

Estimating shorebird abundance on Alaska's North Slope using passive acoustic monitoring

Morgan A. Ziegenhorn, Alison Johnston, Sarah T. Saalfeld, Paul A. Smith, Shiloh A. Schulte, C. Latty, Stephen C. Brown, Richard B. Lanctot, and Nicolas Lecomte



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Program for Regional and International Shorebird Monitoring (PRISM)

- Active in the Arctic since 2001
- Focused on documenting population distributions and trends, habitat use
- Observation-based surveys use a double-sampling method
 - Intensive surveys at several plots
 - Rapid surveys (90 minutes) at wide range of randomly selected plots

Program for Regional and International Shorebird Monitoring (PRISM)



Observational surveys

- Active in the Arctic since 2001
- Double-sampling method
- 90 minutes per plot



Acoustic surveys

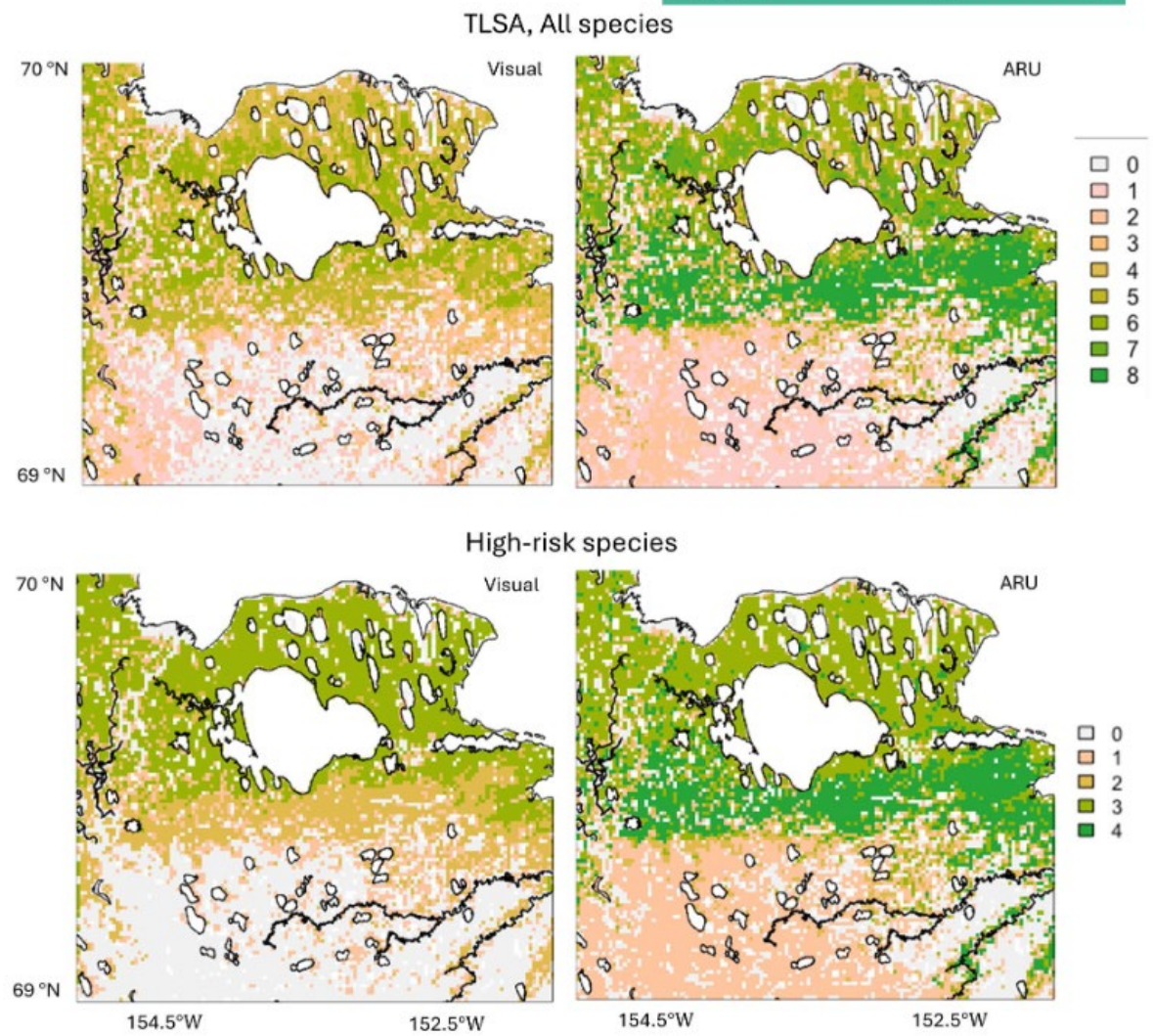
- Active since 2022
- Passively record sound on autonomous recording units (**ARUs**) at center of each PRISM plot
- **Detect and classify** sounds from this data using machine learning tools

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Comparing acoustic and visual monitoring methods for assessing biodiversity and distributions of Arctic-breeding shorebirds

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Objective

Transform acoustic species detections into reliable estimates of shorebird abundance

Estimating abundance with acoustic data

A

Step 4: False positive rate

Step 3: Sum of confidence scores in main survey data

Density of cues, $\hat{D}_c = \frac{(1 - \hat{\theta})}{K\pi} \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{1}{T_k} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_k} \frac{C_{k,i}}{\omega_{k,i}^2} \right)$

Step 1-2: Expected sum of confidence scores

B

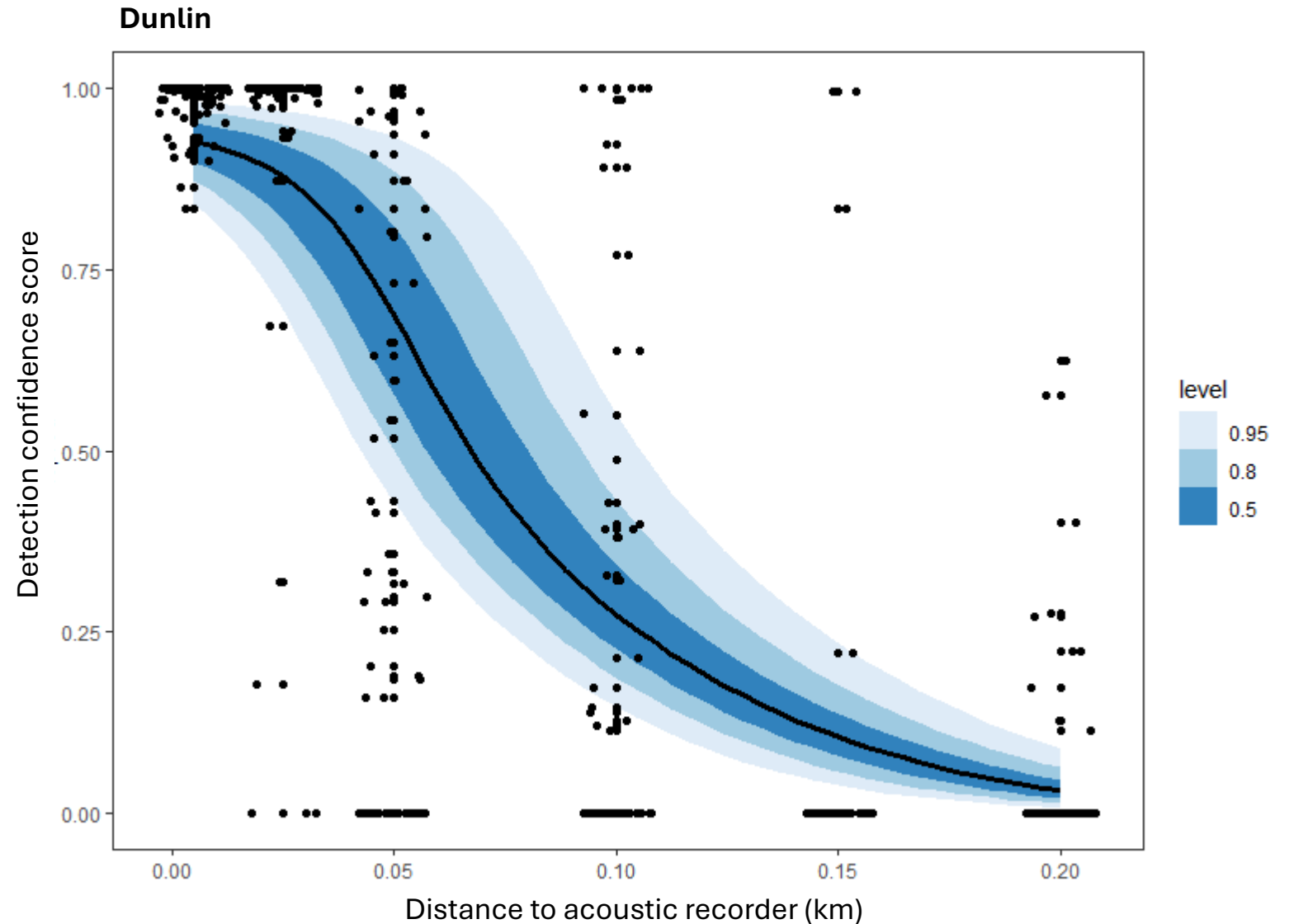
Estimated abundance, $\hat{N} = \frac{A\hat{D}_c}{\eta}$

Step 6: Cue rate

Step 1: Detectability



→ How does the model's confidence that a Dunlin is a Dunlin scale with distance?



Step 6: Cue rate

Step 6: Cue rate (how often an individual vocalizes) is calculated **from behavioral surveys**

B

$$\text{Estimated abundance, } \hat{N} = \frac{A\hat{D}_c}{\eta} \leftarrow \text{Step 6: Cue rate}$$

$$\text{Cue rate} = \frac{\text{Number of 10 second periods with calls}}{\text{Total number of 10 second periods}}$$

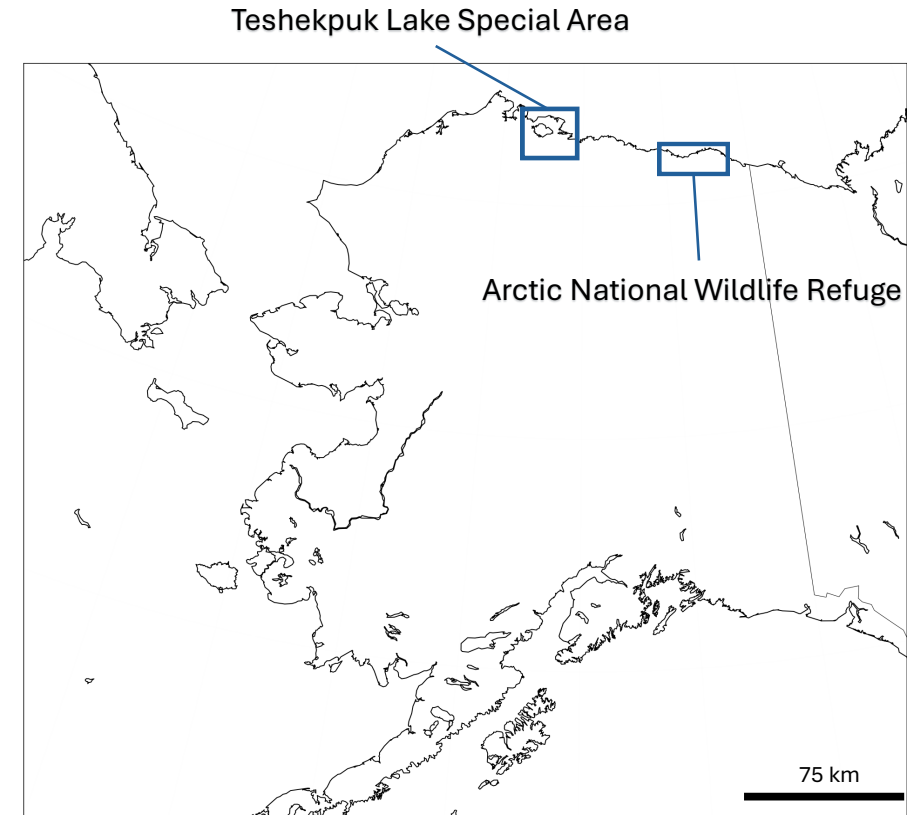
-both in a 5-minute window (e.g., denominator value is always $5 \times 6 = 30$)



Comparing results to existing estimates

Acoustic estimates of number of individuals are **similar to existing estimates**

	Individuals per km2			
	Dunlin	Long-billed Dowitcher	Semipalmated Sandpiper	Pectoral Sandpiper
Teshekpuk Lake Special Area				
Andres et al. 2012	20.93	7.18	32.94	15.1
TLSA 2023-2024	21.52	12.94	38.89	27.01
Acoustic data, 2023	14.9	10.3	14.6	27.0
Acoustic data, 2024	14.3	9.99	22.0	89.3
Arctic National Wildlife Refuge				
Brown et al. 2007	1.2	0.8	5.7	6.1
Brown et al. 2026	0.17	0.14	4.88	9.05
Acoustic data, 2022	3.001	4.52	3.56	21.2

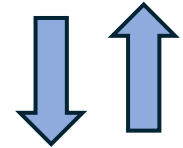


Andres, Brad A., et al. "Shorebirds breed in unusually high densities in the Teshekpuk Lake Special Area, Alaska." *Arctic* (2012): 411-420.
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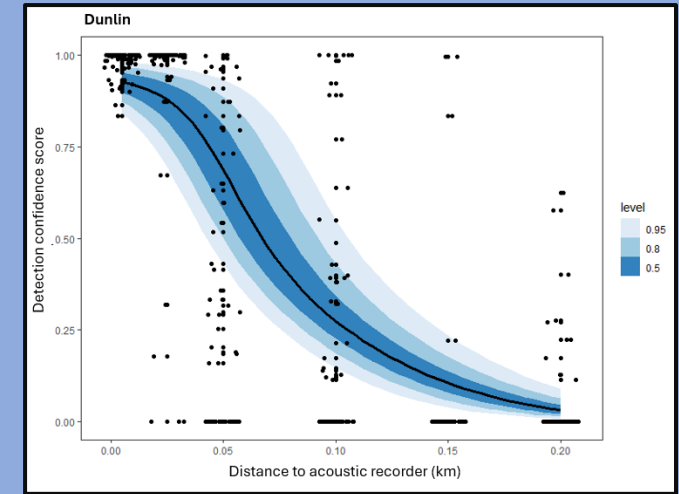
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Next Steps

Continue to improve
detectability models



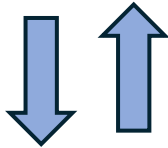
Collect additional data on
species' cue rates

Expand estimates to additional shorebird species



Questions?

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