Shorebird Population Estimates and Trends from the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge – PRISM surveys 2002 to 2022

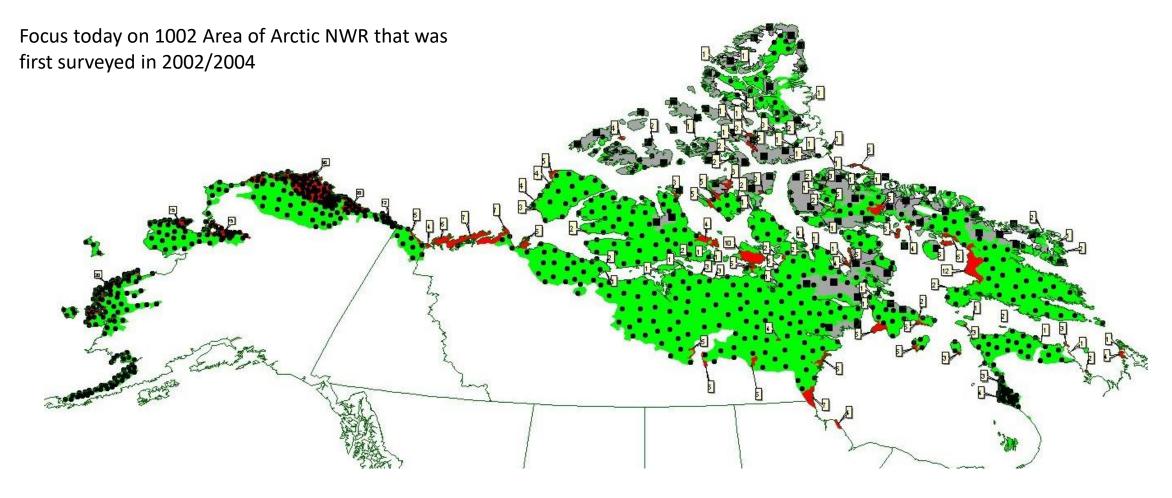


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Program for Regional and International Shorebird Monitoring

PRISM Goal: All Western Hemisphere shorebirds are monitored with precision high enough to measure trends at some point in their annual cycle. (Skagen et al. 2003)

Arctic PRISM: focused on arctic nesting birds



Importance of the 1002 Area of the ANWR

- Area revered by environmentalist as one of the last pristine Arctic areas in the United States
- Provides important habitat for thousands of nesting and migrating shorebirds, waterfowl, and loons



Potential Impacts to the 1002 Area of the ANWR

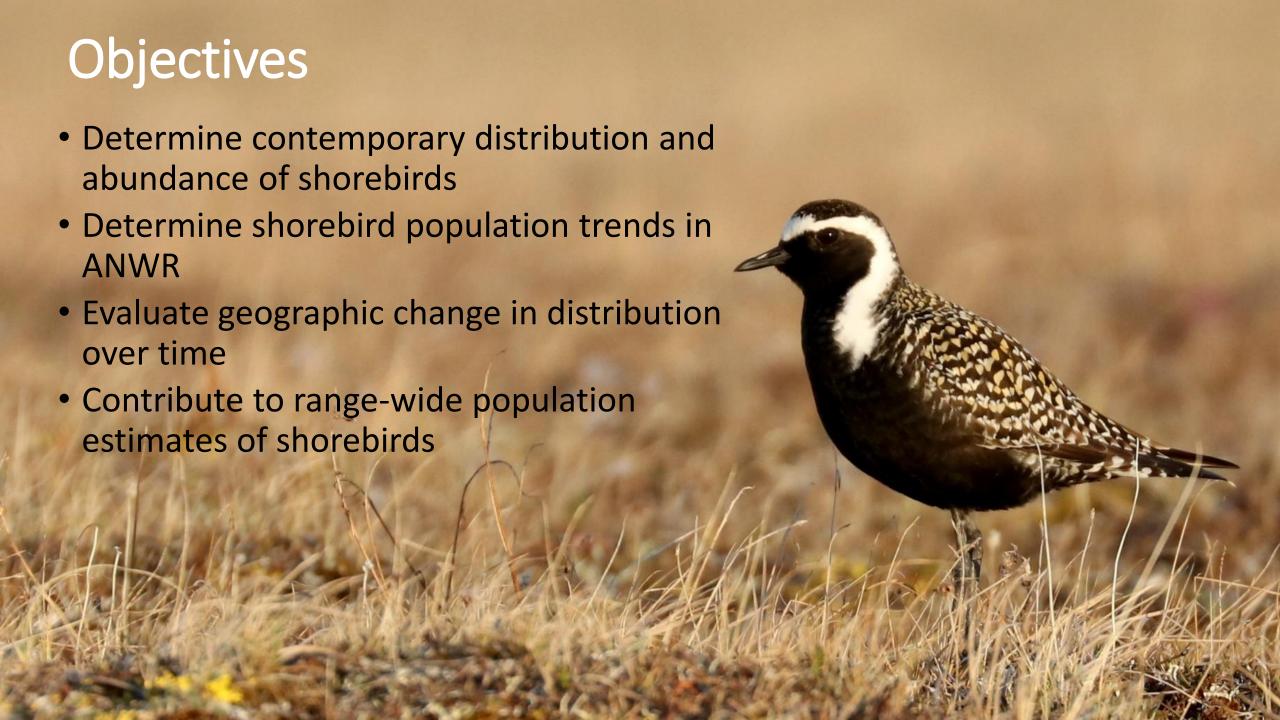
- Area is threatened by climate change
 - Predicted drying of tundra
 - Lower productivity due to trophic mismatch between bird arrival and invertebrate emergence



Potential Impacts to 1002 Area of the ANWR

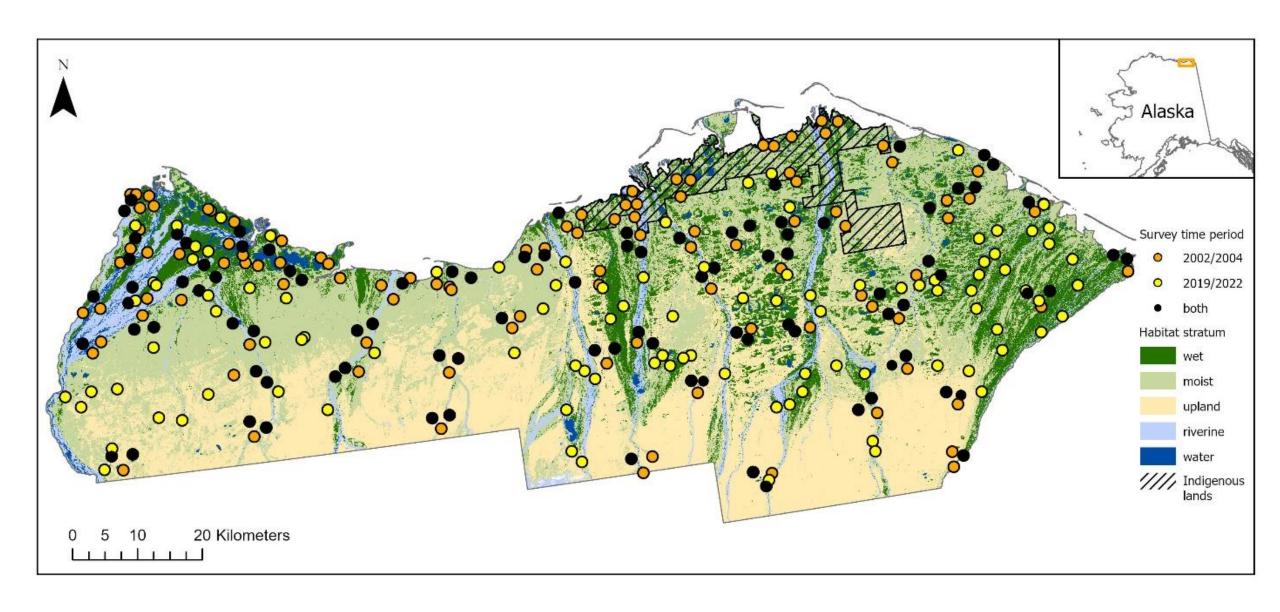
- oil and gas development
 - Authorized in 2017
 - First lease sale in January 2021
 - Oil and gas development suspended in 2021 until new EIS
 - Second lease sale planned for December 2024
 - New administration likely to push for more oil and gas development







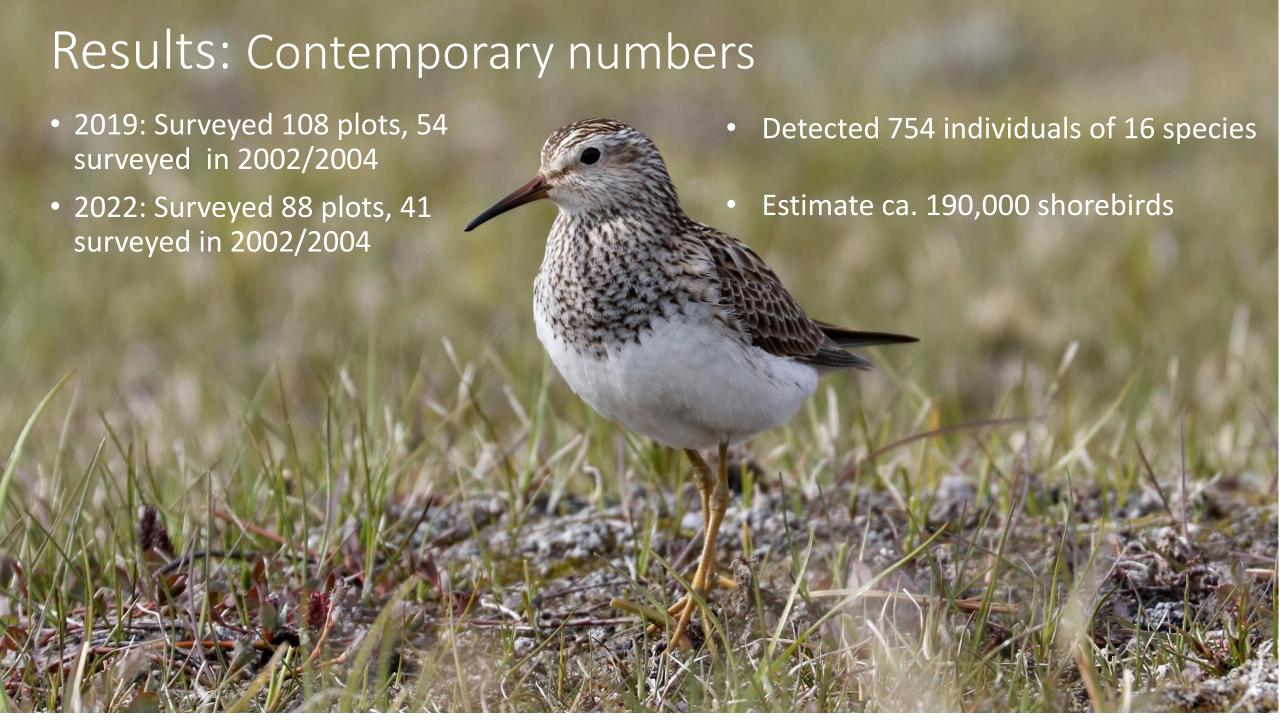
Survey Plots in the Arctic Refuge 1002 Area, 2002/2004 and 2019/2022



Methods

- Access plots with helicopter; "rapid survey" by ground-based single person for 96 minutes
- Record all birds, but with focus on waterfowl and shorebirds; use their behaviors and location on plot to estimate the number of breeding individuals on a plot
- Use detection ratio from rapid survey of intensively surveyed plots to correct density estimates





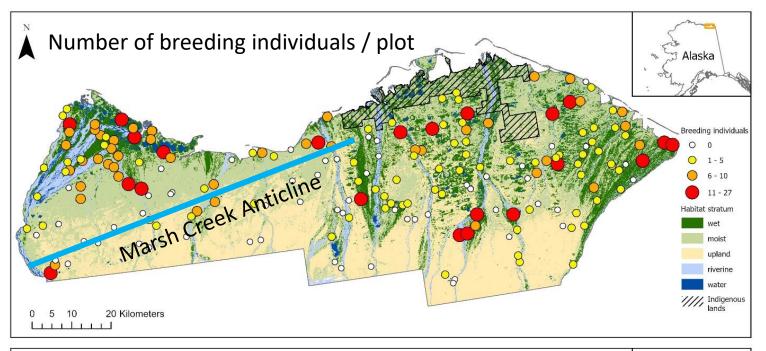
Most Common Arctic Refuge Species

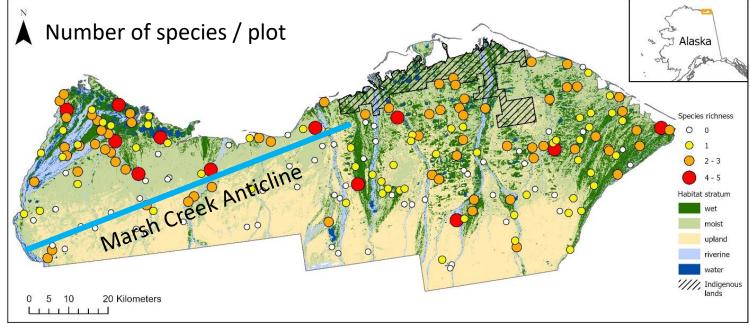


Results

Contemporary
Distribution
Red means high #
Orange moderate #
Yellow means few
white dots = zero

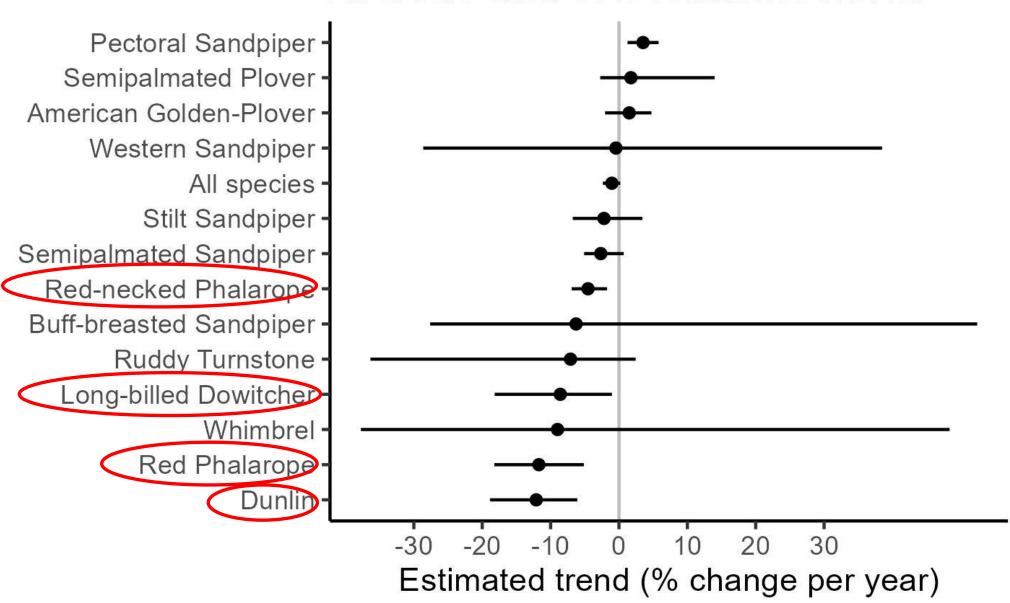
Overlap with likely oil development?



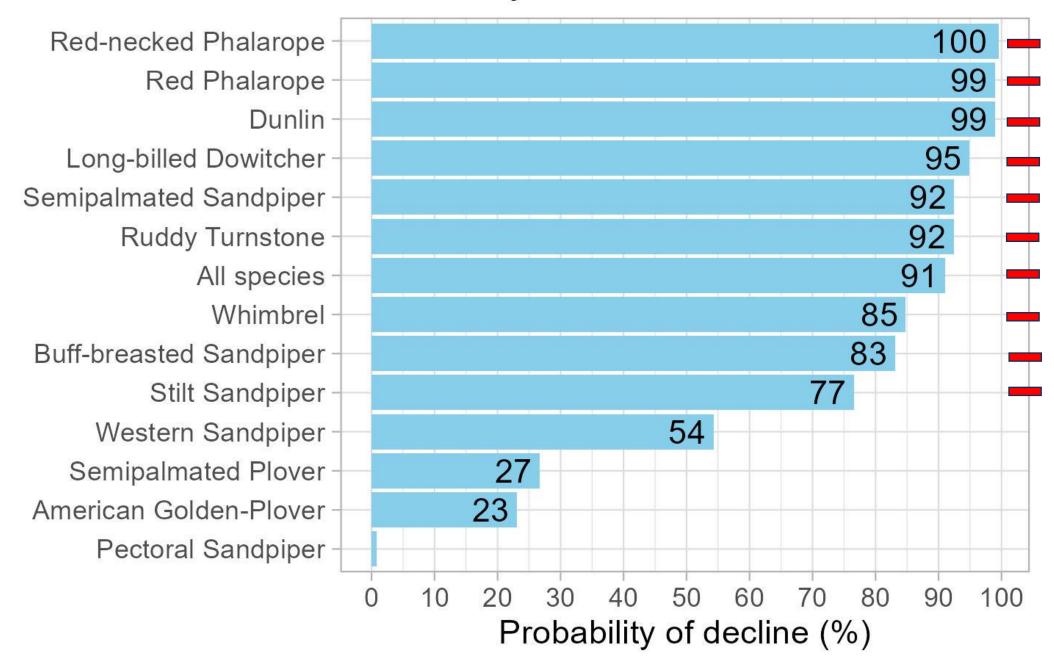


Results: Species Population Trends

Error bars show 90% confidence interval



Probability of Decline Since 2004

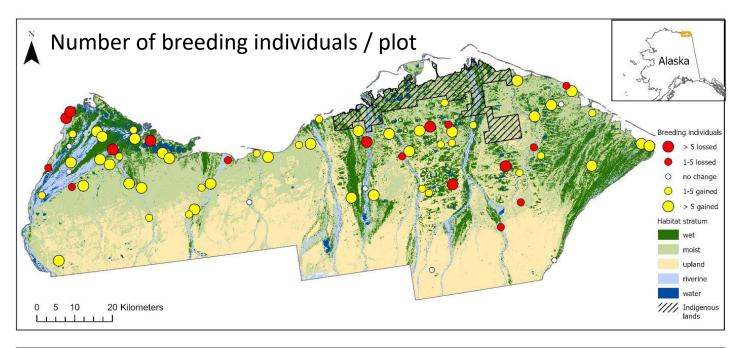


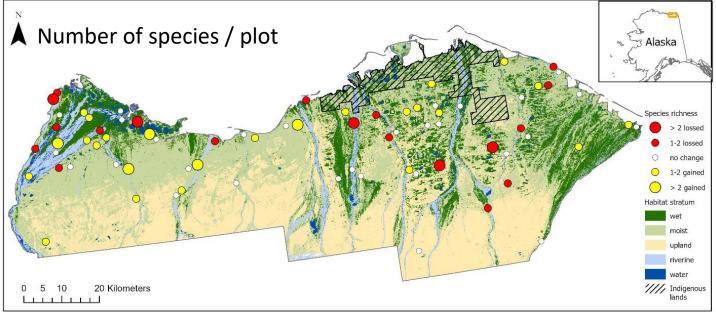
Results: Geographic trends

Change in number from 2002 to 2022

Red means loss
white dots = no change
Yellow means gain

Bigger dots mean greater loss or gain





Conclusions

- Significant declines likely for many species
- 10 species showed a high probability of decline, >75%
- Pectoral Sandpiper increase and phalarope decreases are difficult to interpret given their nomadic and opportunistic breeding behavior
- For some species precision was low and other monitoring programs are needed to accurately determine trends, especially Whimbrel, Buff-breasted Sandpiper, Ruddy Turnstone
- Our trend estimates confirm in many cases declines seen during migration surveys



