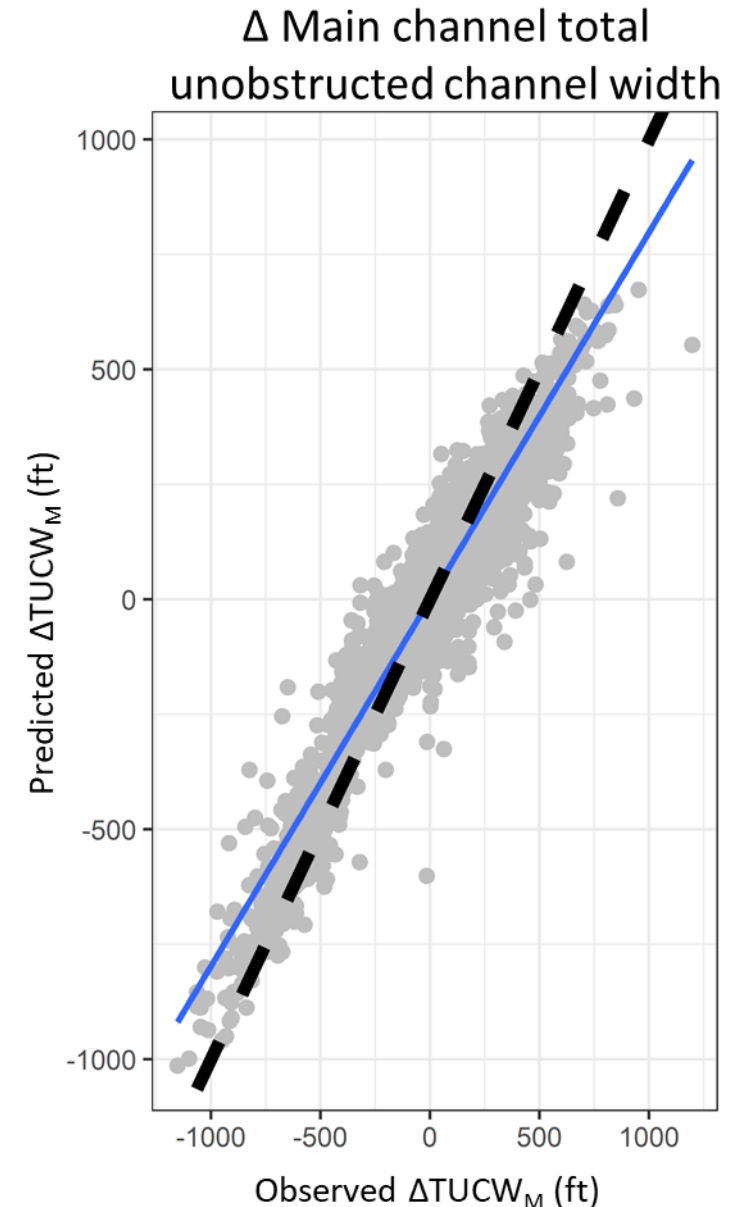
- ISAC: this draft big question yields a *YES* or *NO* answer which isn't that helpful to the Program
  - Suggested rewording: *What combination of flow and mechanical actions is the most ecologically-effective and cost-effective approach to maintaining unobstructed channel width for WC use?*





## Draft Big Question 2: Can we use water to maintain unobstructed channel width for WC use?

- **EDO Technical Tool** - Random Forest model
  - A big step forward in modeling factors that affect change in channel width
  - Excellent examination of predictions with realistic drought scenario based on 2002-2014
  - Model provides better understanding of factors that impact river width and the potential for using water for germination suppression, disking, herbicide



# Draft Big Question 2: Can we use water to maintain unobstructed channel width for WC use?

- Germination suppression flow increases average  $TUCW_M$  (physical metric)
- ISAC recommendations:
  - Show effect of such flows on % of the 436 cross-sections with  $UOCW > \sim 600'$  (preferred by WCs; biological metric)
  - Consider triage approach: flow not needed in wet years, not enough water in very dry years, use water in the intermediate years
  - Explore effect of a large flow event (e.g., 2015) as well as a prolonged drought on model predictions – still reasonable?





# PRRIP Science Plan for program water in the extension related to WC

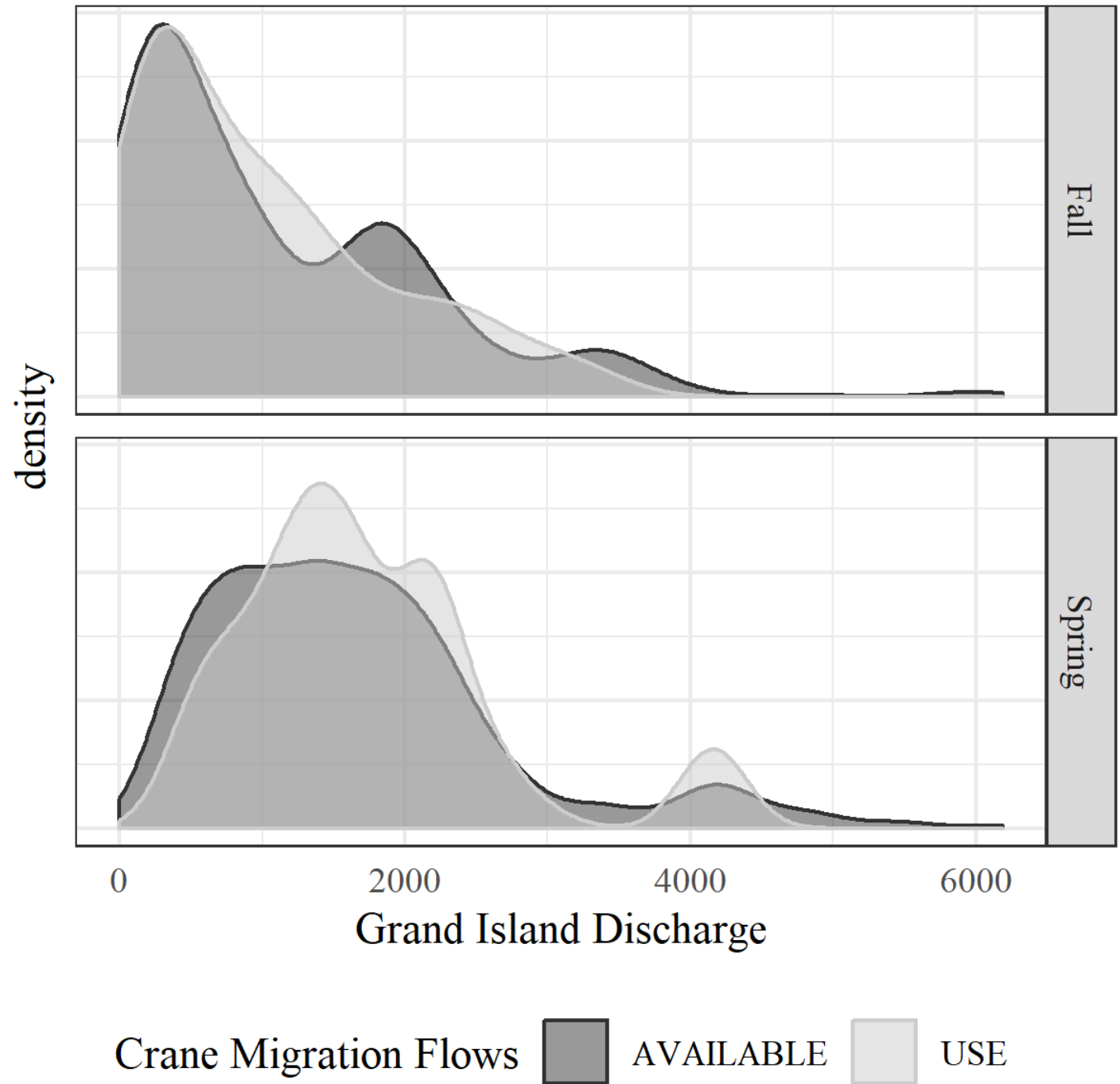
EDO questions for ISAC

- 1) How important is it to keep water in the channel for WC during migration vs. using water later in the season to keep the channel clear in the spring and summer?
- 2) How do we address the gap in Program learning on low flows during both WC migration and under existing wide channel conditions?

Next: what does the science say?

# WC use a wide range of flows

2001-2017 PRRIP WC monitoring data suggest birds use whatever flow is available





# Channel width is important (older data)

Baasch et al. 2019:

1. Platte River AHR aerial survey data for spring 2001 to spring 2017 (85 unique whooping crane groups) found that:
  - unobstructed channel width and distance to the nearest forest were the best predictors of whooping crane use
  - Note: Top model also included flow as a predictor (unit discharge)
2. To increase WC stopovers they recommend:
  - Remove in-channel vegetation to increase the unobstructed width of narrow channels (those <200m, or 650')
  - Remove trees within areas where the unforested corridor width is <330 m (or 1080').

# Channel width is important (recent data)

- Data:
  - whooping cranes migrating through the AHR, Fall 2017 – Fall 2020
  - data from the WC Cellular Telemetry Tracking Partnership
- Results: when looking over entire day, what predicts stopovers?
  - Time of day is most important predictor
  - Channel width is somewhat important
  - Flow doesn't seem very important based on this small sample

Source: August 2021 ISAC quarterly meeting “02 - WC Stopover\_Flyover ISAC Summary.pdf “



## ISAC answer to EDO question:

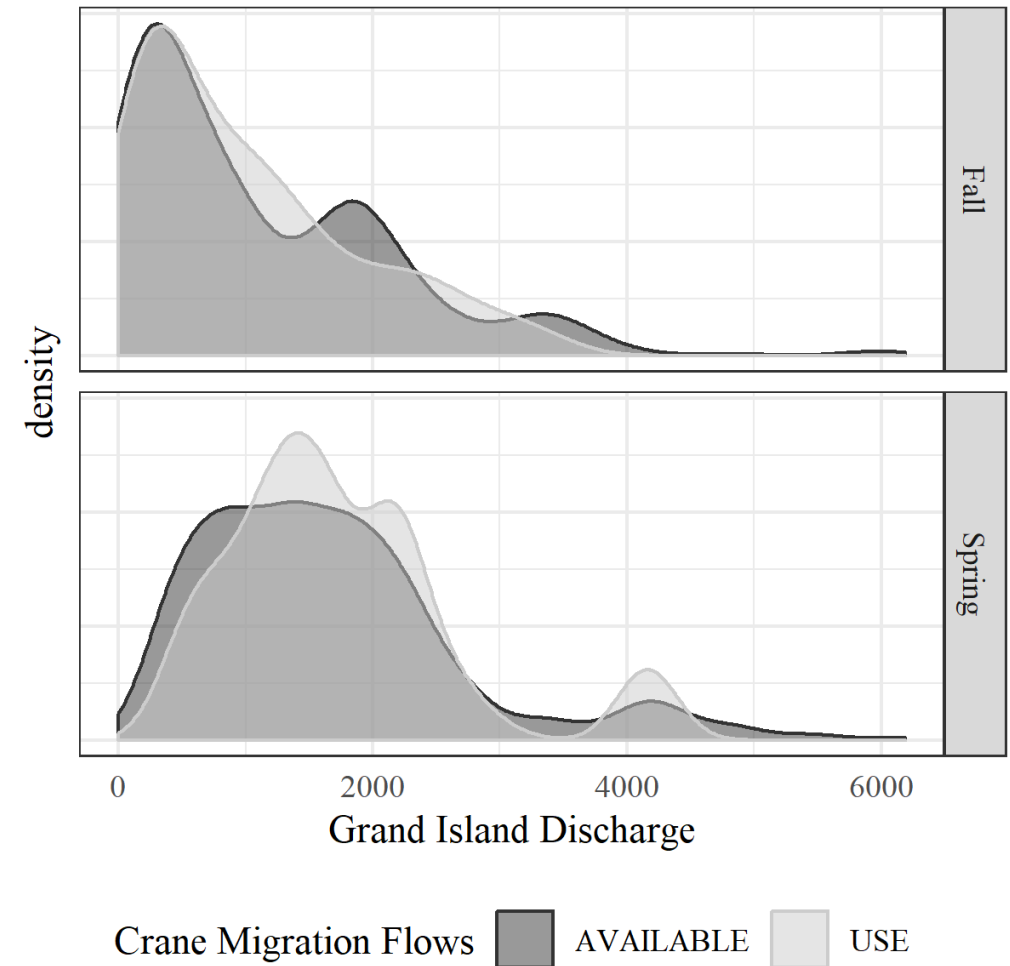
How important is it to keep water in the channel for WC during migration vs. using water later in the season to keep the channel clear in the spring and summer?

- Given that birds seem to use river at all levels, using water to keep the channel clear seems to be more important
- One possible approach: change water use with water availability, considering **all** species objectives and management actions [further discussed on slide 16]
- Important caveat: can you prove that river water suppresses germination?
  - Is it more important to use water for Pallid Sturgeon and other uses?
  - Is it cheaper to use mechanical methods to remove vegetation?
  - What is the most sustainable practice over multiple water years?

## ISAC answer to EDO question:

How do we address the gap in Program learning on low flows during both WC migration and under existing wide channel conditions?

- Not a high priority for investigation given that past data suggest birds use available water
- Worth monitoring discharge and WC stopovers using cellular telemetry to see if this pattern holds with future flows





# ISAC recommendations:

## Next steps to investigate water use tradeoffs

- Develop testable hypotheses that address the optimal allocation of water and other management actions, across different water years, in achieving two objectives:
  - increasing WC stopovers; and
  - maintaining channel width for WC
- Evaluate the cost-benefit of various combinations of flow, mechanical and herbicides as effective management actions to maintain channel width.
- Revisit the Baasch et al. 2019 recommendation “*Remove trees within areas where the unforested corridor width is <330 m*”?

ISAC recommendations:  
Next steps to investigate water use tradeoffs

- One way of thinking about the decision problem: *What's the optimal allocation of management actions across different water years to achieve multiple objectives? How can the program use contrasts to test hypotheses, learn, and improve this allocation?*

[illegible]



# Main takeaways



## Specific

1. Increase use of broader WC database (beyond the Platte) to better understand site selection
2. Continue to develop testable hypotheses about water and channel width
3. Analyze tradeoffs across multiple actions, water years and objectives.

## General

1. EDO doing high quality analyses with excellent technical tools.
2. With each new technical tool, make sure that the scientific and management questions of interest are being answered.
3. Continue to explore sensitivity of predictions to different assumptions and climate scenarios.
4. Transform questions into testable hypotheses.



**September 2021 ISAC Check-in with PRRIP GC**

**QUESTIONS?**



# GC Guidance on How to Address Non-Target Listed and Non-listed Species of Concern



*Photo: Craig Davis*

Malinda Henry – PRRIP Science Lead, EDO staff

# Why asking for guidance now?

- Extension Science Plan Development
- Violets for Regal Fritillary Butterflies

- Program Purpose B

*When doing so will not reduce resources available to target species, the Program will also manage Program lands to benefit non-target listed species and non-listed species of concern and to reduce the likelihood of future listing. When feasible, the Program will provide regulatory certainty with respect to those non-target, listed species.*

*Photo: Andy Caven*



PLATTE RIVER  
RECOVERY IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM





Photo: PRRIP

# How to address non-target listed and non-listed species of concern?

- Systematic vs. Ad Hoc
- Bottom Up vs. Top Down Decision Making

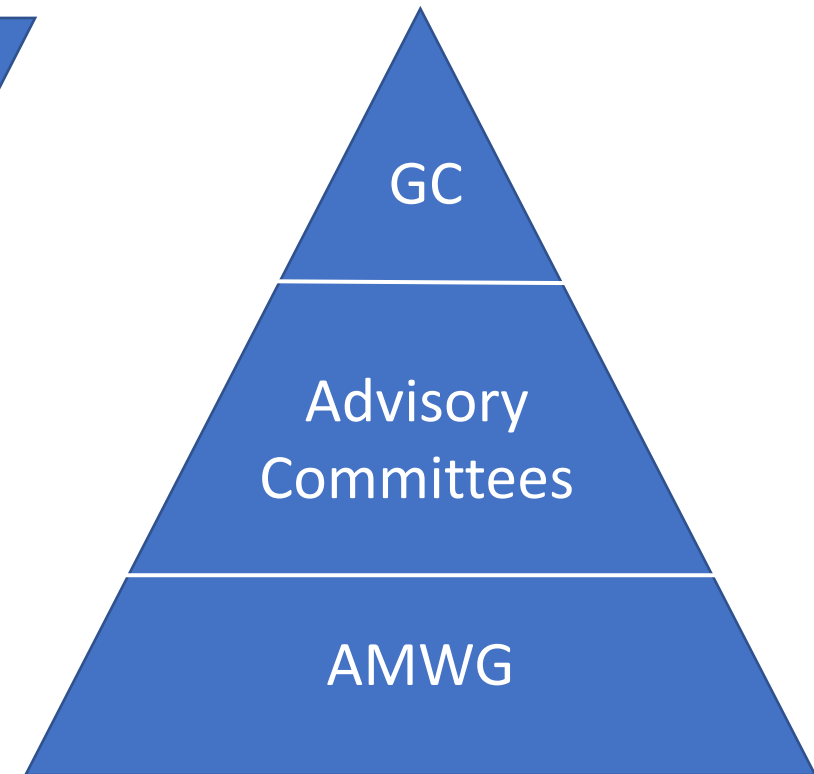
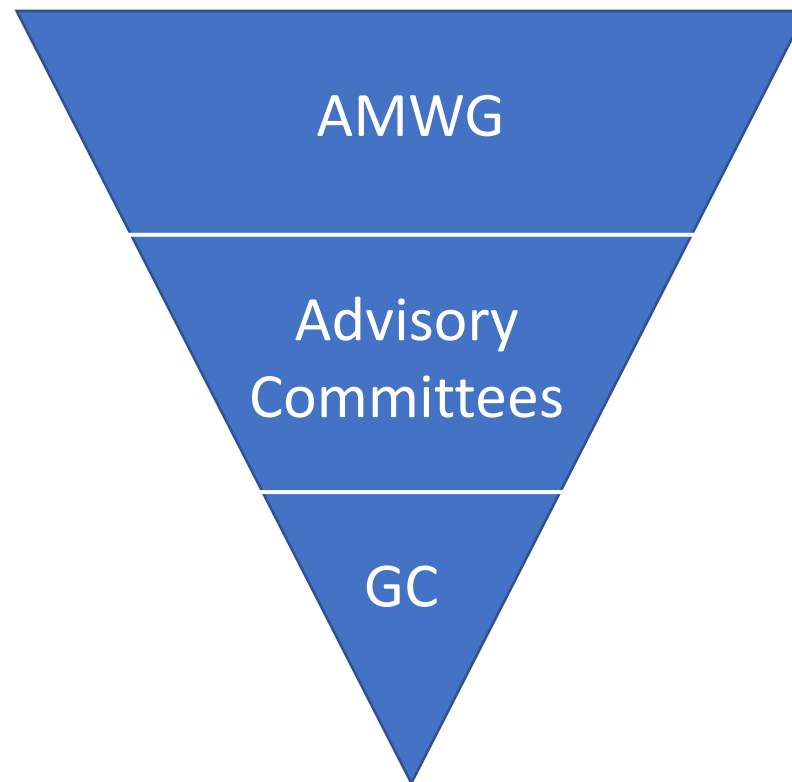


Photo: Sally Wasowski

[https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=vimi3](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=vimi3)



# Asking for clarification

- Program Purpose B

*When doing so will not reduce resources available to target species, the Program will also manage Program lands to benefit non-target listed species and non-listed species of concern and to reduce the likelihood of future listing. When feasible, the Program will provide regulatory certainty with respect to those non-target, listed species.*

*Photo: Andy Caven*



# Information Needed for Decision-making

- Prioritized species list
- Links to target species and/or water
- Management options
- Associated work plans and budgets



*Photo: Jim Hudgins/USFWS  
[www.fws.gov/savethemonarch/](http://www.fws.gov/savethemonarch/)*



*Photo: USFWS: Fact Sheet*



*By: David Ostendorf  
Sturgeon Chub*



# Questions?



*Northern Long-eared Bat*

*Photo: Ann Froschauer, USFWS*

*<https://www.fws.gov/Midwest/Endangered/mammals/nleb/index.html>*



*Rufa Red Knot*

*Photo: Gregory Breese, USFWS*

*<https://fws.gov/northeast/red-knot/>*



*American Burrowing Beetle*

*<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/66>*



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