Gunnison Sage-grouse



A grouse is a grouse?? Differences between Gunnison and Greater Sage-grouse.

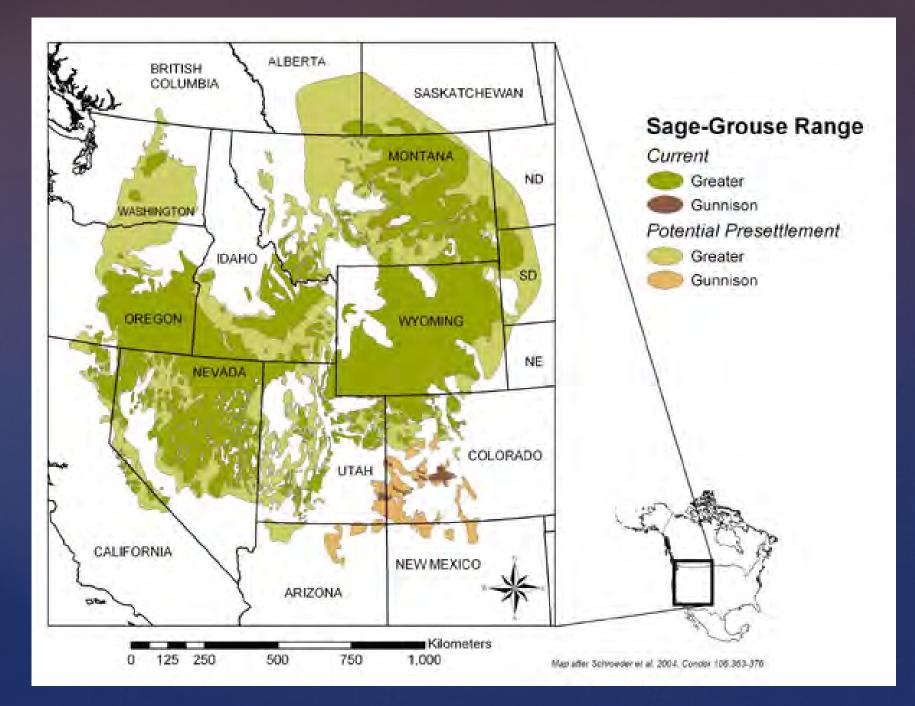


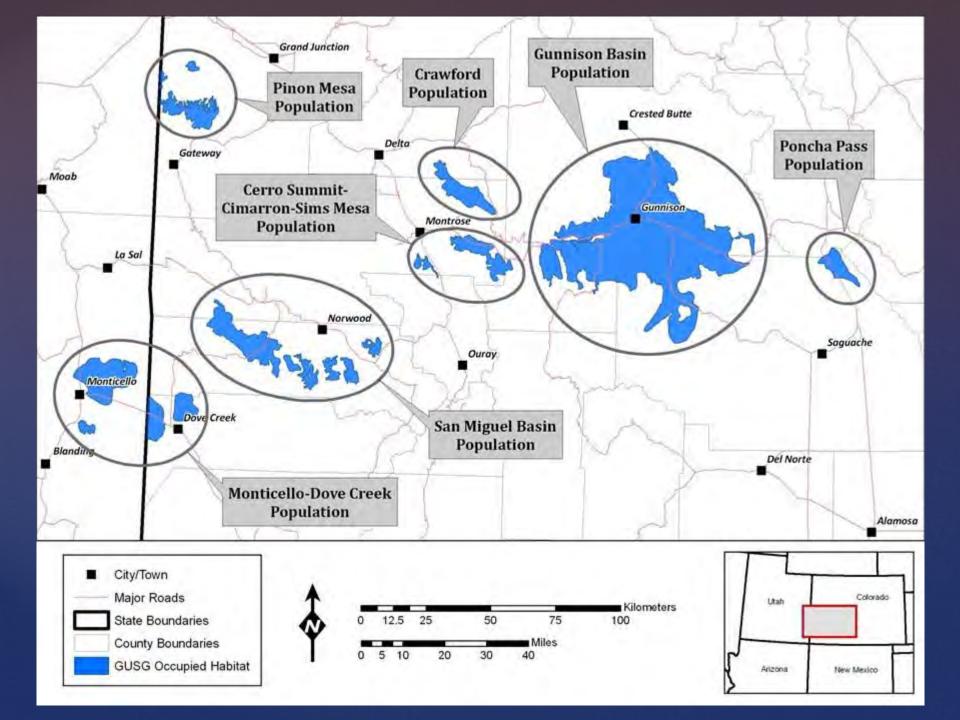
Greater Sage-grouse



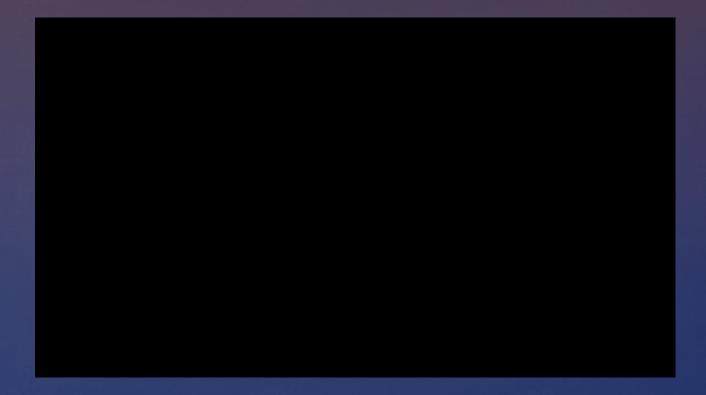
Gunnison Sage-grouse







Lek Display



Basic Life History:

Lek Season: Mid-March thru May

Nests: on the ground at the base of a live sagebrush bush.

Eggs: 6-10, incubation is about 28 days.

Males provide no parental care or resources for the nesting hen.

Chicks: Precocial, leave the nest with the hen shortly after hatching. Eat insects and succulent plants – forbs, flowers.

Diet: Sagebrush! Forbs: Dandelions, lupine, sweet clover, milkvetch, globe mallow and some insects.

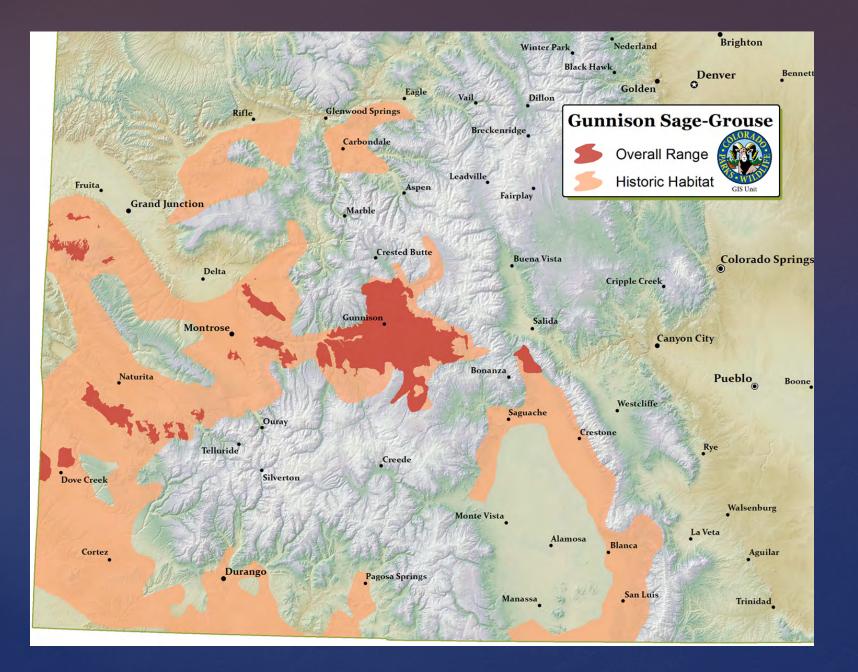
Gunnison Sage-grouse Habitat

- Breeding Lek
- Breeding nesting and early brood rearing (within 4 miles of lek)
- Summer and Fall

• Winter



Photo by Noppadol Paothong



Conservation Efforts for Gunnison Sage-grouse

Collaborative Conservation



Photo from the Denver Post.

- Local Working Groups
- Local Conservation Plans
- Rangewide Conservation Plan
- Gunnison Basin Sage-grouse Strategic Committee
- USFWS Proposed Listing

Timeline of Listing Process:

Jan 13, 2013 Mar 12, 2013 Sept, 2013 Dec. 2, 2013 March 31, 2014

If species is listed:

Proposed Rule and Critical Habitat End of Comment Period Economic Analysis Of Critical Habitat Published Comment Period for Economic Analysis Closes Final Rule

Recovery Plan, 2014-2015



Photo by Noppadol Paothong

Poncha Pass — brief history

- Grouse historically present at Poncha Pass. It is possible Captain Gunnison himself ate them for dinner on August 31, 1853 near what is now the Oxcart Ranch.
- Rogers 1964: Recommends Poncha Pass as the best place to transplant grouse.
- * 1971 and 1972, approximately 30 birds moved to Poncha from Gunnison by Cliff Coghill from CDOW and Joe Cristo from the BLM.
- 1989 to 1992 Poncha Pass was inadvertently left open for a hunting season and we know from wing barrel data from 1992 that at least 2 men from Salida hunted there killing at least 30 birds.
- Sporadic lek counts/searches 1990-1998. High Male Count April 1990 of 4 males. Regular lek counts since spring 1999.
- * Spring 1999: Resident birds trapped and radio collared (2 males, 1 female).
- Spring 2000, Spring 2001 and Fall 2002 51 birds; 29 males and 22 females transplanted from Gunnison Basin to Poncha Pass

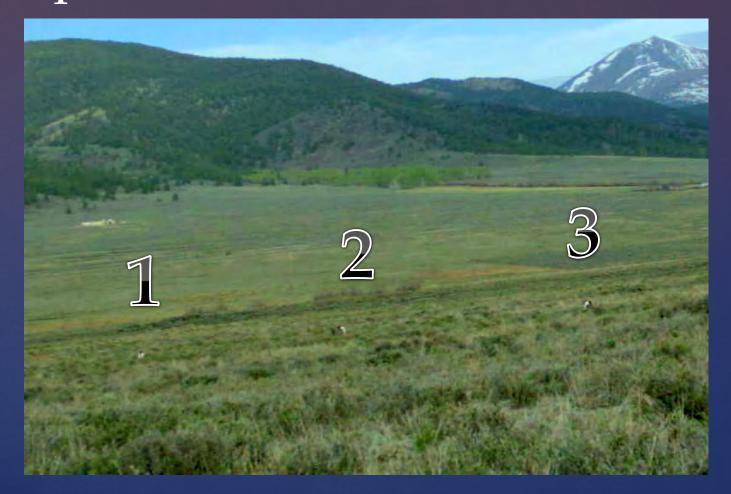






1202-133 11 Gunnison sage-grouse hen flying out as transport box is opened at Poncha Pass © Lance Beeny - All Rights Reserved

Population Status



October 2013 Transplant



1202-133 11 Gunnison sage-grouse hen flying out as transport box is opened at Poncha Pass © Lance Beeny - All Rights Reserved 17 birds (70% Juveniles, 30% Adults)

5 Juvenile Males2 Adult Males3 Adult Females7 Juveniles of unknown sex

Threats at Poncha

- Extirpation
- Genetic Viability
- Habitat Fragmentation
 - Residential Development
 - Renewable Energy
 - GeothermalTransmission Line
- Off-highway Vehicles, recreation impacts.



USFWS Proposed GUSG - Endangered

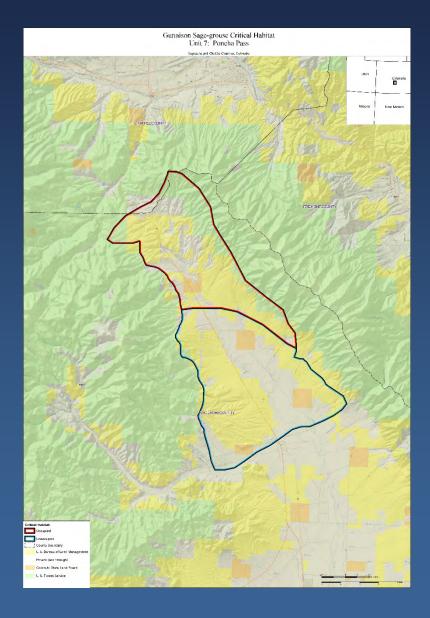
Threats

- Ongoing and Future Habitat Loss and Fragmentation due to residential development, roads, powerlines
- Existing regulations don't prevent habitat fragmentation
- Small population size
- Improper grazing management, climate change
- Predation effects, especially on small populations

USFWS - Proposed GUSG Critical Habitat

Rangewide – 1.7 million acres

Propose to designate all Occupied Habitat and Significant Areas of Unoccupied Habitat



<u>How planning decisions affect</u> <u>Gunnison Sage-grouse</u>

Habitat Destruction

• Sagebrush clearing, building on lek

Habitat Fragmentation

- Roads
- Powerlines

Habitat Degradation

- Weeds
- Residential homes and pets

What we need at Poncha:

- Habitat Protection
- Population Augmentation
- Habitat Improvement Projects
 - Riparian Restoration

GUSG Projects at Poncha Pass:

- Conservation Easement closing in 2013.
- >NRCS Sage-grouse Initiative
- > No CCAA's Poncha Landowners were not included in that effort.
- > Youth Conservation Corps
- > Riparian Habitat Project in Lone Tree Creek.

Data and Research Spring 2012, 2013

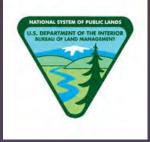
- Remote Weather Station
- Lek Camera
- Acoustic Monitoring
- Vehicle Monitoring Systems











BLM Fire Program

RAWS unit (remote access weather station)



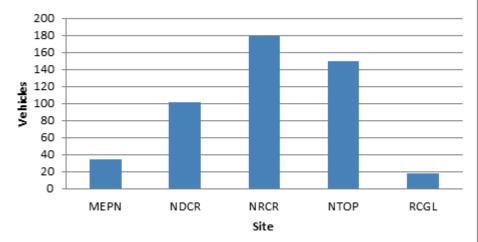


Vehicle Monitoring System



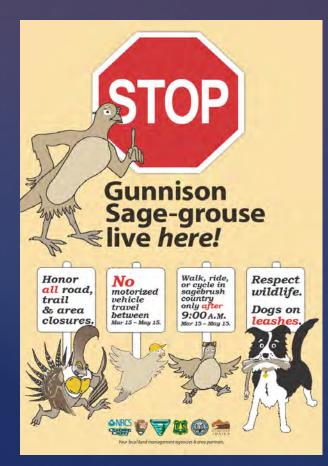


First Download of Poncha Data



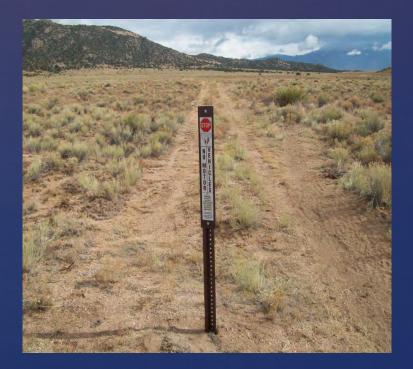
BLM Travel Management Road Closures

Seasonal During Lek Season





Permanent Unofficial Roads





Remote Camera

2012-05-03 7:43:00 AM T ● 51°F



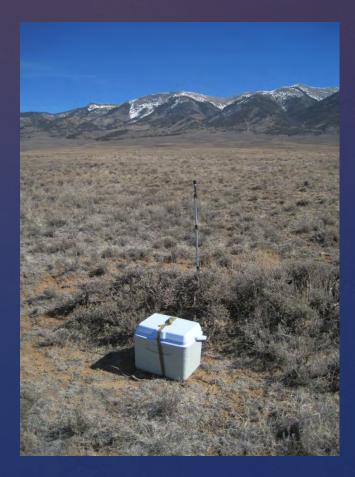
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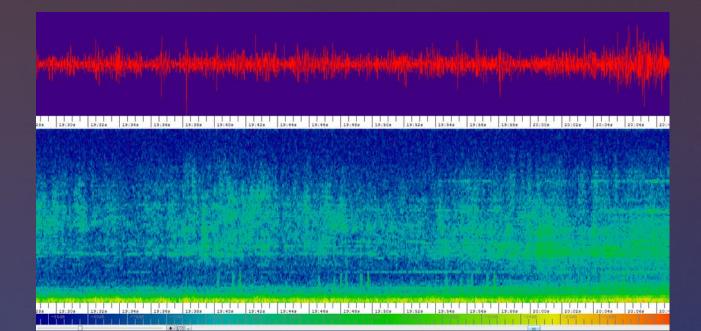
Acoustic Monitoring

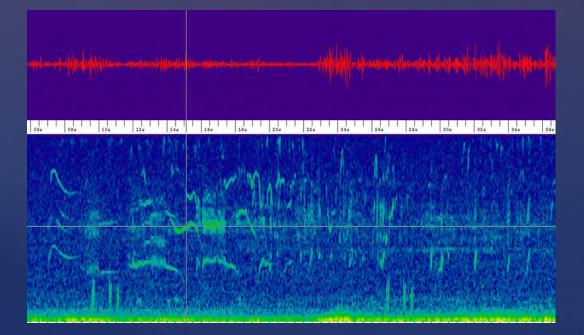
Wildlife Acoustics SM2Bat Units from BLM and USFS fitted with a nonultrasonic microphone.

Record lek activity from March 16 to May 28, 3AM to 10AM.

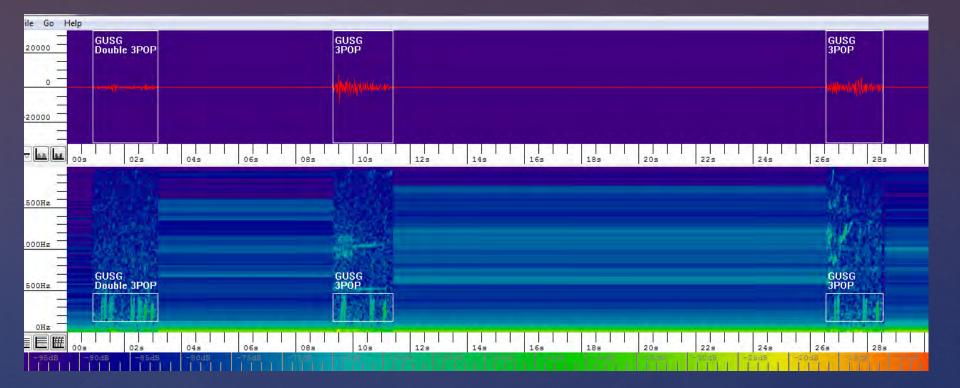








Building a recognizer.....



Annotating a recording

Scan Recordings with Recognizer

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Data Limitations....

- False Positives
- False Negatives or missed vocalizations

Data Utility.....

- Huge amounts of data all consistently collected.
- Hourly, daily, season long, measure of lek activity.

WHAT CAN THESE DATA TELL US?

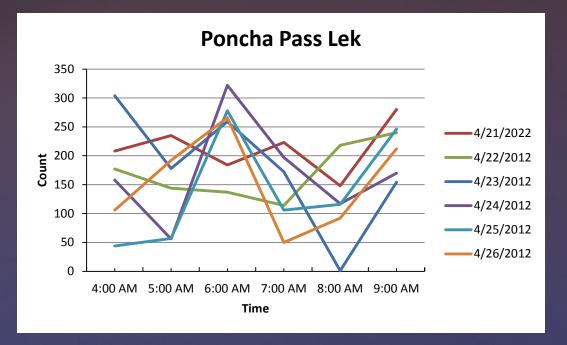
• Presence/Absence of Grouse

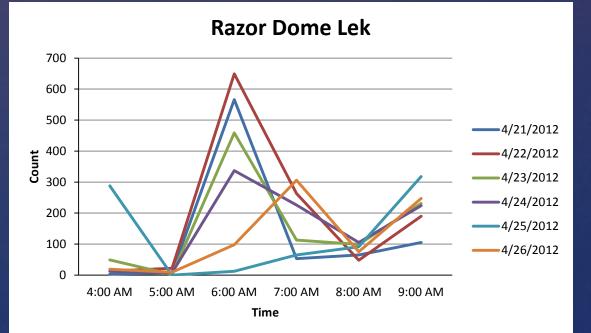
• Measure of Activity on a Lek

• More birds on lek = more hits

• Intensity of display = more hits

• Comparisons Between Leks





The end...



Questions?