Waterbird Nesting Ecology and Management in San Francisco Bay



Josh Ackerman, Alex Hartman, Mark Herzog, and Sarah Peterson U.S. Geological Survey (October 11, 2017)



<u>Outline</u>

Wetland Management for Nesting Waterbirds

- 1) Some nesting waterbird populations are declining
- 2) High use of islands as nesting habitat
- 3) Construction and management of island nesting habitat
- 4) Social attraction techniques to establish nesting colonies
- 5) Predatory gull populations are increasing and gulls depredate eggs and chicks



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Nesting Distributions of Waterbirds in South Bay

> 2005-2017 *N*=18,024 nests

Number of Nests Monitored • 1 - 50

51 - 100

101 - 500

501 - 1,000

1,001 - 2,000

2,001 - 3,000

Don Edwards SF Bay NWR Eden Landing Ecological Reserve Cargill Inc. South Bay Salt Pond Restoration Project



Declining Populations & Colony Numbers in SF Bay



Fewer Nests in Fewer Places





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Nests Are On Islands In Managed Ponds







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South Bay Salt Pond Restoration Project



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South Bay Salt Pond Restoration Project

Nesting Islands Constructed in Managed Ponds



Science for a changing world

Constructing Island Nesting Habitat

- 1) How many islands to put in a wetland?
- 2) Location of island within wetland?
- 3) Size and shape of island?
- 4) Topography of island?





Number of Nesting Islands Within Wetlands



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Hartman et al. 2016 Journal of Wildlife Management 80:1177-1188

Nesting Island Location Within Wetlands



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Nesting Island Shape





Constructing Island Nesting Habitat

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Island Topography & Nest Site Selection

Real-time kinetics (RTK) GPS (1cm accuracy)

- Topography of 30 nesting islands
- Locations of >1,600 nests on islands







Hartman et al. 2016 Journal of Wildlife Management 80:1267-1279



- Include patches of 1) dense and short vegetation and 2) bare ground Vegetation?
 - •

- Aspect: South-facing, East-West linear islands
- Slope: Both steep (avocets) and flat (terns)
- Elevation: 0.5–1.5m above the water surface Island topography? Distance to water: ≤10m of the water's edge
- Small (0.05-0.10 ha) Linear (e.g., 50m×10m or 100m×10m)
- How big and what shape should islands be?
- 3-5 islands within many different wetlands
- >100m from pond levees How many islands should be built in a wetland?
- Near (<1km) SF Bay
- Where should nesting islands be built?
- <u>Recipe for Constructing Island</u> <u>Nesting Habitat</u>



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Caspian Tern Social Attraction Islands

Pond SF2



Pond A16





Caspian Tern Social Attraction

- 5 islands (2 in Pond A16, 3 in Pond SF2)
- Enhanced substrate: 10,000 yards³ of ³/₈" pea-gravel
- 50-150 tern decoys on each island
- Sound system broadcasting colony sounds March-September





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Caspian Tern Social Attraction





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California Gull Breeding Population Growth in San Francisco Bay





hat san francisco bay ^{n.} BIRD OBSERVATORY

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Burns, CE, JT Ackerman, N Washburn, J Bluso-Demers, C Robinson-Nilsen, and C Strong. 2018. Three decades of California gull population growth and ecological impacts in the San Francisco Bay Estuary. <u>Studies of Western Birds</u> in press.



Gull Diet in San Francisco Bay

(based on stable isotope analysis)





Gull Predation on Waterbird Eggs and Chicks

Eggs

11% of depredation on avocet & stilt



Chicks

55% of avocet, 15% of stilt, 54% of tern chick deaths



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Ackerman et al. 2014 <u>Journal of Wildlife Management</u> 78:818-829 Ackerman et al. 2014 <u>Journal of Avian Biology</u> 45:609-623 Herring et al. 2011 Southwestern Naturalist 56:35-43

900% Increase in Tern Chick Survival at Pond A7 after Gull Colony Relocation



Conclusions

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Acknowledgments

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