

Sea Duck Joint Venture Annual Project Summary November 4, 2015

Project Title: Project #140: Aerial surveys of Pacific Common Eiders in the central Canadian Arctic (year 2 of a 2 year study)

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Partners:

NRCAN Polar Continental Shelf Program (PCSP)

Project Description:

A large proportion of the Pacific Common Eider population nests in central and western Canada in the Bathurst Inlet, Dolphin and Union Strait, Coronation Gulf, and Queen Maud Gulf areas. These eiders migrate through the Beaufort Sea during spring and fall migration, and winter in ice-free regions of the Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska. Pacific Common Eiders are inadequately monitored throughout their range. The population estimates and trends for Canada are currently based on counts obtained about every 10 years during spring migration at Point Barrow, Alaska. The Canadian Wildlife Service conducted breeding surveys for common eiders in Bathurst Inlet, Nunavut in 2006-2008, but there is currently no regular survey to monitor population trends in Canada. Discovery of off-shore oil and gas reserves in two key spring staging areas, as well as increasing resource development in Canadian Arctic breeding areas, will likely result in increased human activity and may have potential adverse effects on this population. We are proposing to expand the surveys into the offshore islands of the Queen Maud Gulf region in order to provide more complete coverage of the breeding area and establish a long-term operational monitoring program to address the lack of current information on population trends.

In the first year of our study (2014), helicopter surveys using a Long Ranger were conducted in late June in the Queen Maud Gulf, Nunavut. Surveys were flown at a speed of 80-90 mph at a height of 150-300 feet. The flight path followed open water along the coast, islands and sea ice. With the exception of Grant Point (at the eastern edge of the study area), each area was surveyed once and it took about 4 full days to cover the core study area and shorelines east and west of Cambridge Bay. The helicopter flew at a higher altitude and a slower speed when a large group of eiders was present to avoid disturbing birds and get a total count of the flock. We also attempted to photograph large flocks to allow for determination of flock estimation error. However, in the few instances where we saw flocks of appropriate size, birds flushed before we could obtain any viable photos. Repeated surveys were conducted over a segment of the survey area. To better spot birds on the water, the surveys were

conducted during mid-day hours and when winds were calm or light. Two observers were used during the surveys, one in the front left seat (responsible for counting birds on the left side of helicopter) and the other in the rear right seat of the helicopter (responsible for the right side of helicopter). Observers recorded the type and number of all birds seen, as well as the time of observation. The flight path of the aircraft was tracked and based on the time of observation, the approximate location of each observation was determined.

In 2015, we extended the survey area to Bathurst Inlet, NU and we experimented with additional approaches to address detection issues. Our objective for the experimental detection aspect of the project was to develop approaches to address perception bias (i.e. the probability to detect birds present and observable) and availability bias (i.e. birds that are temporarily unavailable for detection but associated with the survey area). Extending the surveys to Bathurst Inlet provided added opportunities to test methodological approaches on a larger number of birds and in different conditions.

The general methodology was similar to that used in 2014 with the following differences: First, we increased survey height to 500-1000ft to reduce flushing of birds. We found this flight altitude to be a good compromise between reduced disturbance and sightability. Secondly we employed a double-dependent observer approach with the observer in the front left of the helicopter acting as the primary observer and the one in the rear right as the secondary observer. Both observers were responsible for making observations from all visible areas, with the secondary observer recording birds missed by the primary observer. Observers switched positions regularly so that observer-specific detection probabilities could be determined. This approach will allow us to assess perception bias issues. Thirdly, all large flocks encountered were counted independently by both observers as well as photographed. This approach will allow estimation of observer variation in flock estimation as well as overall count bias, allowing us to evaluate the effect of these factors in perception bias. Finally, we conducted repeated surveys in some areas of Bathurst Inlet, which will provide an indication of effects of timing of survey on population estimates, changes in ice conditions and distribution of birds, as well as allow an estimation of availability bias. Bathurst Inlet was surveyed over four days and an additional day for the repeat counts was completed one week after the original survey in that area. A small area in the western part of the area, along the Jameson and Hapburn Islands, could not be surveyed due to weather – related issues. Queen Maud Gulf was covered in two days.

Objectives:

The objective of this project is to determine key breeding areas for common eiders in the Queen Maud Gulf region and to develop an operational, long-term monitoring program. Expanding surveys into this area will provide more complete coverage of the breeding range and better estimates of population size and trends to aid wildlife conservation and management decisions for the Pacific Common Eider in Canada. This addresses the SDJV priority to continue to develop survey techniques for effective monitoring of abundance and distribution of sea duck species and support exploratory surveys to fill gaps in our knowledge of sea duck distributions and relative abundance.

Preliminary Results (*include maps, photos, figures/tables as appropriate*):

Helicopter surveys for Pacific Common Eiders in the Queen Maud Gulf area occurred June 23-29, 2014. Spring was late in 2014; Cambridge Bay residents commented that spring was about 2 weeks later than normal. In the Queen Maud Gulf, there was very little open water around islands and the leads in the ice pack were very narrow. On June 26, we resurveyed

the same area that had been surveyed on June 23, and noticed a bit more open water, as well as 50% more eiders than had been observed during the initial survey. Preliminary results suggest that approximately 3,550 eiders were present in the Queen Maud Gulf study area in 2014, which is less than half the numbers observed in the same area in 1995, however, due to the late spring conditions, it is possible that not all of the eiders had arrived on the study area. During the surveys, 19 different species of birds were observed. The three most abundant species were Common Eiders (50% of all birds observed), Long-tailed ducks (30%), and King Eiders (6%).

Surveys in the Queen Maud Gulf area occurred June 27-29, 2015. Spring phenology appeared to be average in 2015 in the Cambridge Bay area but ice cover in the Queen Maud Gulf was extensive. There was little open water around islands and few leads in the ice pack. The leads that were observed were narrow. The ice cover appeared to be more extensive than in 2014. Few eiders were present in the study area and the ones observed tended to aggregate in the narrow leads. We observed 1,191 Common Eiders in the Queen Maud Gulf study area in 2015 (raw count, not adjusted for detection probabilities), which is less than half of that observed in 2014.

Surveys of eiders in the Bathurst Inlet area occurred June 21-26 and June 30, 2015. Ice conditions in Bathurst Inlet were ideal for surveying (i.e., many leads and open water around islands and shorelines, without massive expanses of open water that can make detecting/counting birds difficult). Ice break-up phenology appeared to be normal, which was in sharp contrast to the situation observed in the Queen Maud Gulf area. We observed 8,470 eiders in Bathurst Inlet in 2015 (raw count, not adjusted for detection probabilities), which is comparable to numbers observed during the last two surveys in 2007 and 2008, but lower than those for the 1995 survey. During the surveys, 24 different species of birds were observed. We surveyed one part of the Bathurst Inlet study area twice, once on June 21 and then again on June 30. Large expanses of open water were starting to form on the June 30 surveys, indicating that the survey timing in this area was optimal.

In 2015, we were able to record independent double counts and take pictures of 21 flocks of eiders of varying size (range: 40-500 birds). These data will be used to evaluate observer effects in flock size estimation and develop correction factors. Analysis of the double-dependent observer data will also allow for the estimation of detection probability and the estimation of unbiased population size for Pacific Common Eiders in Canada. We plan to have information on changes in eider distributions over the course of these two surveys in 2016.

Project Status

The importance of the ice cover in Queen Maud Gulf in 2014 and 2015 and the low eider counts could be indicative of poor survey timing. However, Dickson (1997, unpublished data) observed several Common Eider nests on Islands of Queen Maud Gulf on June 30 and July 1, several of which contained more than one egg (range: 1-11 eggs/nest), suggesting that egg laying was well under way on the dates on which the survey was conducted. Ice conditions in Bathurst Inlet were drastically different than in Queen Maud Gulf in 2015 and the timing of the survey appeared to be optimal for Eiders. This suggests that local conditions may have an impact on distribution of birds at the time of the survey or availability of nesting sites annually. More work is needed to determine whether differences in ice conditions between the two sites are driven by local weather/oceanic conditions or reflect recurrent differences in habitat suitability or nesting phenology for eiders. In this sense, the addition of the Bathurst Inlet study area in 2015 proved extremely useful because

our conclusions from the survey would have been much different had we only surveyed Queen Maud Gulf. At this point in the study, it is difficult to determine to what extent annual eider counts are influenced by annual differences in availability of nesting areas.

Data analyses will be conducted before the next survey period to determine the effectiveness of the experimental detection approaches tested and 2016 survey protocols will be adjusted accordingly.

We plan to survey both Bathurst Inlet and the Queen Maud Gulf at approximately the same time in 2016. This will provide a third year of data for Queen Maud Gulf and add another year to the long-term monitoring of Bathurst Inlet. We also plan to search for alternative sources of data that could allow us to better determine nesting phenology and ice patterns in the area.

The goal for long term monitoring of Pacific Common Eiders is to establish a rotational survey system of 3 years on and 3 years off. Results from the current project will allow us to determine whether both portions of our study area should be surveyed in the future and optimal survey periods.

Project Funding Sources (US\$)

SDJV (USFWS) Contribution	Other U.S. federal contributions	U.S. non-federal contributions	Canadian federal contributions	Canadian non-federal contributions	Source of funding (name of agency or organization)
			30,000 (\$39,000cdn)		Canadian Wildlife Service
31,000.00 (\$40,000cdn)					SDJV
			34,000.00 (\$46,400cdn)		PCSP

Total Expenditures by Category (SDJV plus all partner contributions; US\$). Complete only if project was funded by SDJV in FY15; total dollar amounts should match those in previous table.

ACTIVITY	BREEDING	MOLTING	MIGRATION	WINTERING	TOTAL
Surveys	95,000				95,000
Research					

Figure 1. Map showing overview of survey area. The entire area was surveyed in 2015. Only the Queen Maud Gulf area was surveyed in 2014.

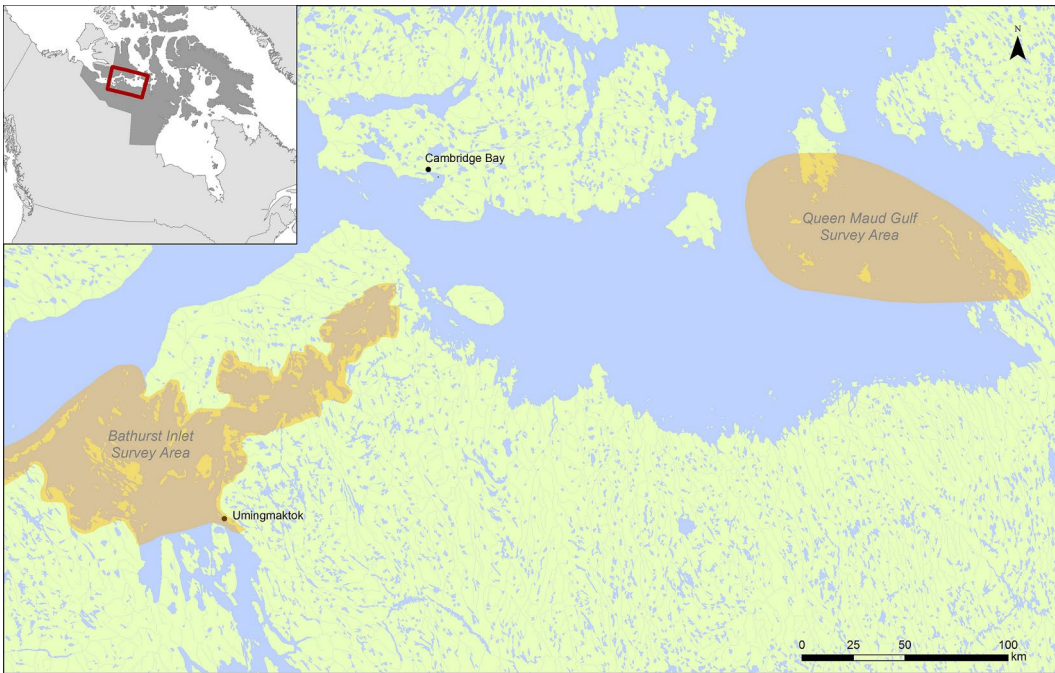


Figure 2: Examples of ice conditions in Bathurst Inlet and Queen Maud Gulf during 2015 surveys.

a) Bathurst Inlet



b) Queen Maud Gulf

