

# Dunlin subspecies exhibit regional segregation along the East Asian-Australasian Flyway

Benjamin J. Lagassé et al.



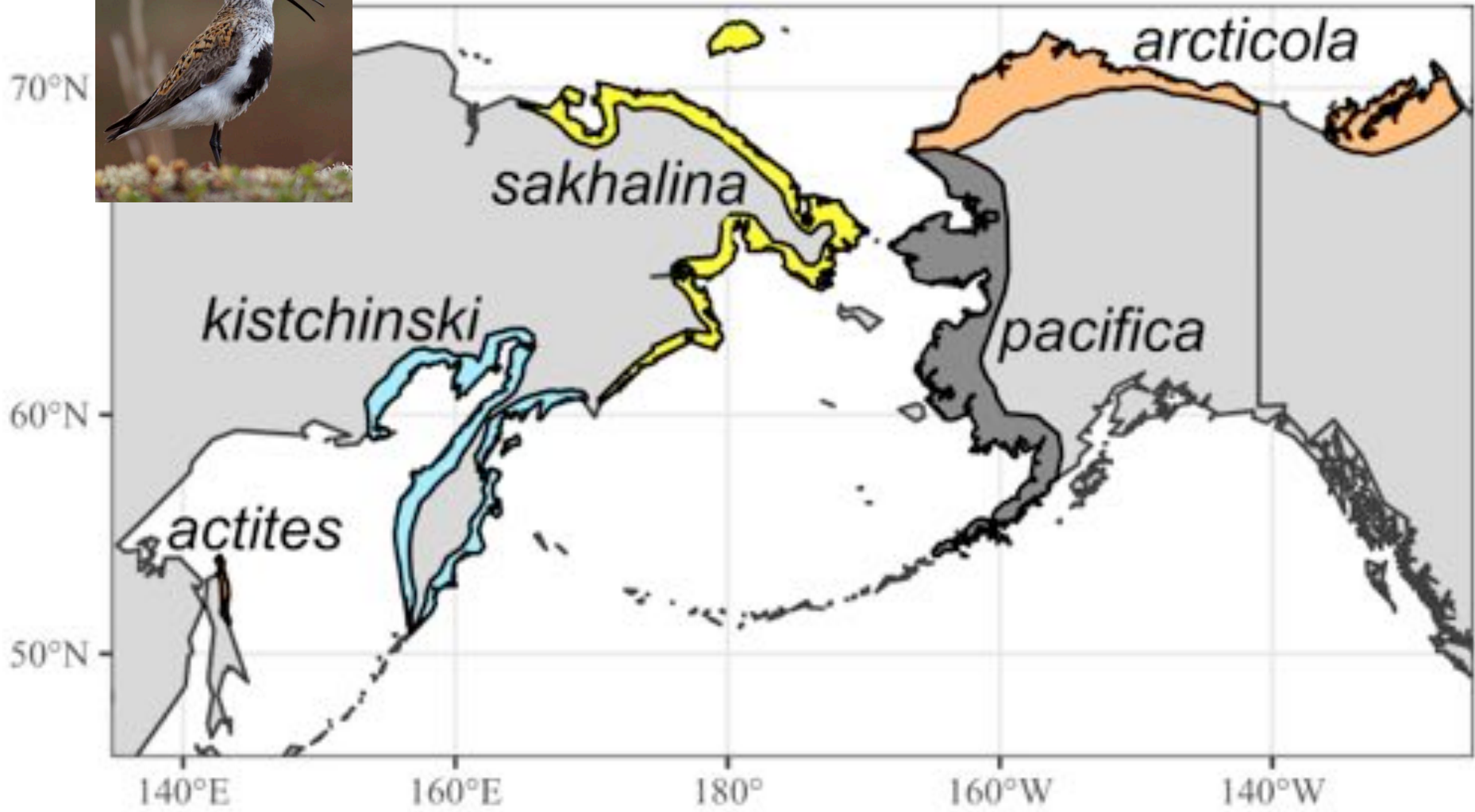
# Acknowledgments



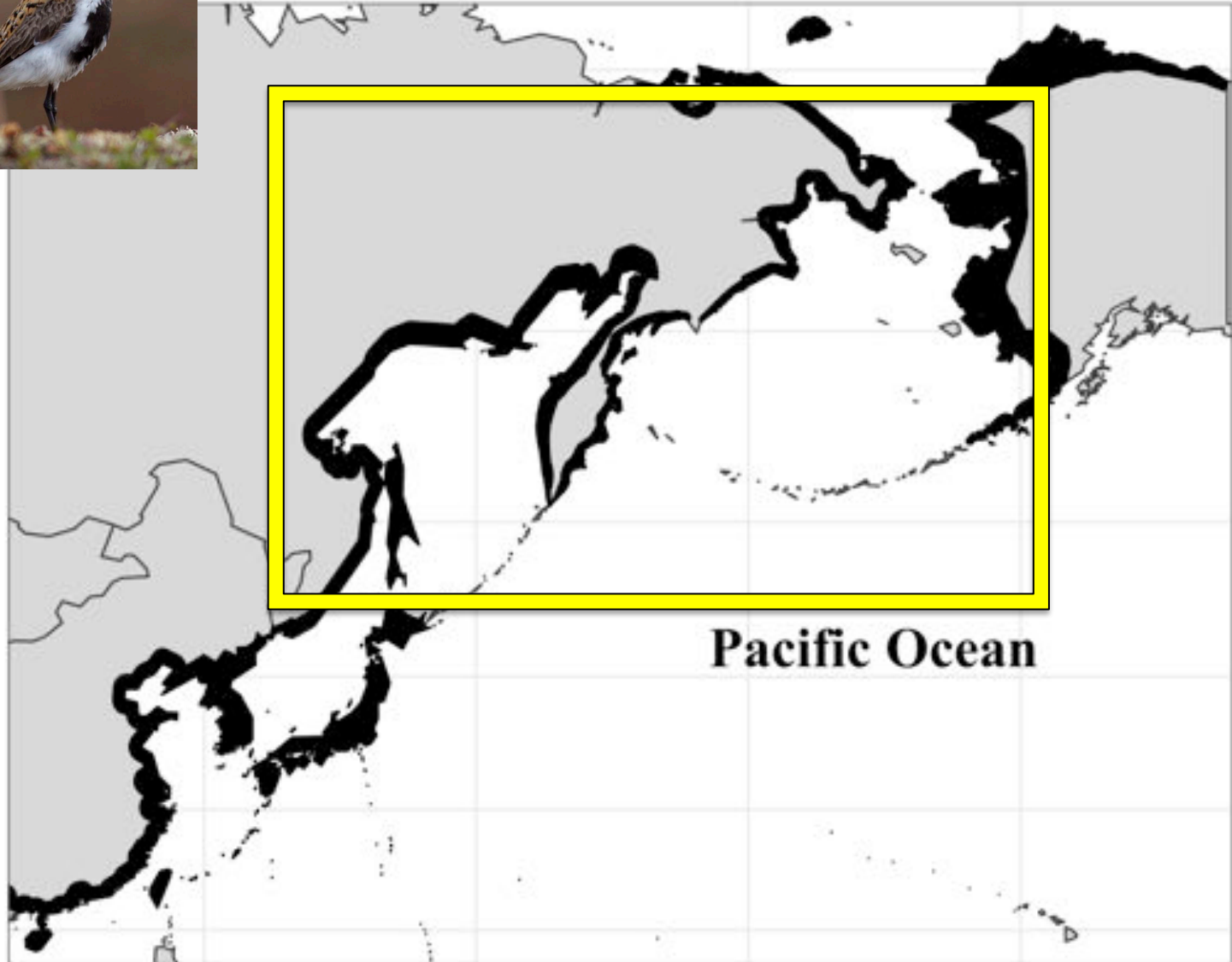
- Co-authors and reviewers
- Field personnel and dedicated bird watchers
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- Stephen Brown
- Chung-Yu Chiang
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- Ivan Tiunov
- Pavel Tomkovich
- Olga Valchuk
- Nils Warnock
- Michael Wunder



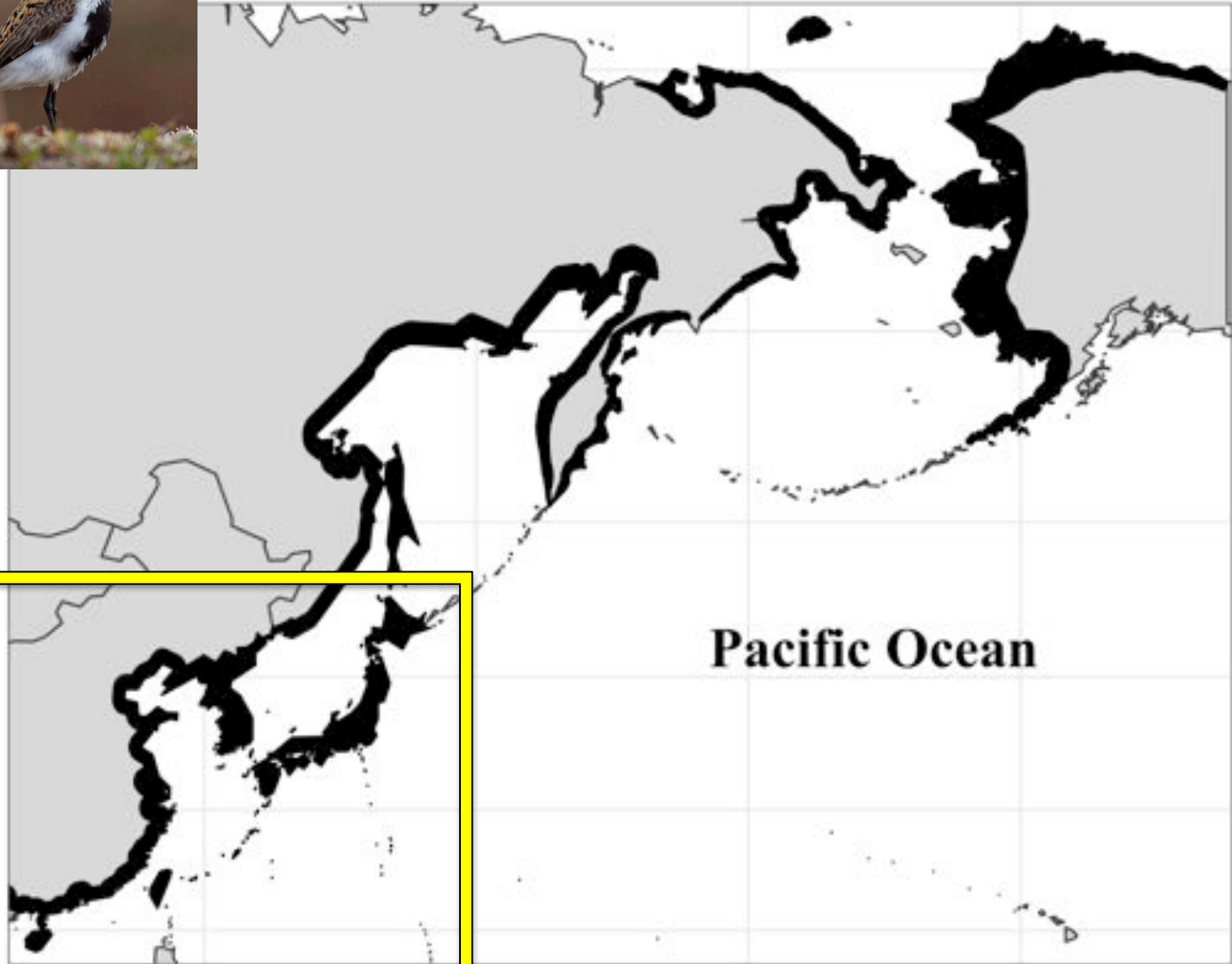
# Subspecific breeding ranges



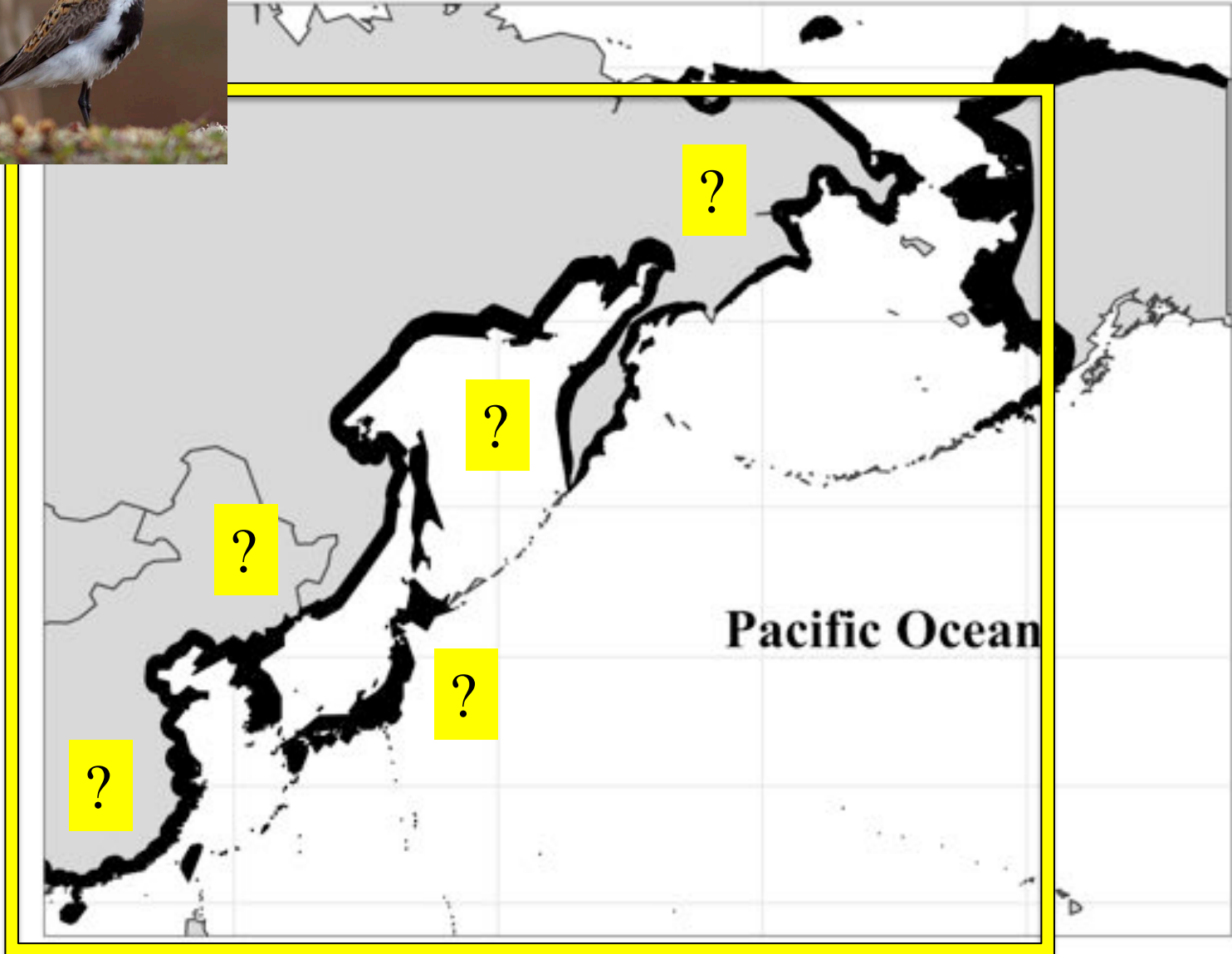
# Migration range



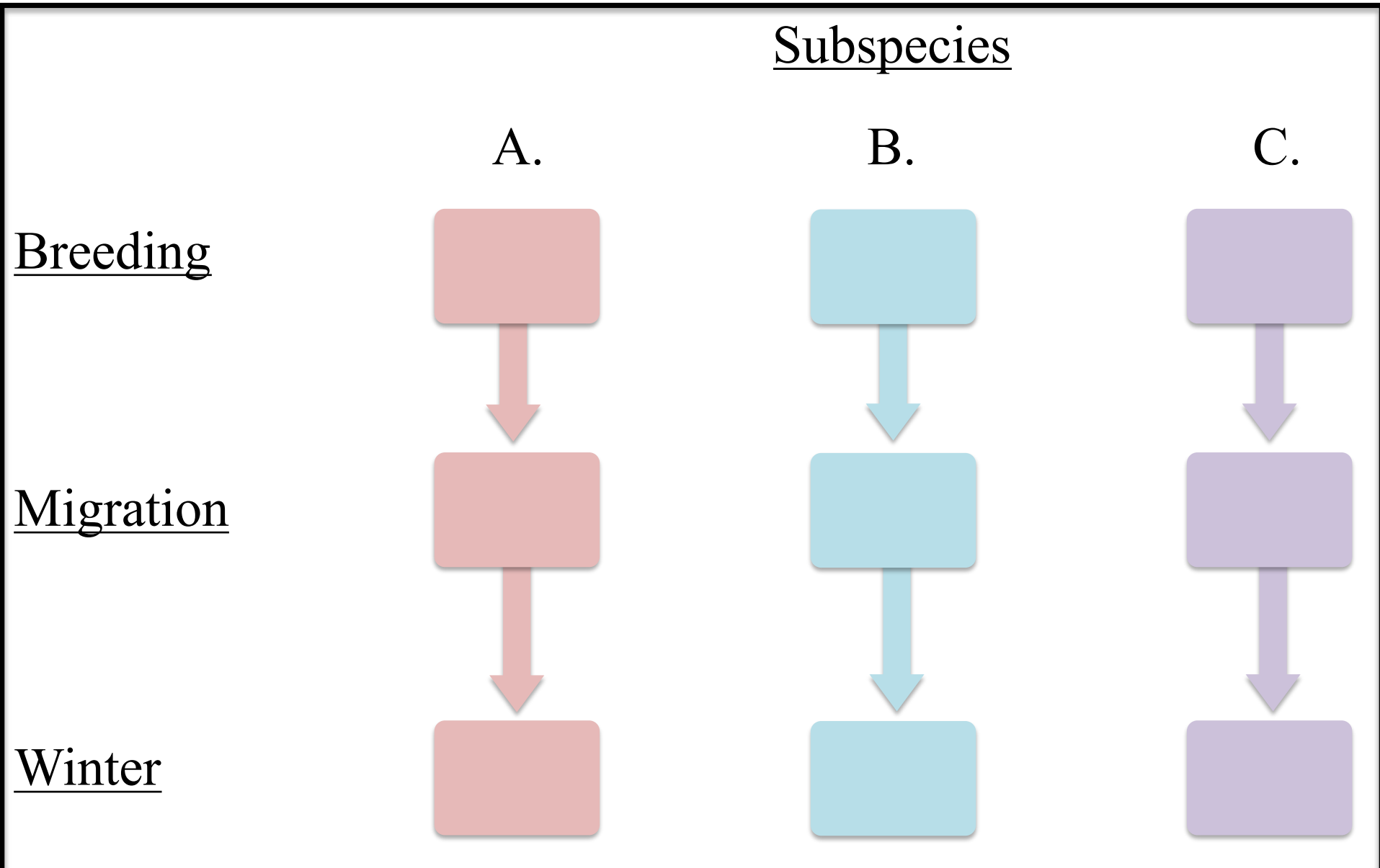
# Winter range



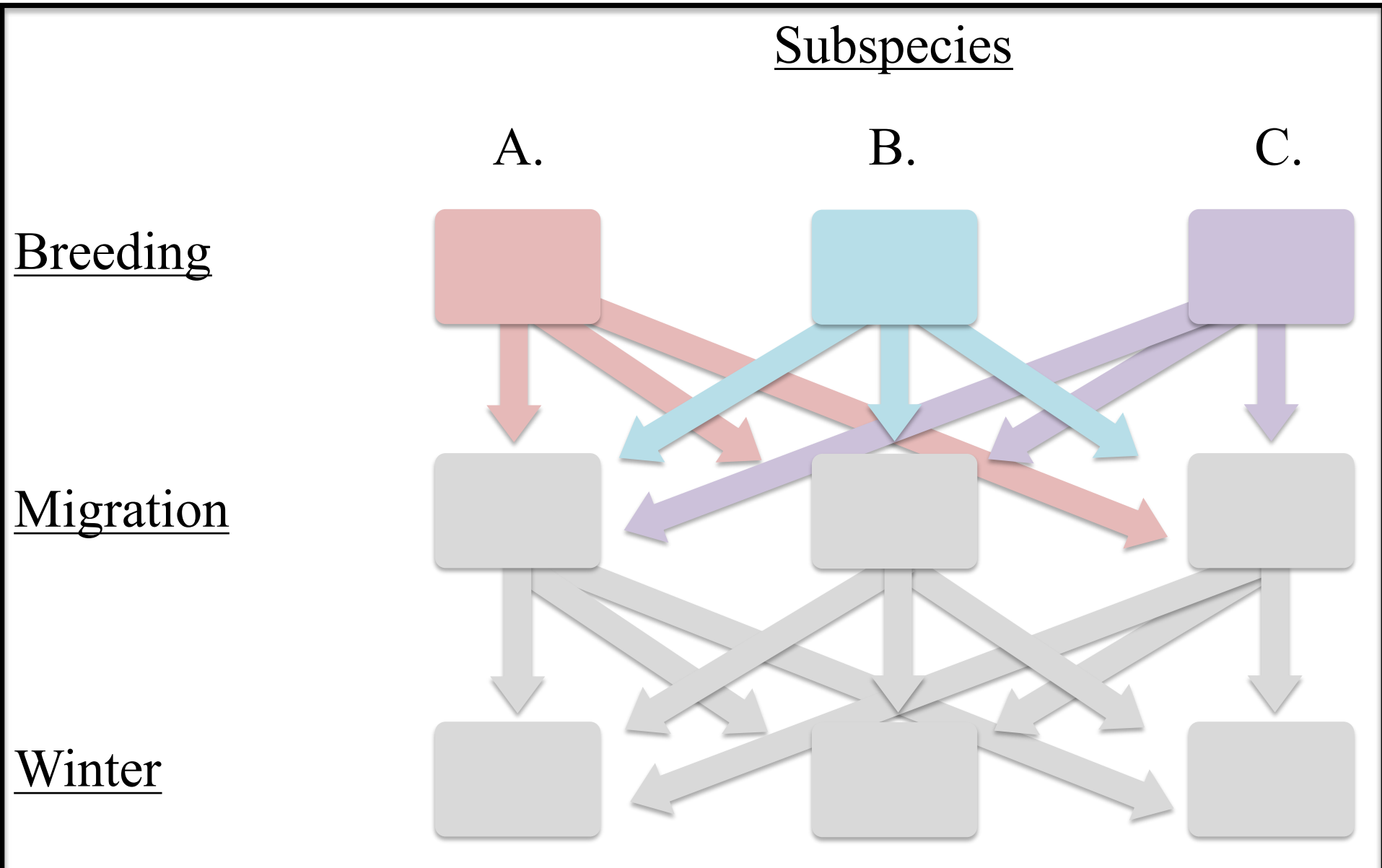
# Subspecific nonbreeding ranges



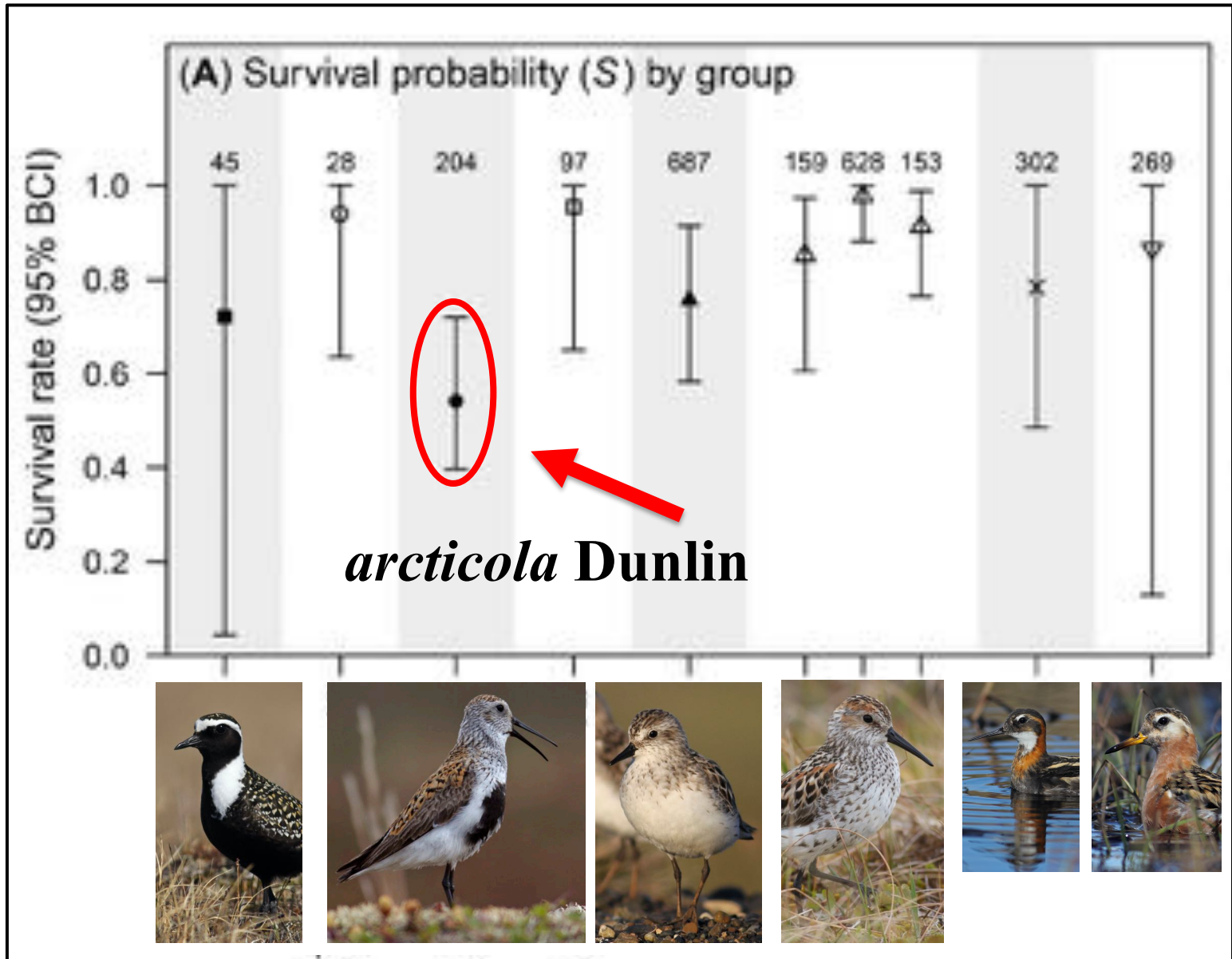
# Strong migratory connectivity

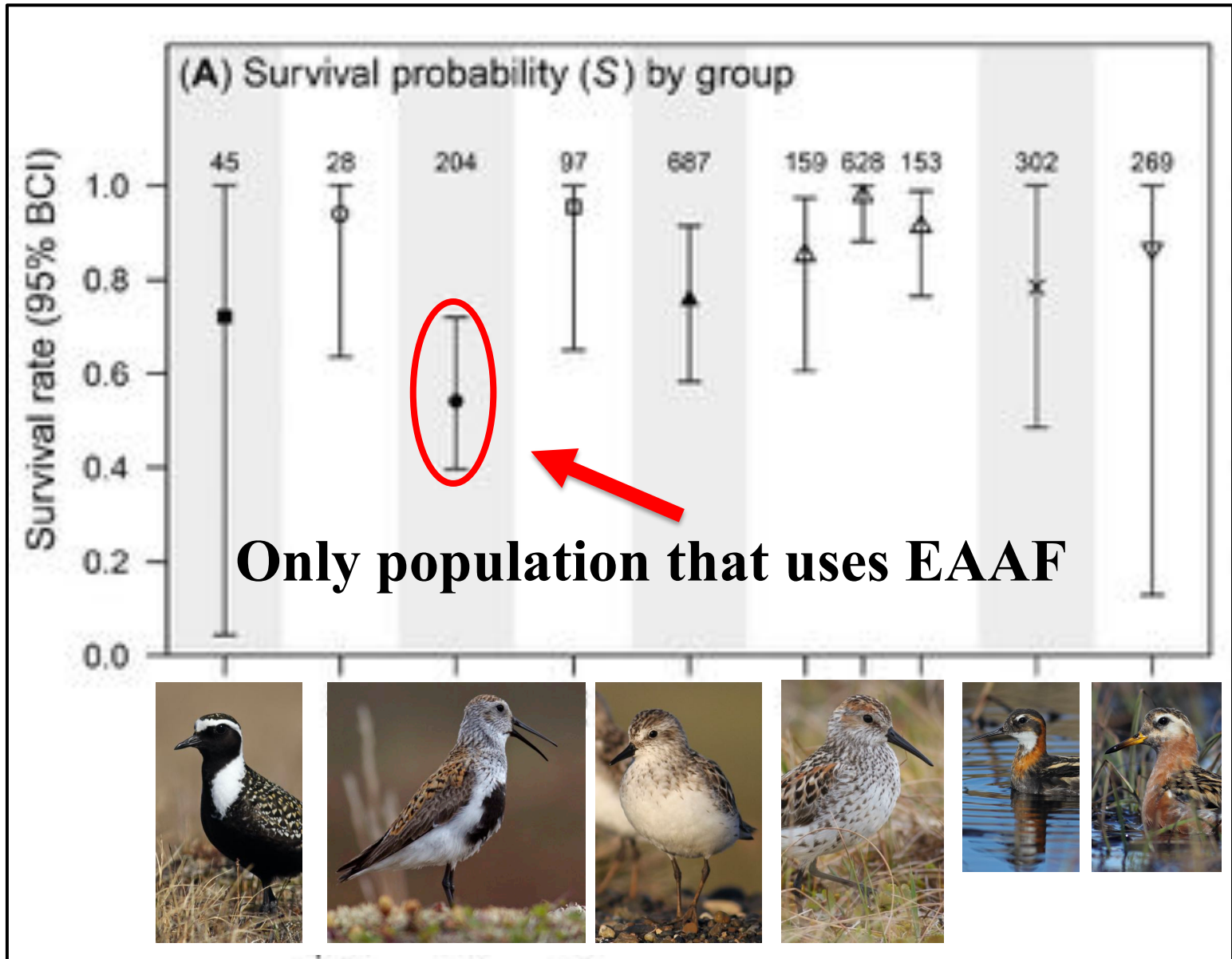


# Weak migratory connectivity

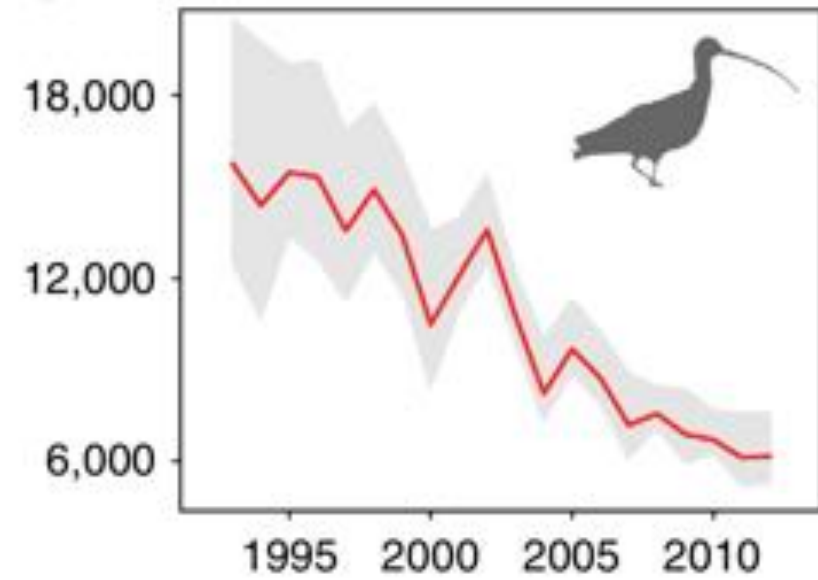
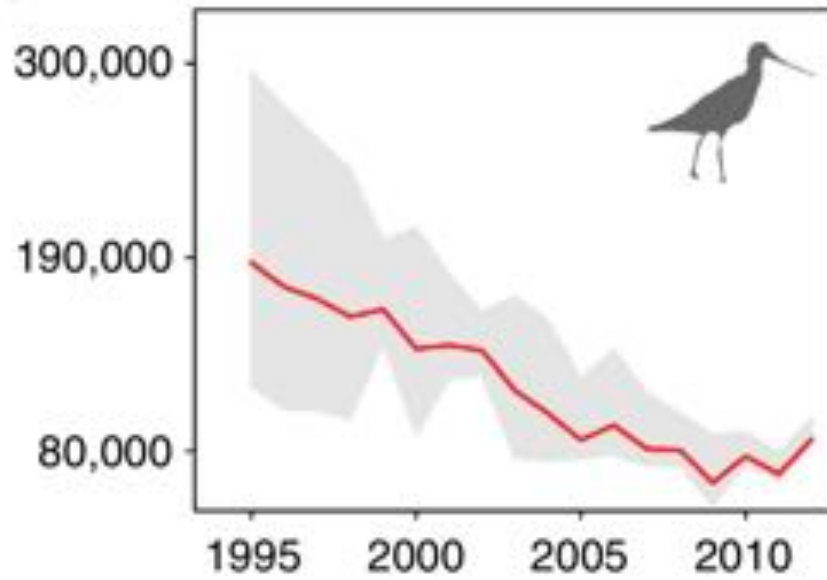




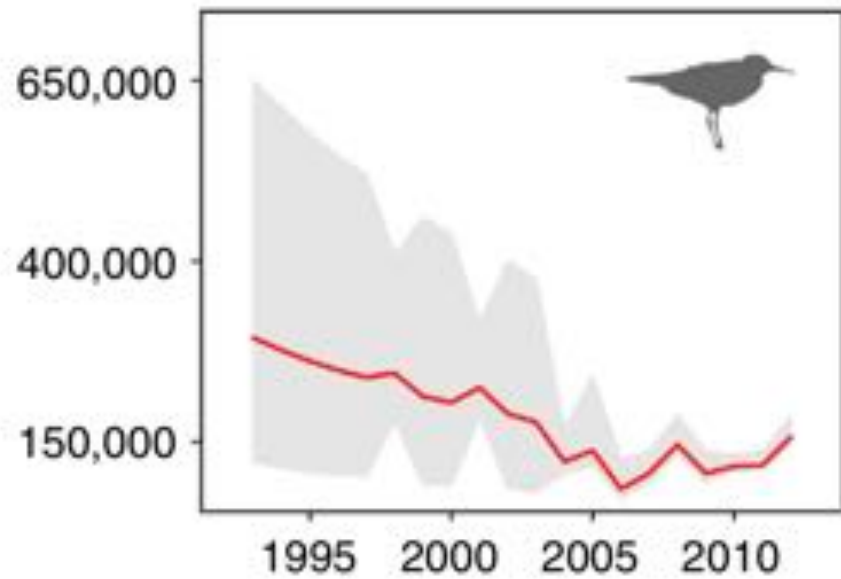
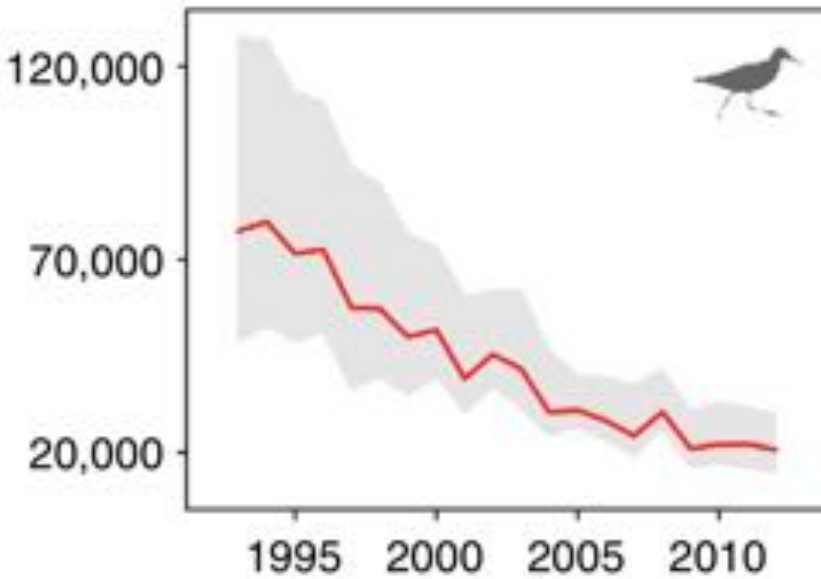




# Community-wide population declines on the EAAF



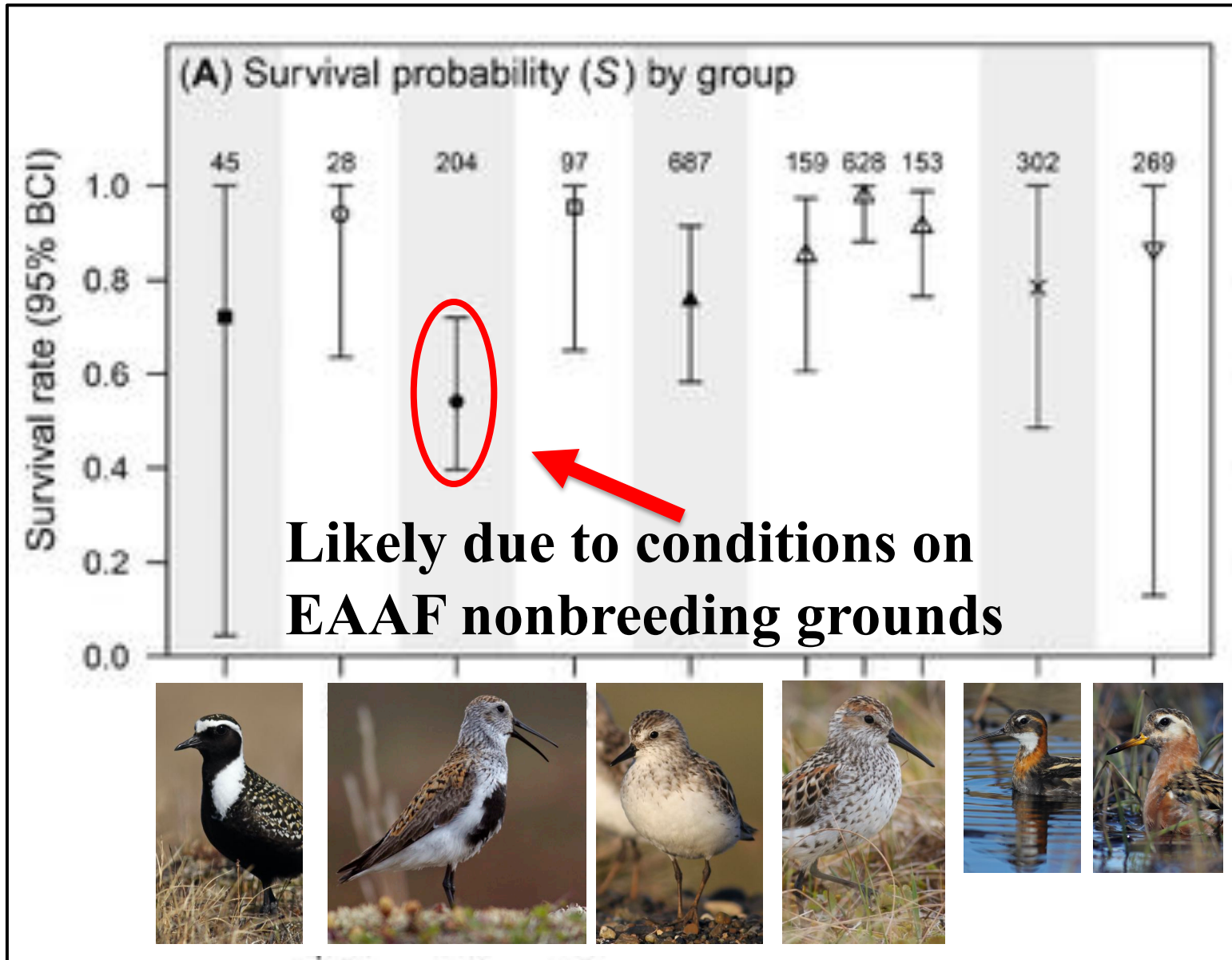
Studds et al. 2017. Nature Communications 8:14895



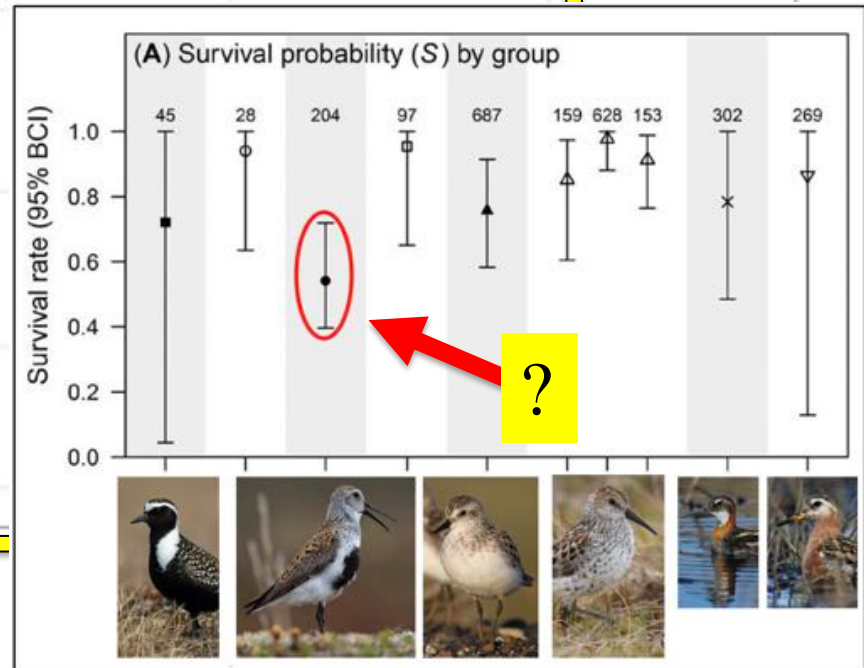
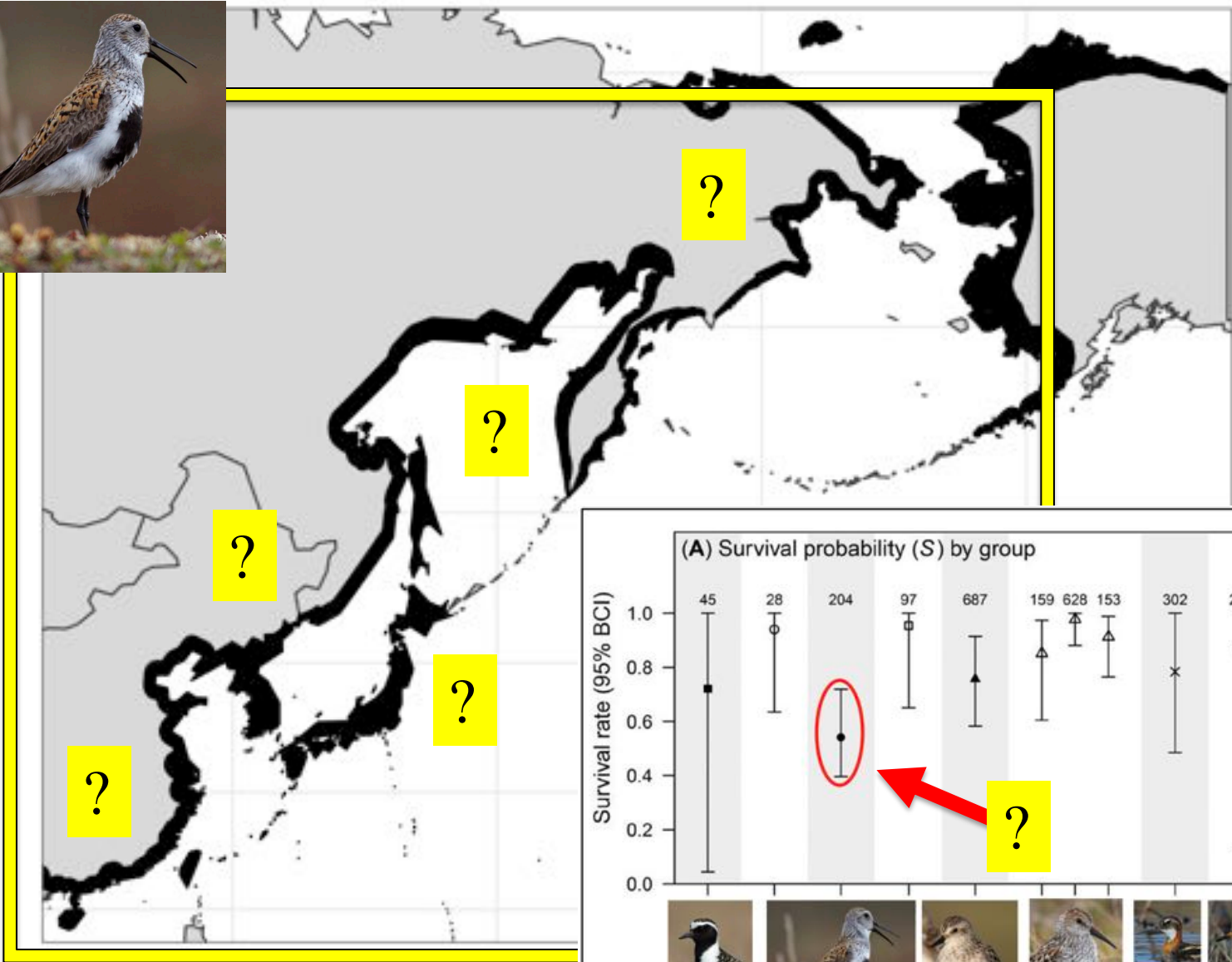
# > 65% loss of intertidal habitats in the Yellow Sea



Melville et al. 2016. *Emu* 116:100-110



# However...



We evaluated the migratory connectivity of Dunlin subspecies along the EAAF using band recoveries

## OBJECTIVE

- Assess whether Dunlin subspecies segregate between the Yellow Sea, China Sea, and Japan



# Methods

Dunlin were captured on their breeding grounds.





# Methods

Upon capture, each bird received a site-specific color band combination.



# Methods

Dunlin were resighted across the flyway by local bird watchers and field biologists.

- Known subspecies

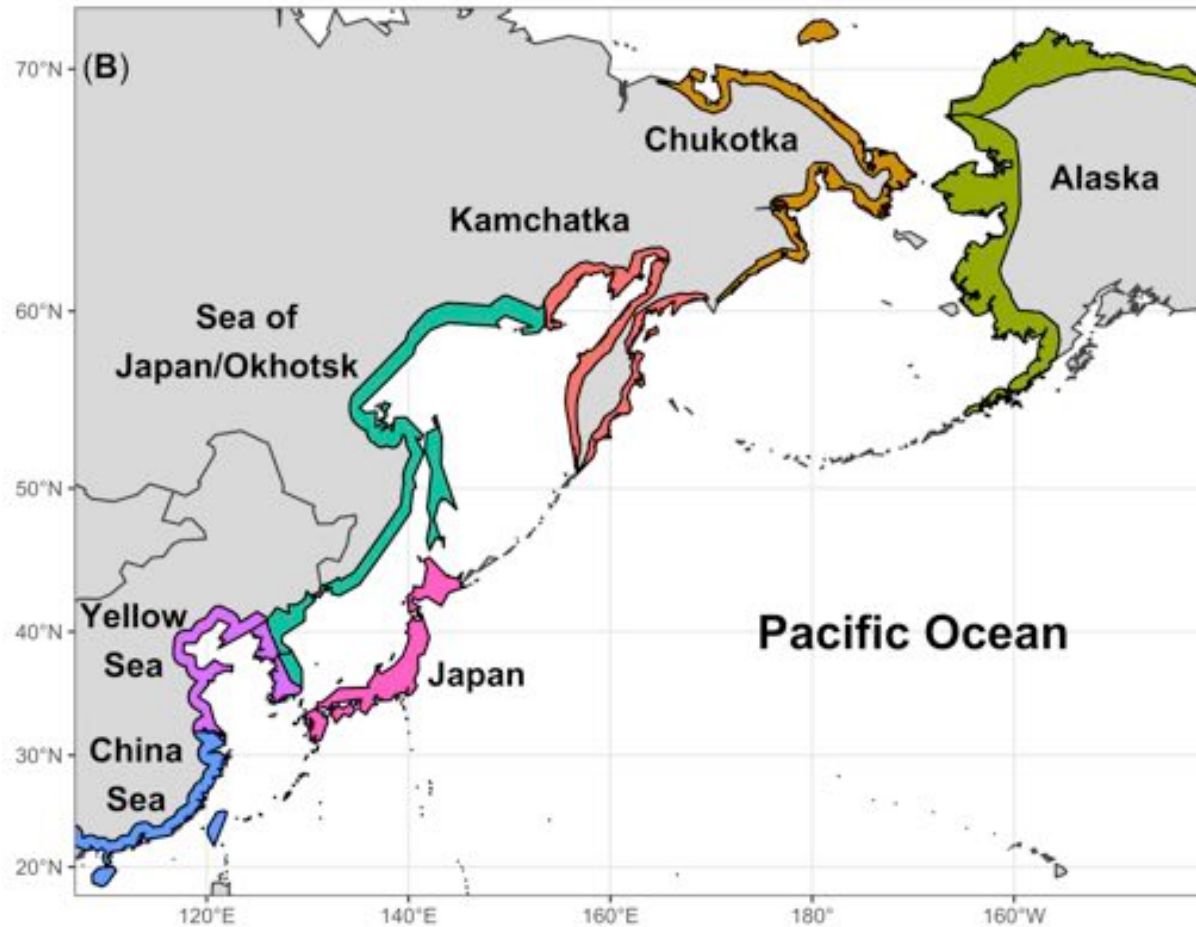


# Banding and observation records (1960–2017)

	Subspecies			
	<i>C. a. actites</i>	<i>C. a. sakhalina</i>	<i>C. a. kistchinski</i>	<i>C. a. arctica</i>
Birds banded	~800	~1,200	~50	~4,050
Observations	18	13	0	523
Recoveries	9	12	0	202

- Discarded repeat observations

Assigned each recovery to a flyway region...



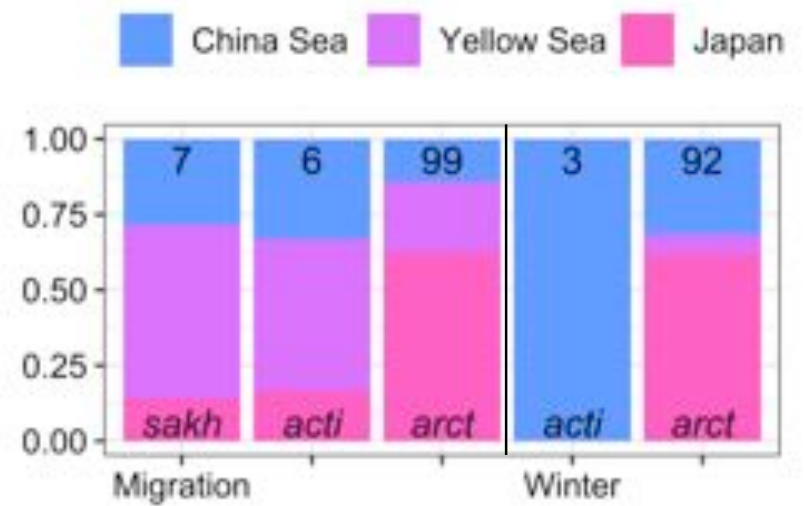
...and to a season

- Winter recoveries (December–February)
- Migration recoveries (did not specify between N vs S)

## **Methods**

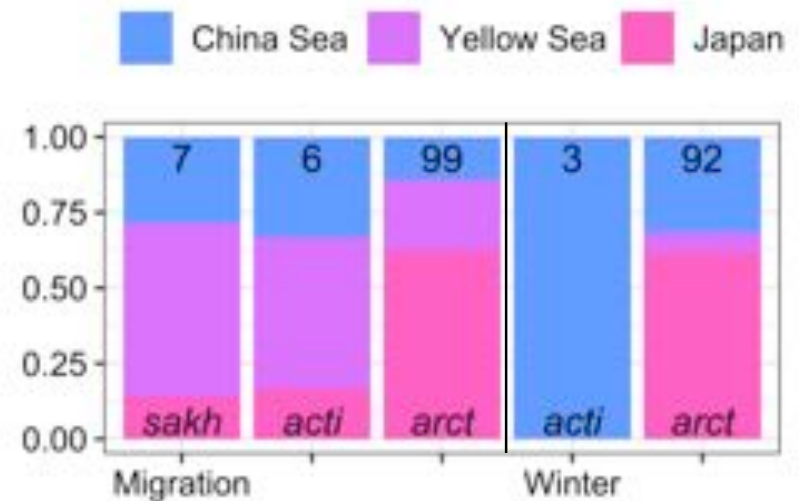
We compared the proportions of ssp. migration and winter recoveries that occurred in the Yellow Sea, China Sea, and Japan using pairwise Fisher's exact tests

# Results



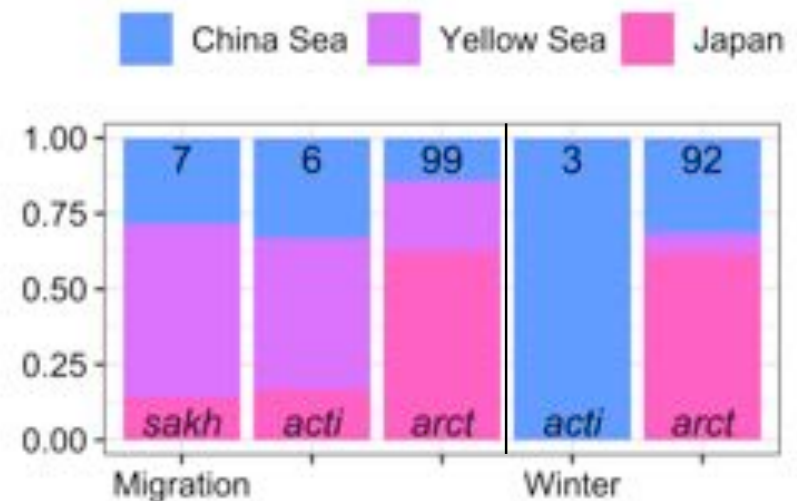
# Results

- During migration, all ssp. were recovered in the Yellow Sea and China Sea at a similar rate ( $P=0.07-1.00$ )



# Results

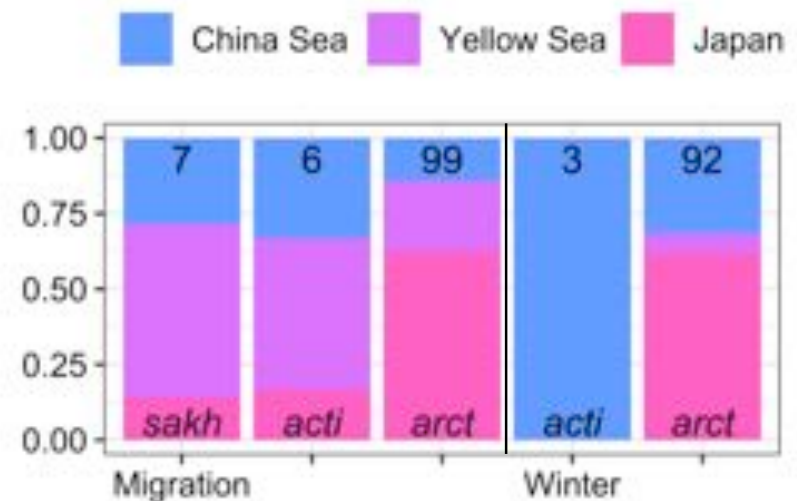
- During migration, all ssp. were recovered in the Yellow Sea and China Sea at a similar rate ( $P=0.07-1.00$ )
- During migration, the odds of recovering *arct* Dunlin in Japan were 8–10x greater than those for *sakh* or *acti* Dunlin ( $P=0.02$  &  $0.04$ , respectively)





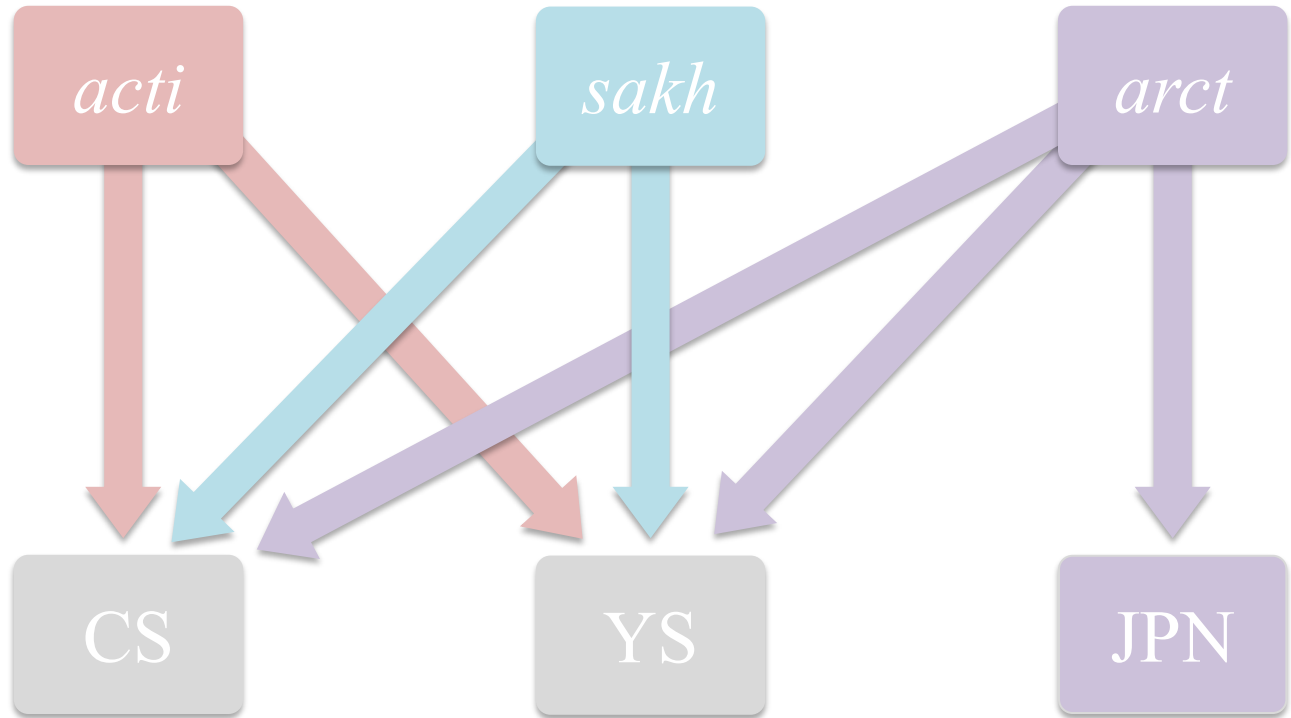
# Results

- During migration, all ssp. were recovered in the Yellow Sea and China Sea at a similar rate ( $P=0.07-1.00$ )
- During migration, the odds of recovering *arct* Dunlin in Japan were 8–10x greater than those for *sakh* or *acti* Dunlin ( $P=0.02$  &  $0.04$ , respectively)
- During the winter, *arct* Dunlin were recovered more often in Japan ( $P=0.06$ ) and *acti* more often in the China Sea ( $P=0.04$ )

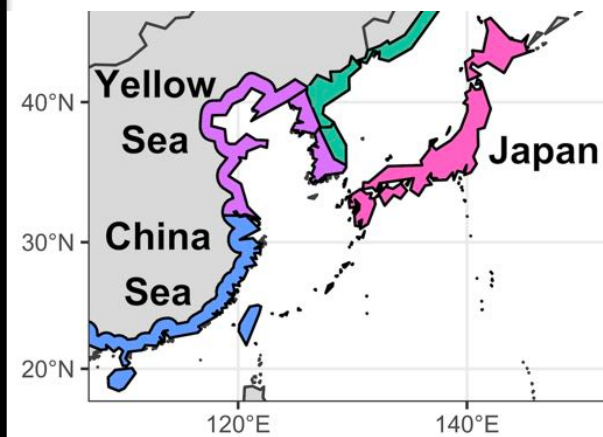


# Dunlin migratory connectivity

Breeding



Nonbreeding



# Dunlin migratory connectivity

Breeding

*acti*

*sakh*

*arct*

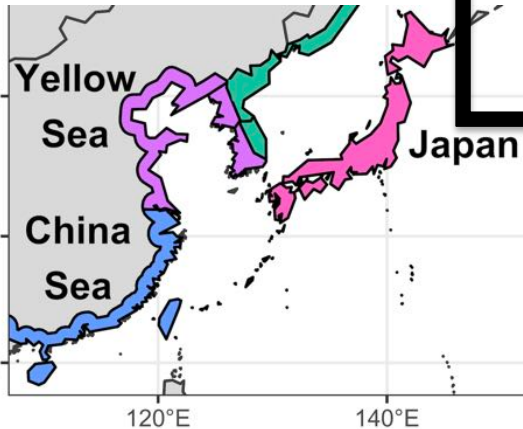
?

Nonbreeding

CS

YS

JPN



We also evaluated the migratory connectivity of nonbreeding Dunlin using band recoveries

## OBJECTIVE

- Assess whether Dunlin of unknown subspecies segregate between the Yellow Sea, China Sea, and Japan



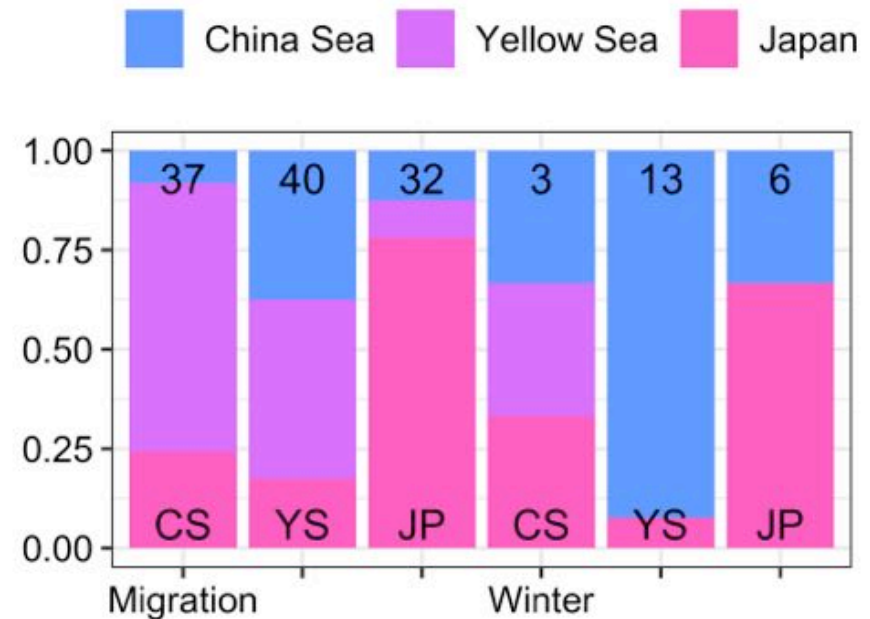
# Banding and observation records (1960–2017)

	Populations of nonbreeding Dunlin of unknown subspecies			
	China Sea	Yellow Sea		Japan
Birds banded	~4,250	~5,700		~7,275
Observations	93	116		55
Recoveries	50	58		46

- Discarded repeat observations

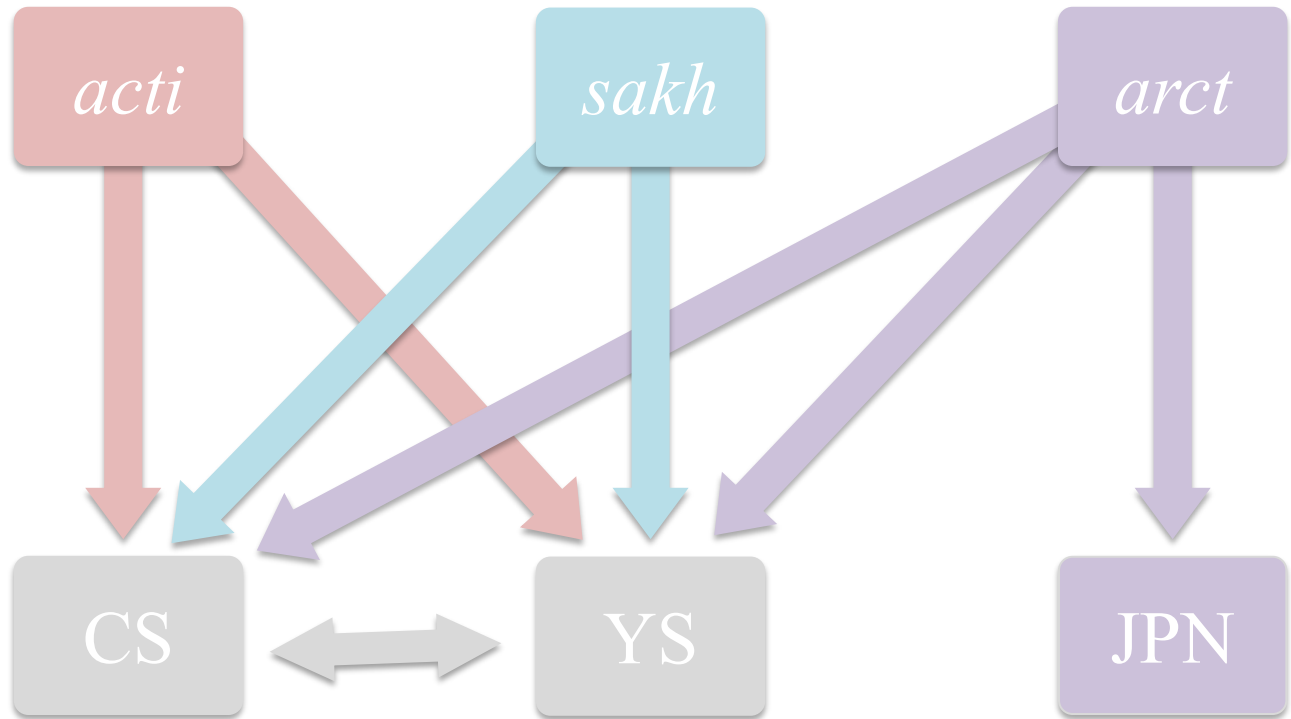
# Results

- During migration, Dunlin marked in the CS were 19x more likely to be recovered in the YS than Dunlin marked in JP ( $P < 0.001$ )
- Dunlin marked in the YS were 4–19x more likely to be recovered in the CS than Dunlin marked in JP ( $P = 0.02–0.03$ )
- Dunlin marked in the YS and CS were recovered in JP at similarly low rates ( $P = 0.35$  &  $0.58$ )

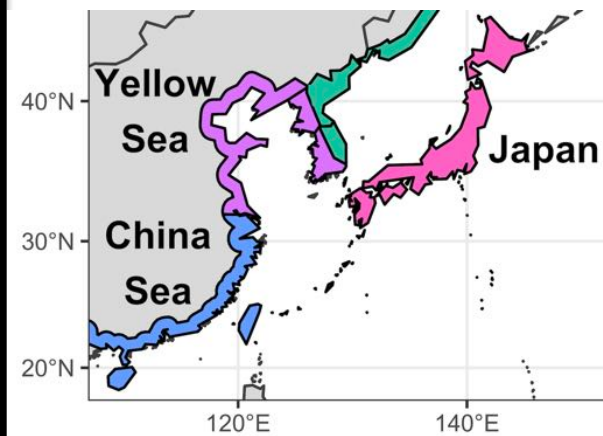


# Dunlin migratory connectivity

Breeding

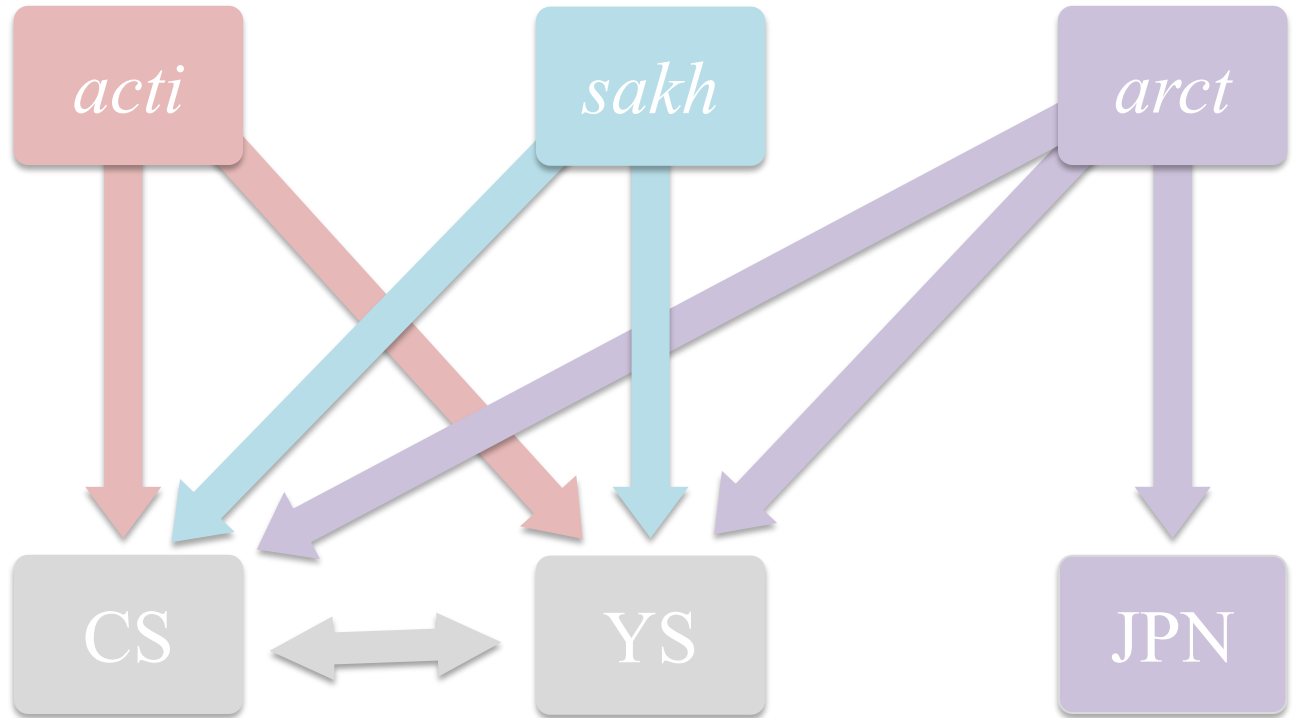


Nonbreeding



# Dunlin migratory connectivity

Breeding



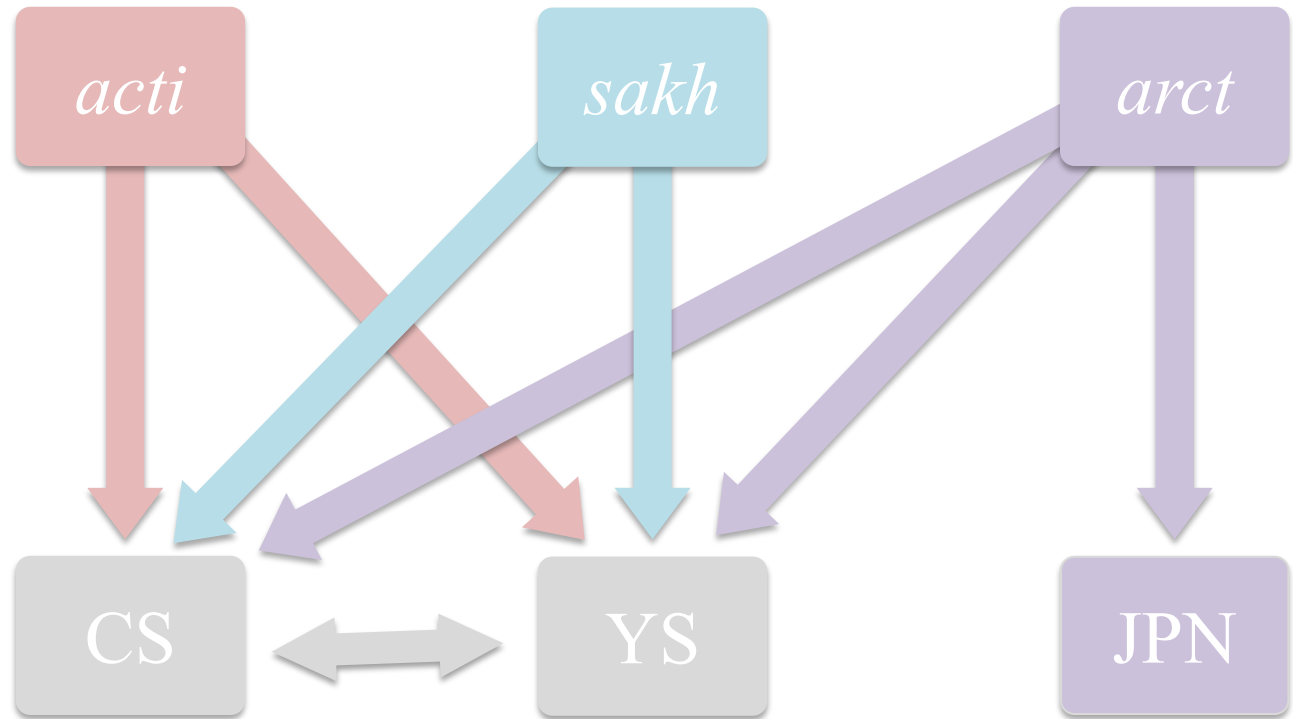
Nonbreeding

So what?



# Dunlin migratory connectivity

Breeding



Nonbreeding

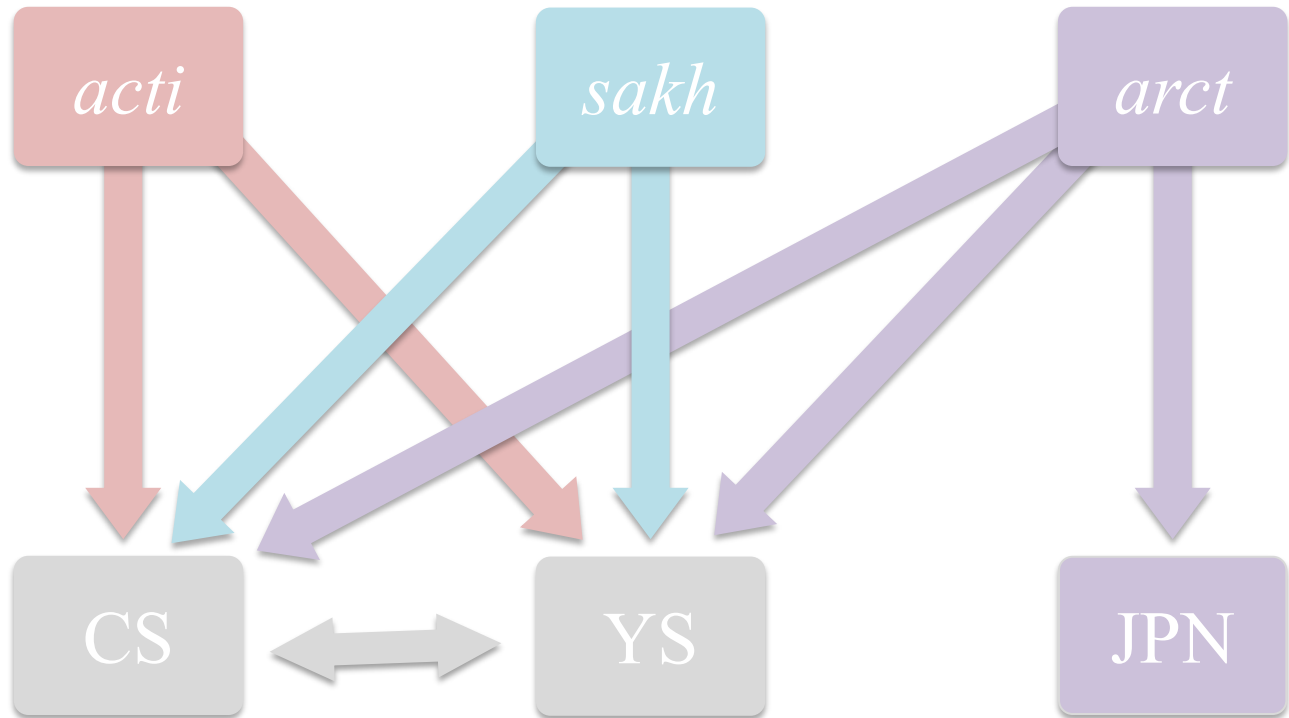
So what?

- Recoveries suggest all ssp. are likely affected by habitat loss in the Yellow Sea



# Dunlin migratory connectivity

Breeding



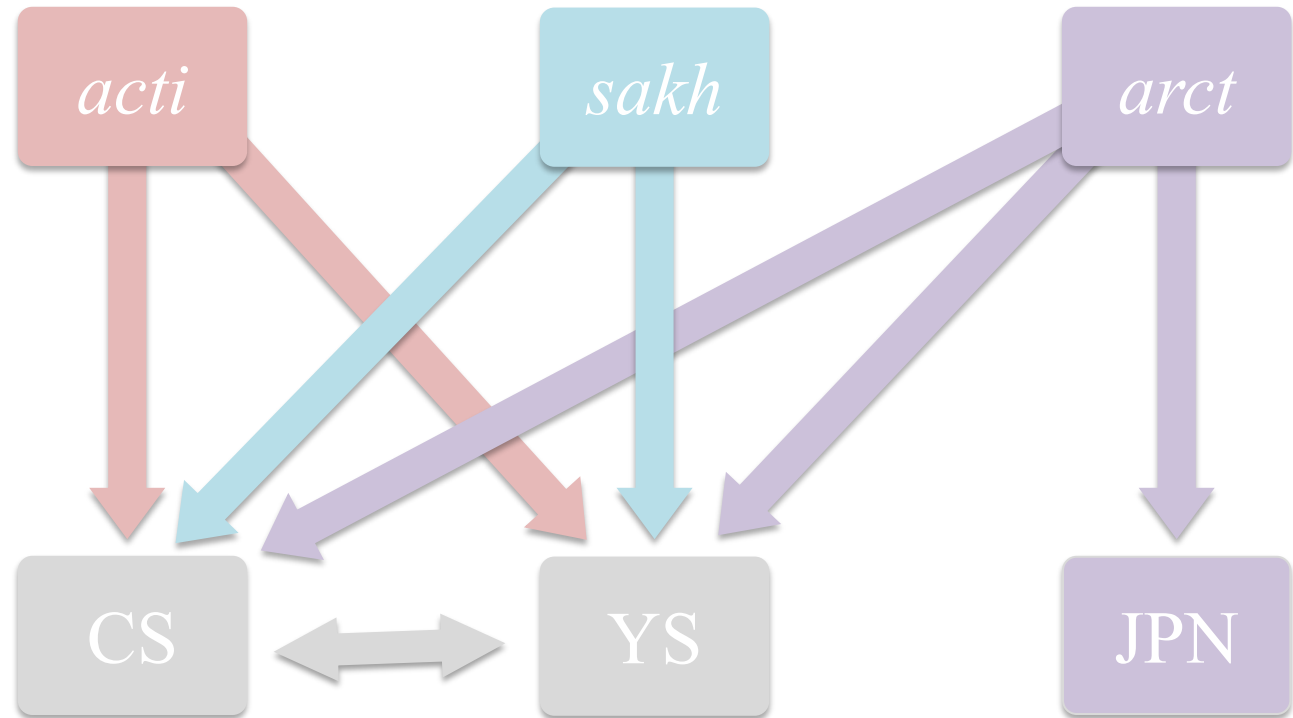
Nonbreeding

So what?

- Recoveries suggest *arct* Dunlin may be comprised of at least 2 discrete wintering populations

# Dunlin migratory connectivity

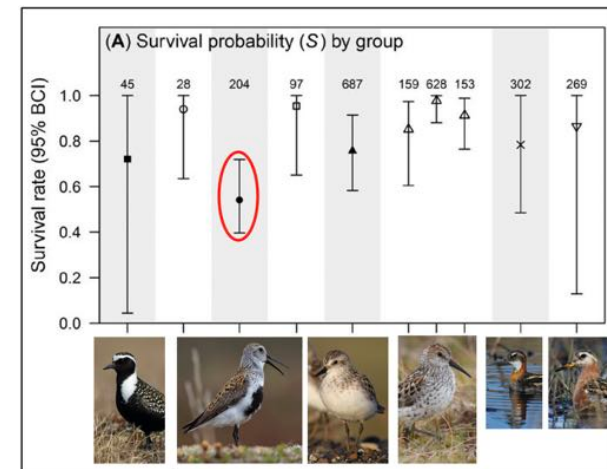
Breeding



Nonbreeding

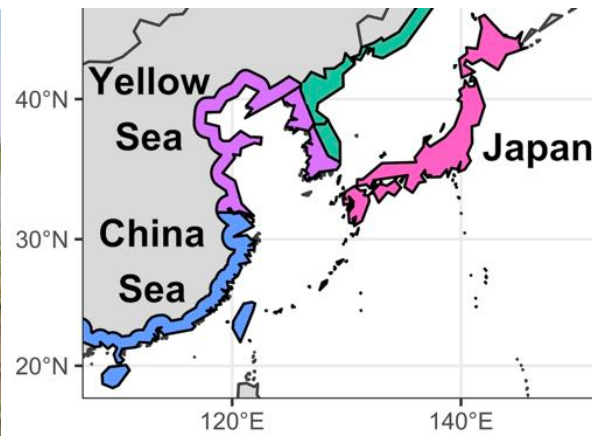
So what?

- Recoveries provide a rudimentary “roadmap” to begin to investigate where and ~why the greatest *arct* mortality is occurring



# CAVEAT

- Band recoveries resulted from incidental observer efforts &
- Variable observer efforts within a region could have biased our results
- Although observer efforts are impossible to determine, >90% of each ssp. recoveries occurred in the same 12-year period, suggesting ssp. generally experienced similar observer efforts within each region



# BEST NEXT STEPS

- Compare results w/geolocator tracking data (2010–2019)



# BEST NEXT STEPS

- Compare results w/geolocator tracking data (2010–2019)



- Ground-truth results using DNA and morphological assignment techniques on the nonbreeding grounds





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# Questions?



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# Proportion of seasonal recoveries by arct pop. & region

China Sea Yellow Sea Japan

