

Remote-tracking upland breeding Curlew; *implications for survey methods & agri-environment schemes*



2016, North Wales.

Collaboration between BTO Cymru & RSPB Cymru



Pilot study – main questions

Curlew are shy and vigilant (sensitive to disturbance!) –

Survey methodologies rely on direct observation = disturbed behaviour

Remote-download tags allow ‘observation’ without disturbance

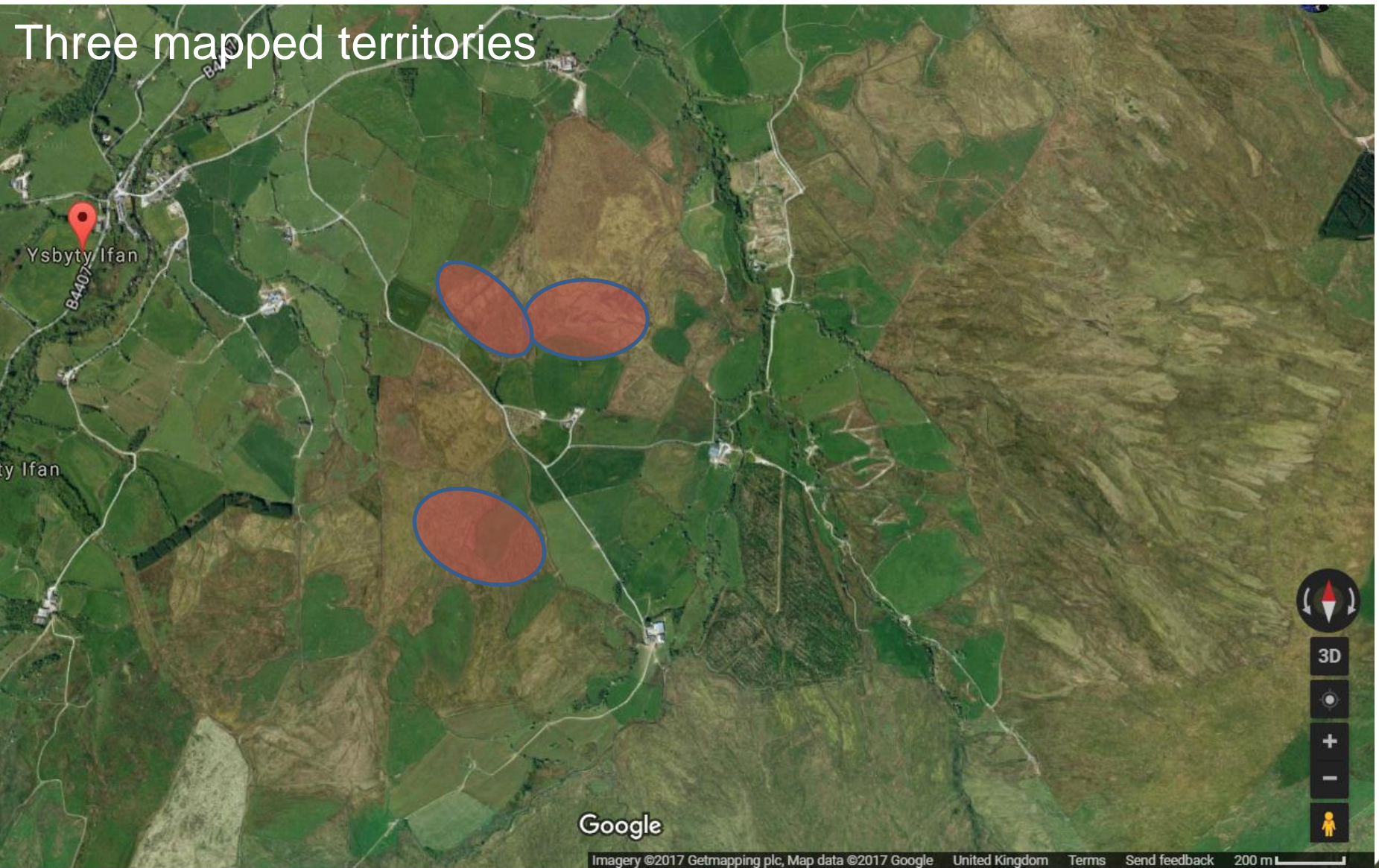
2016 pilot: catching Curlew on breeding territory, duration of glue-mount tags, performance of remote-download system in complex landscape, negative impacts?

They might help us answer important questions for Curlew:

- How big is a breeding territory?
- How do they cope with ‘patchy’ landscapes? What do they select?
- Are we making the right plans (in agri-environment schemes) to support breeding birds?

Pilot study – Welsh upland agricultural mosaic

Three mapped territories



Pilot study – A quick look at the data

Three birds caught, colour-marked and tagged

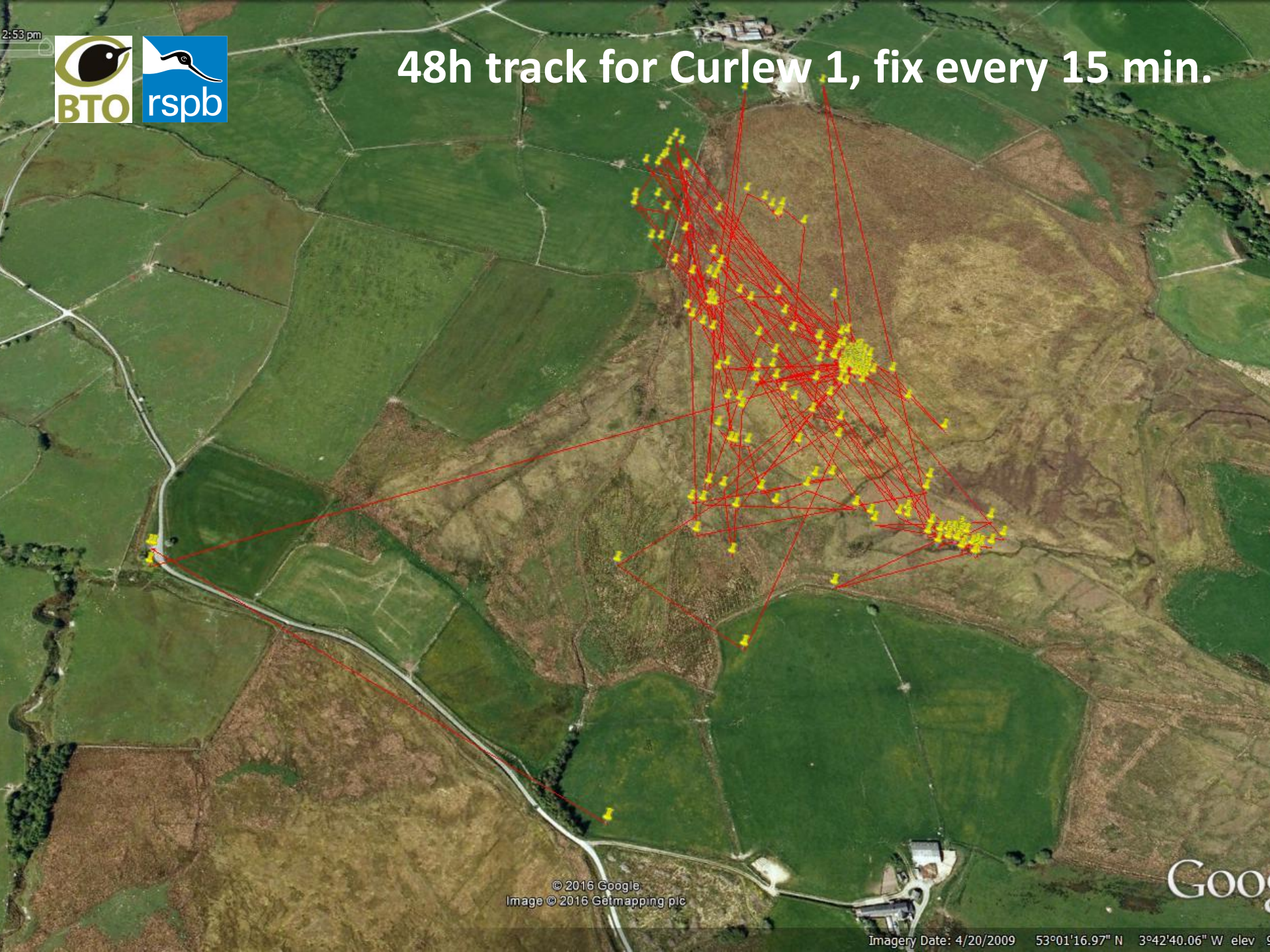
6g PathTrack NanoFix GPS/GSM tags

...the first 48h...

2:53 pm



48h track for Curlew 1, fix every 15 min.



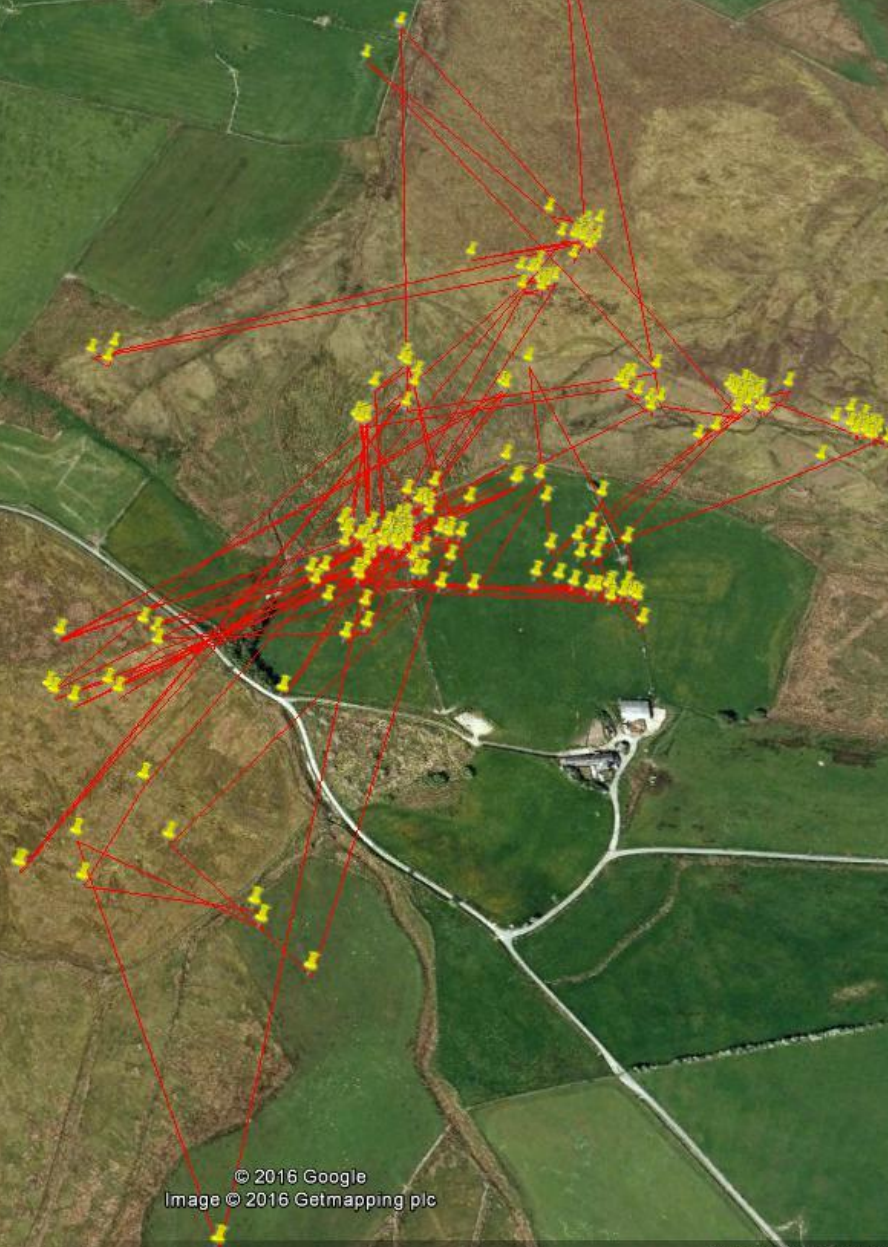
© 2016 Google
Image © 2016 Getmapping plc

Google

Imagery Date: 4/20/2009 53°01'16.97" N 3°42'40.06" W elev 9



48h track for Curlew 2, fix every 15 min.



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Image © 2016 Getmapping plc

Google

Imagery Date: 4/20/2009 53°01'10.32" N 3°42'40.07" W elev 999 ft



48h track for Curlew 3, fix every 15 min.
Overnighting 3km from daytime locations

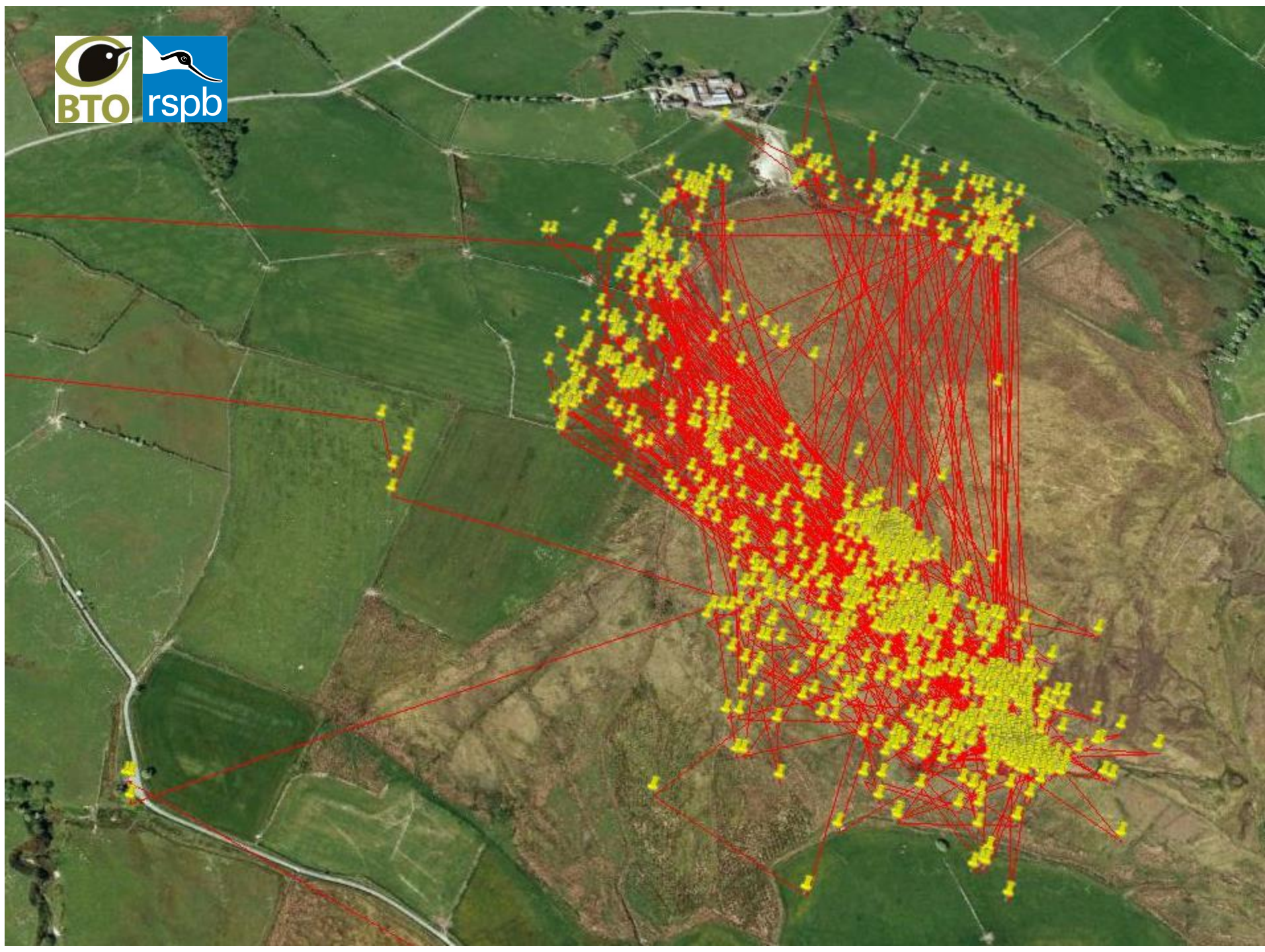


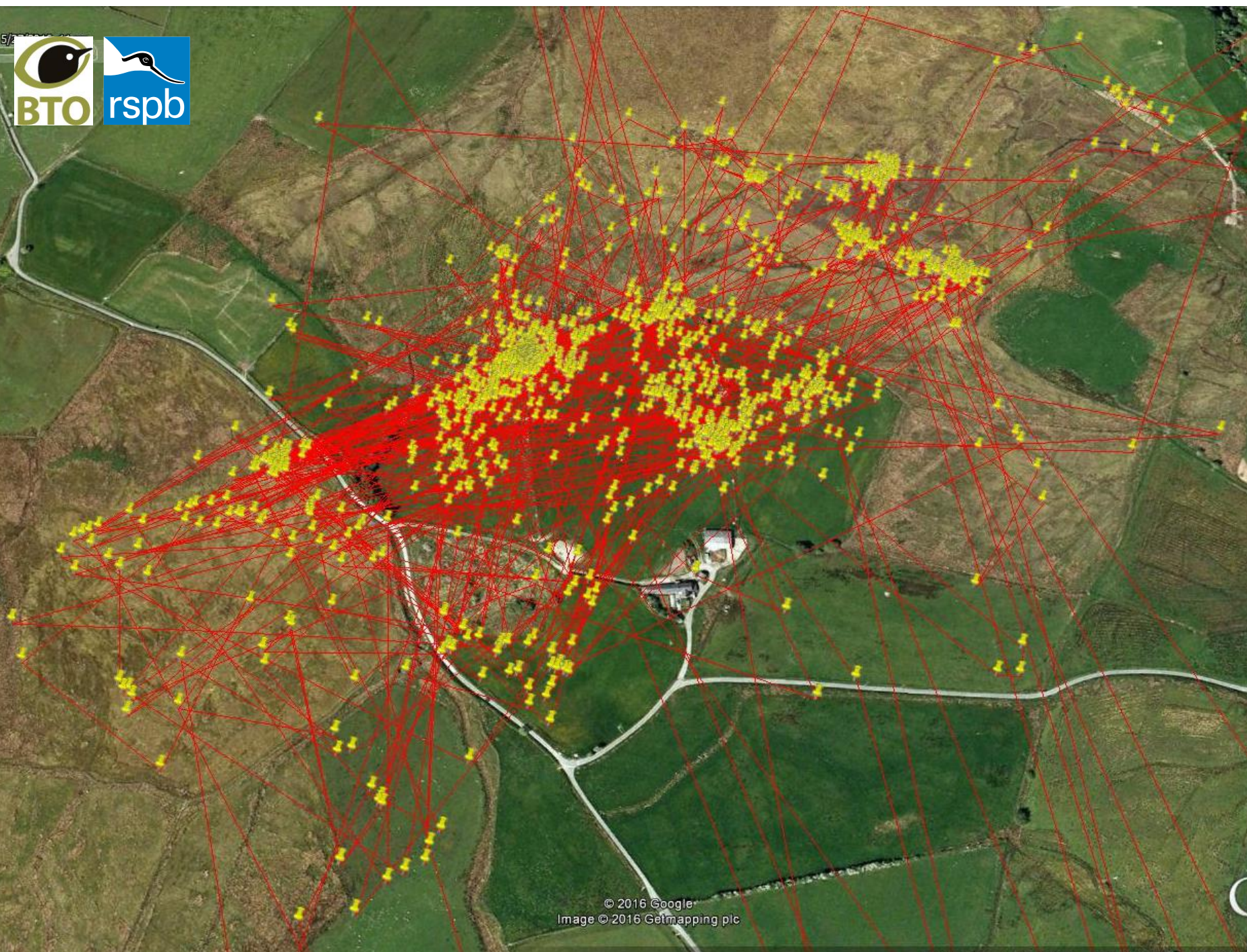
Pilot study – A quick look at the data

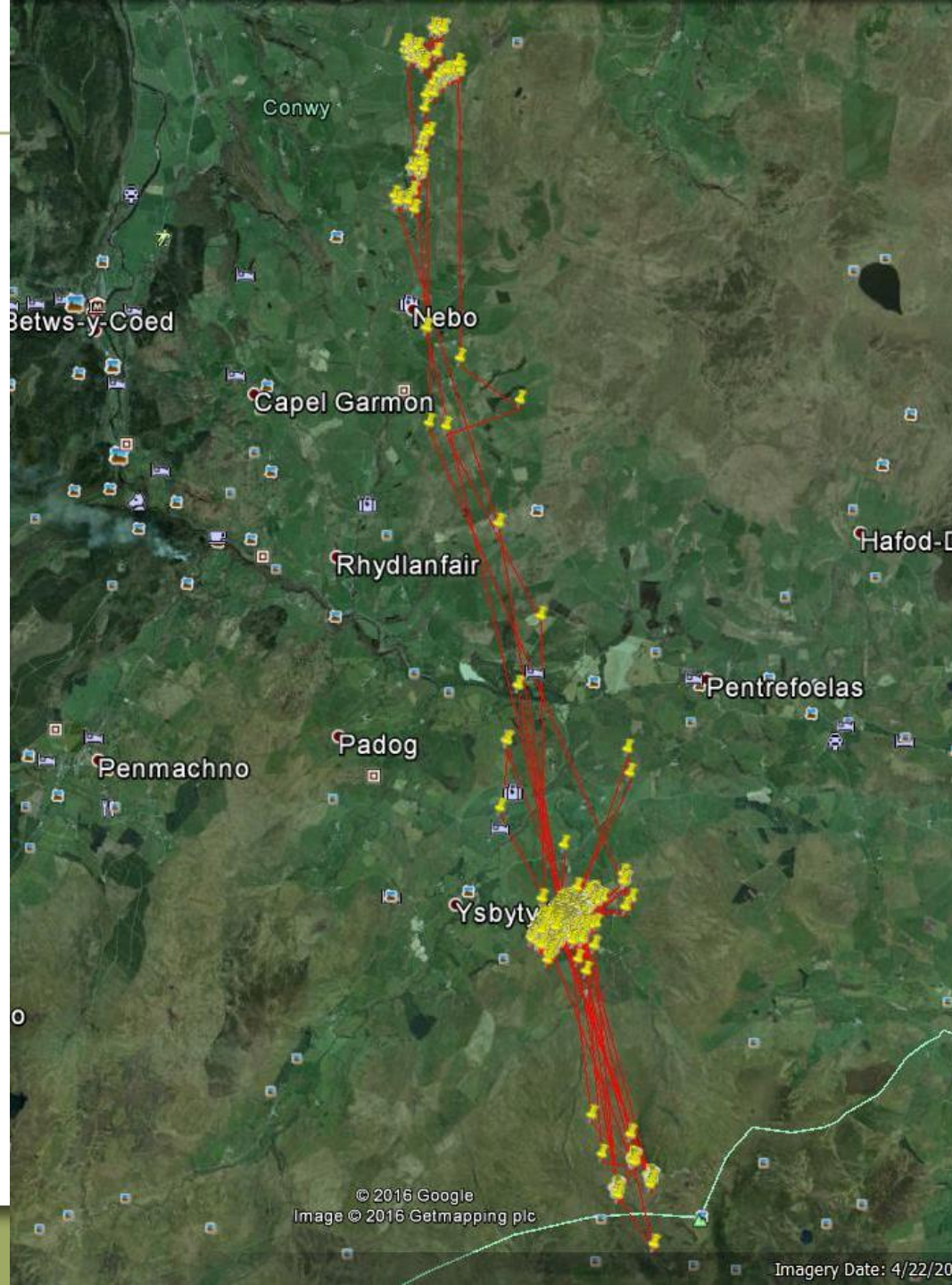
Three birds caught, colour-marked and tagged

6g PathTrack NanoFix GPS/GSM tags

...five weeks later...







5/25/2



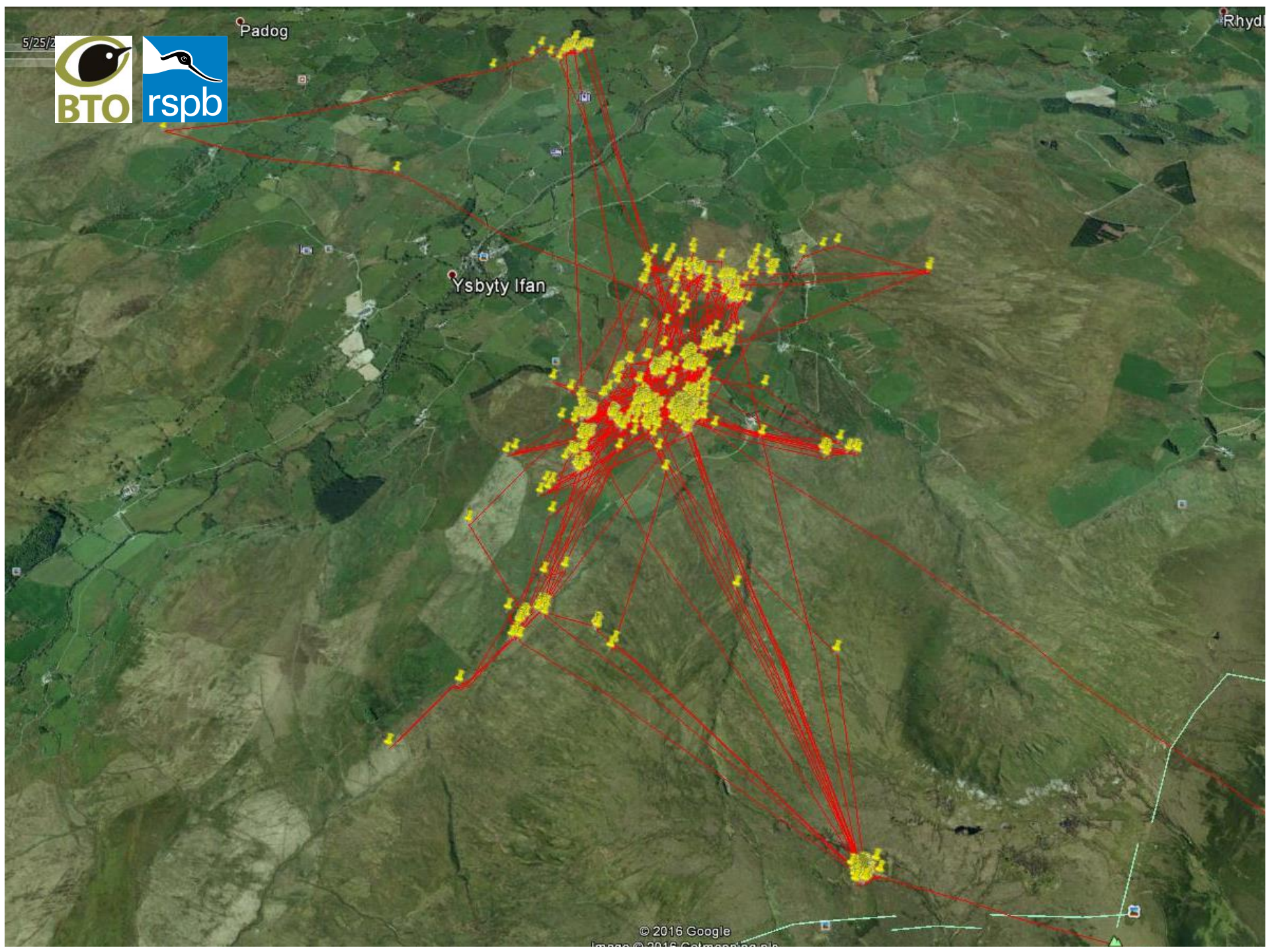
Padog

Rhyd

Ysbyty Ifan

© 2016 Google

Imagery © 2016 Google



Pilot study – Analysis

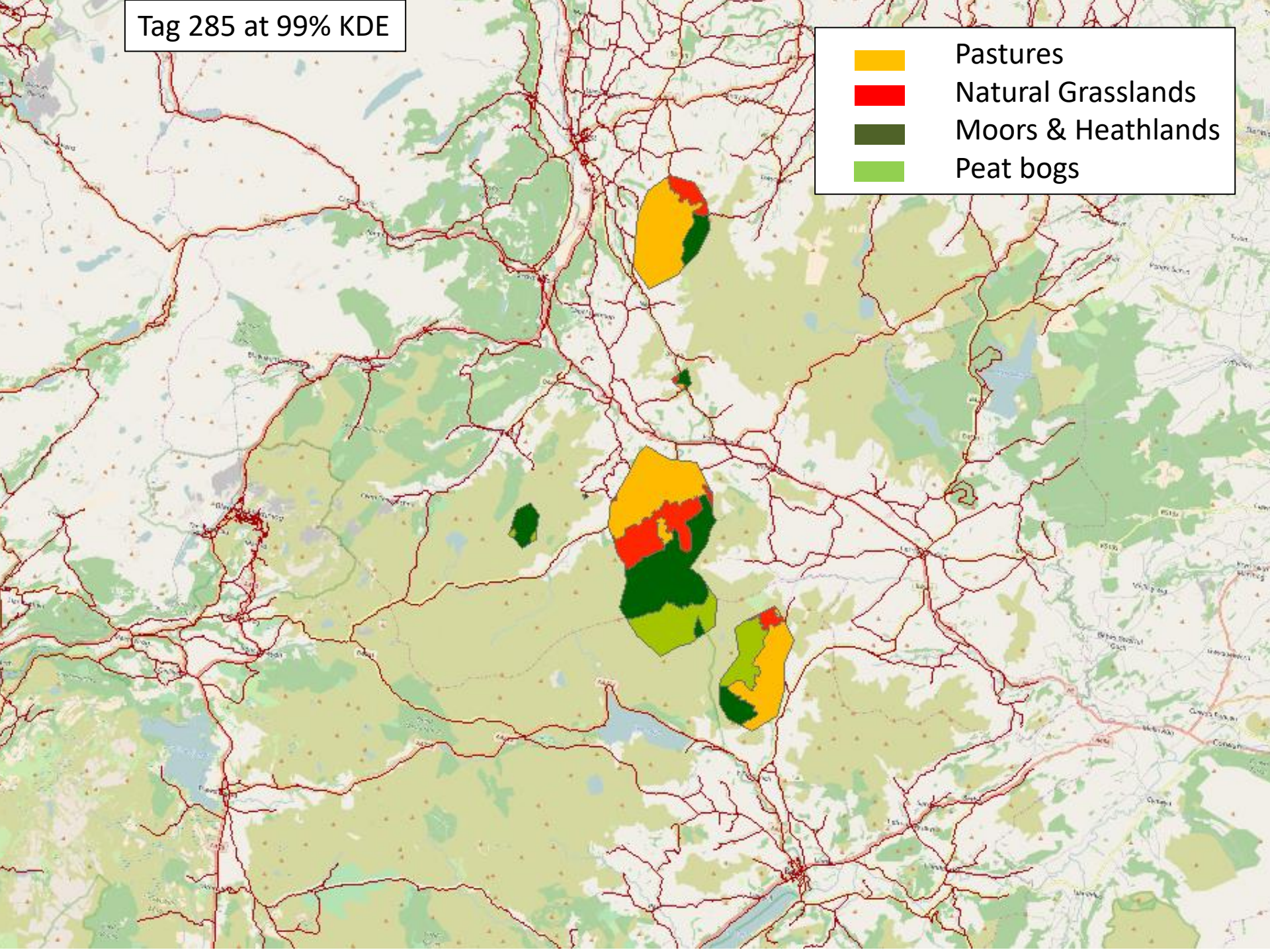
Tags functioned continuously for 17-31 days (to battery depletion), locating birds every 15 minutes and uploading data daily to base stations

Spatial analysis performed:

- KDE (50-99%) – all data, day/night, weekly time-series
- Movement direction (compass-rose) and distance
- Habitat assessments (area-based, point-based) using Corine and Wales Phase 1 habitat maps

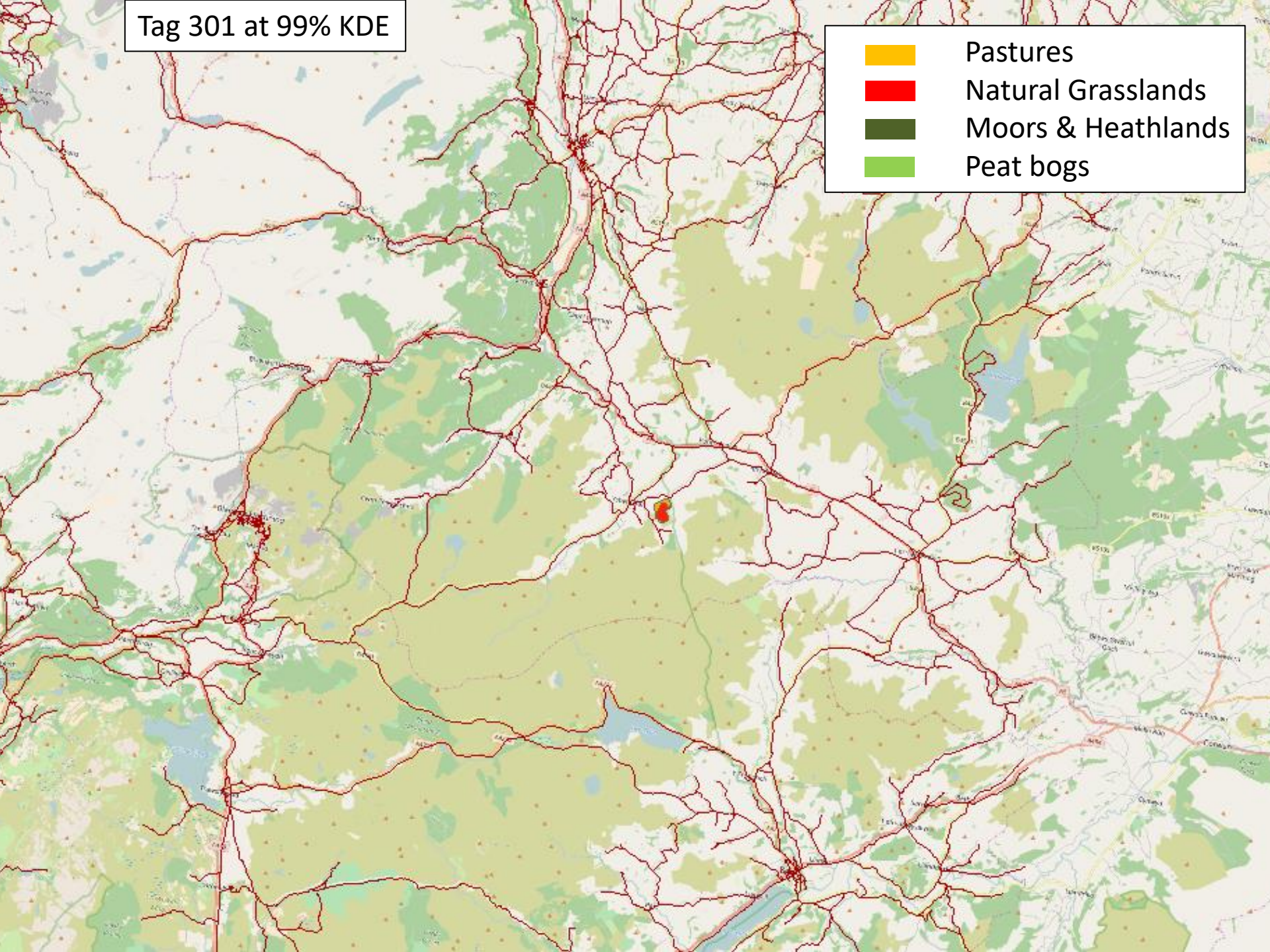
Tag 285 at 99% KDE

- Pastures
- Natural Grasslands
- Moors & Heathlands
- Peat bogs



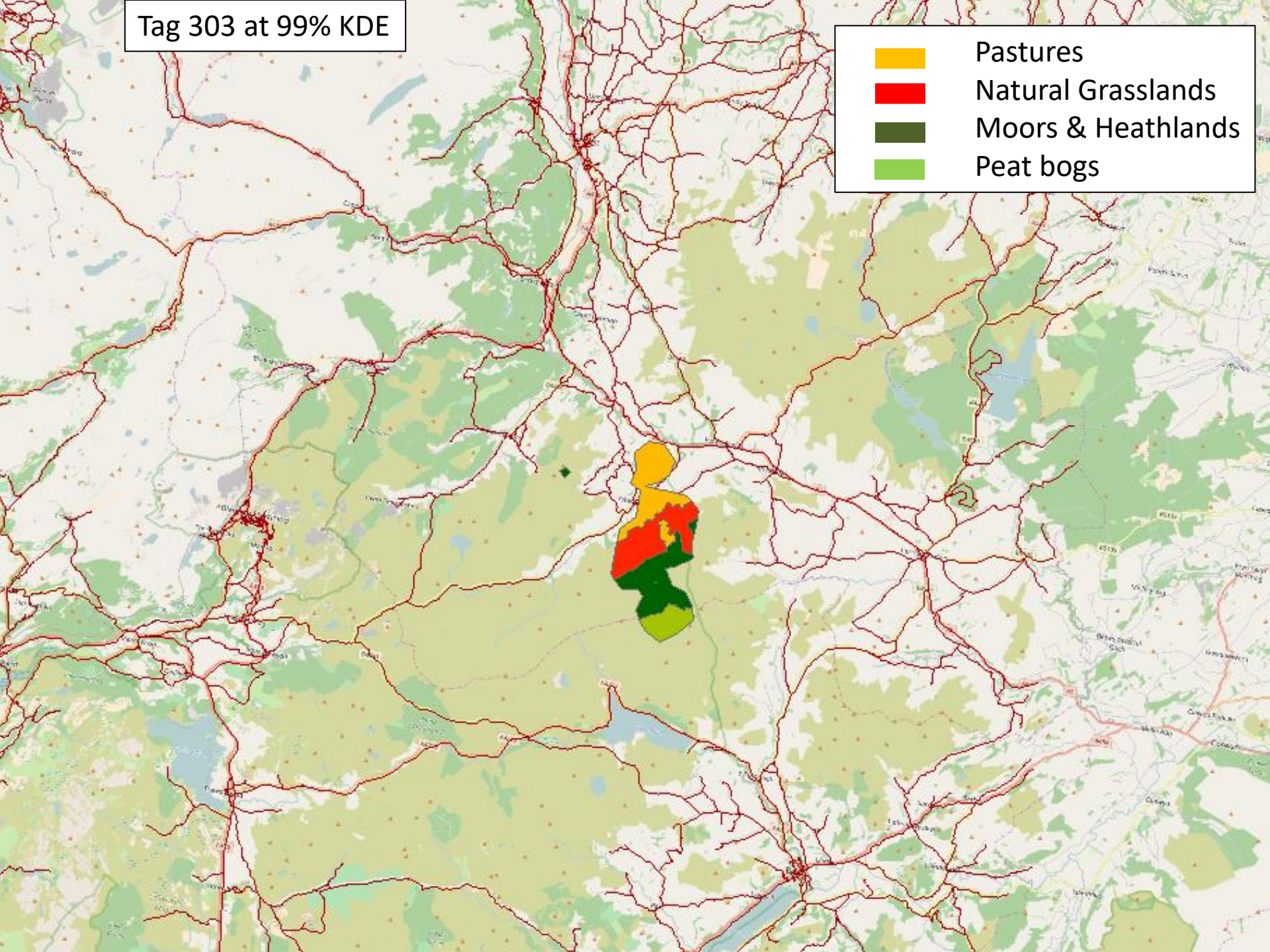
Tag 301 at 99% KDE

- Pastures
- Natural Grasslands
- Moors & Heathlands
- Peat bogs



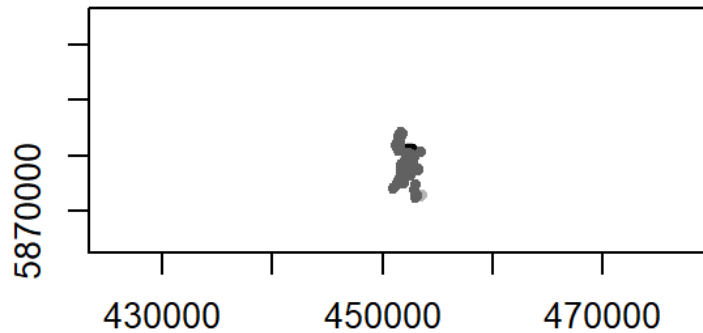
Tag 303 at 99% KDE

- Pastures
- Natural Grasslands
- Moors & Heathlands
- Peat bogs

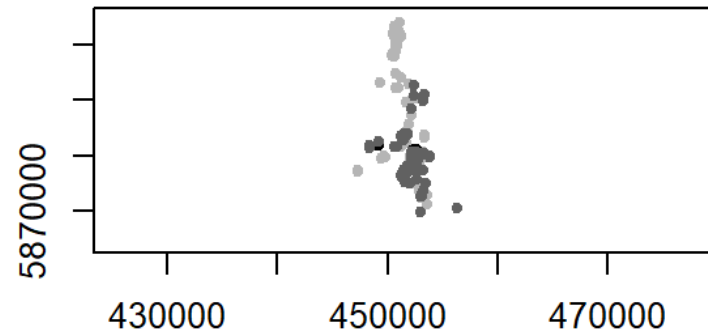


Spatial scale increased over time (7-28 days)

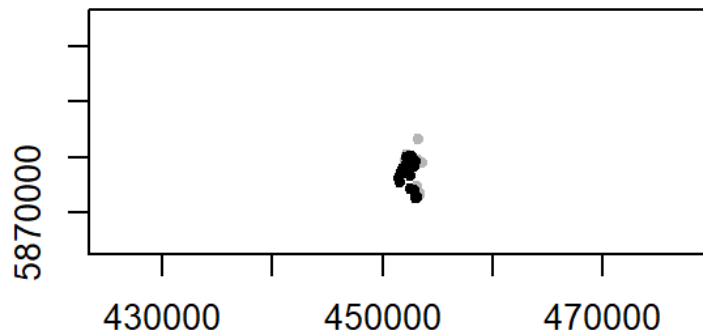
All tags 2nd week May



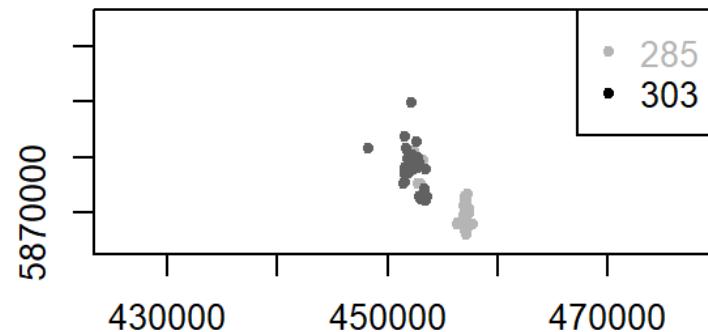
All tags 3rd week May



All tags 4th week May

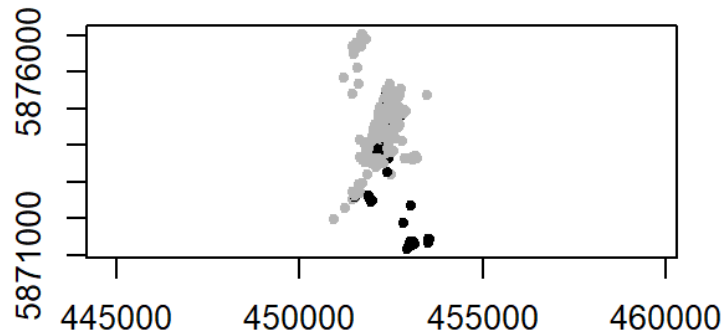


All tags 5th week May

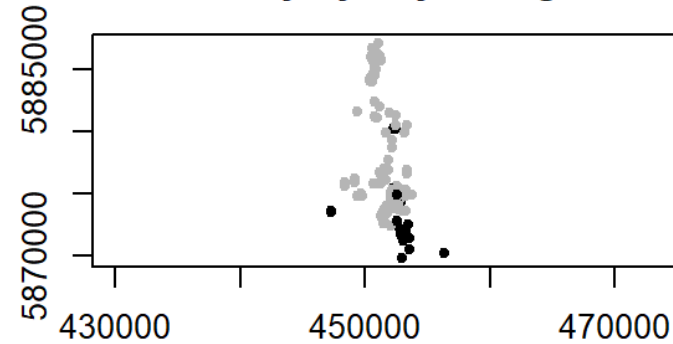


Birds used different places in day / night (all locations)

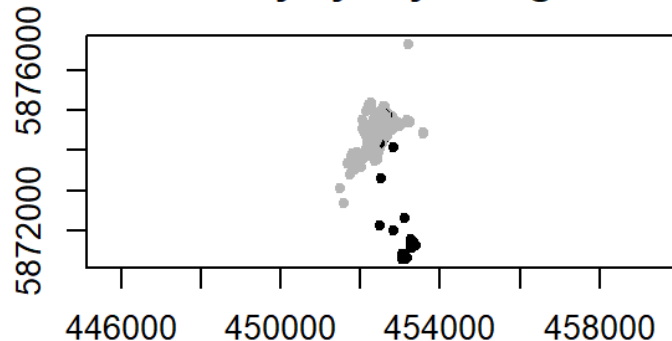
All birds in 2nd week
of May by day or night



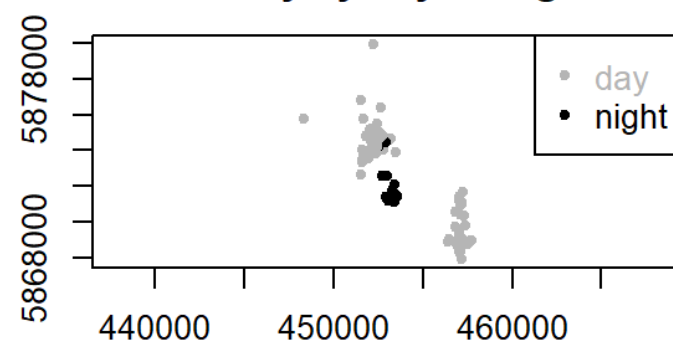
All birds in 3rd week
of May by day or night



All birds in 4th week
of May by day or night



All birds in 5th week
of May by day or night



Spatial scale of 99%KDE (ha)

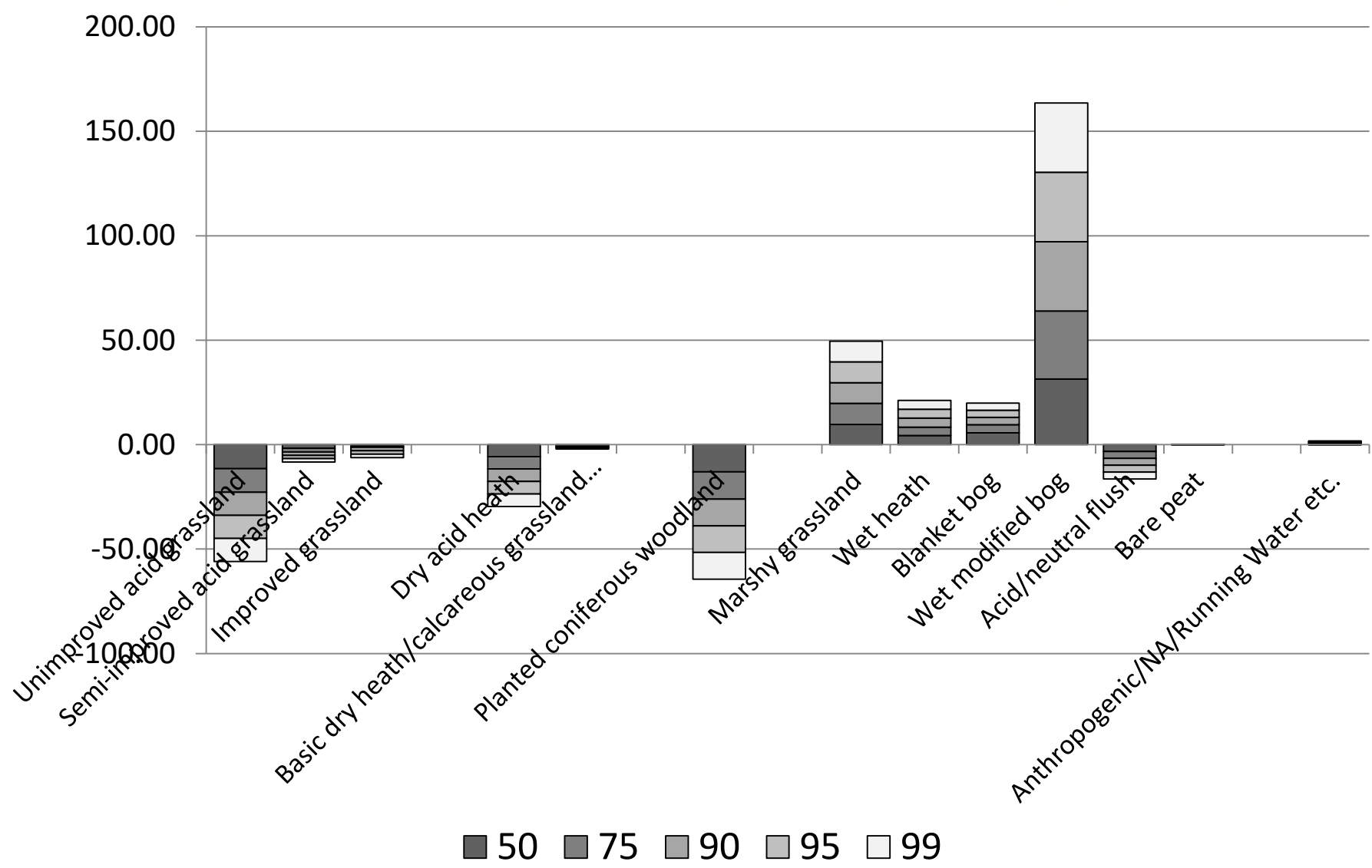
Curlew Tag number	Pastures	Natural grasslands	Moors and heathland	Peat bogs	Home range at 99% KDE
Bird 1	1790	556	1150	660	~4000
Bird 2	17	25			~40
Bird 3	430	410	430	170	~1400

AES Wales: whole-farm compliance, optional scheme entry + field-scale management options.

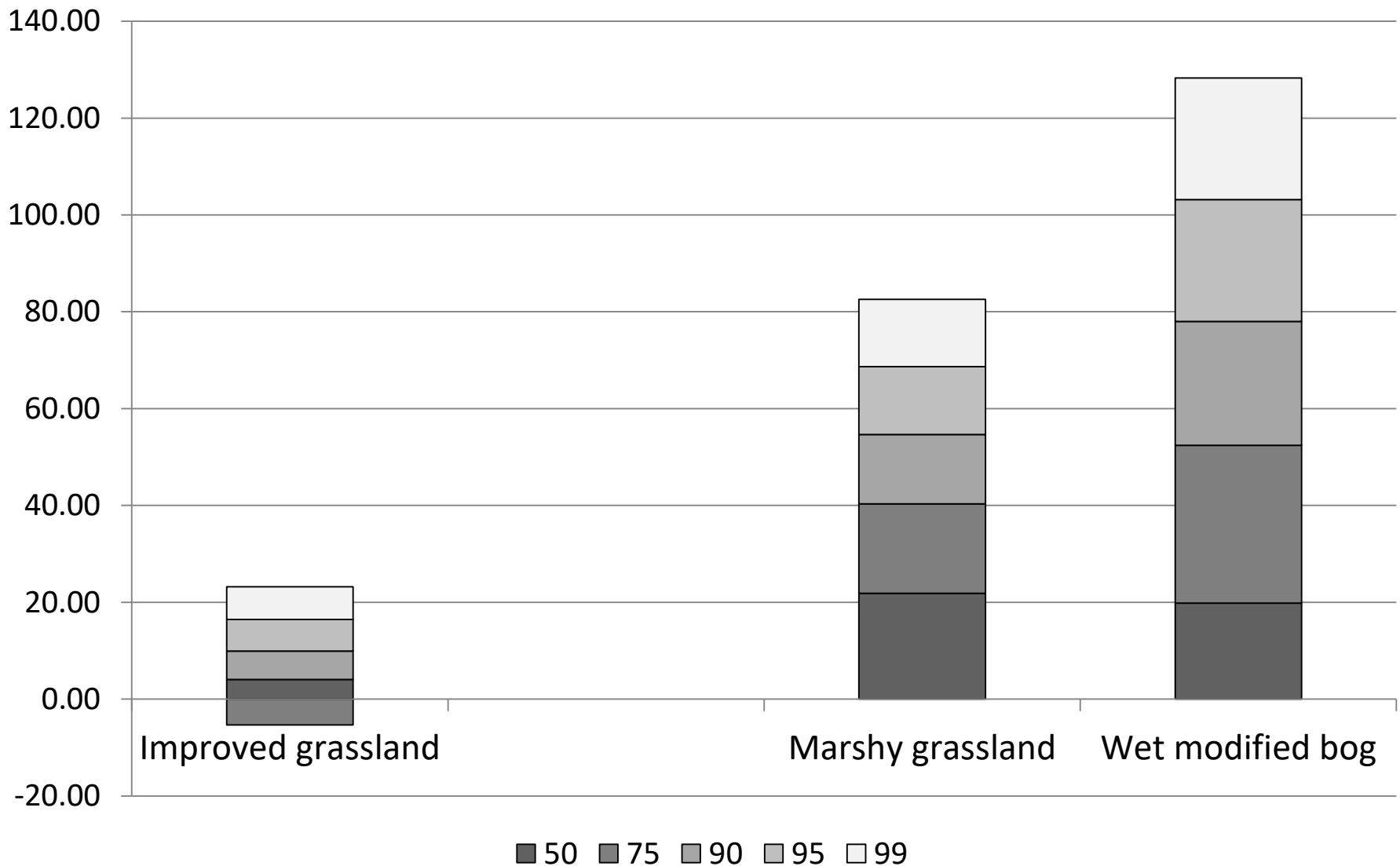
Average farm size: 48ha (average field size: 5ha)

Low area and farm participation: at 30-50% target in 2015 (<100,000ha for all biodiversity options in all places and farm types)

Habitat selections of bird 301: 50-99%KDE by spatial area



Habitat selections of bird 301: 50-99%KDE by locations



Implications for survey methodologies:

- Most methods based on disturbance behaviour (impacts?)
- Very high territory overlap – *underestimation?*
 - Territory mapping found points of activity NOT single territories
 - Three birds all used the same areas
 - At least two more territorial males present in same locations
- Very large breeding areas – *overestimation?*
- Allee effects, implications for study design (separation of study/control areas), implications for population estimation
- CAVEAT – impact of landscape structure?

(Hoped) follow-up study 2018

TAGS Sample of 10 birds

SOLAR + battery (extended life)

15min locations for 22h plus 1 min locations for 2h

- 'Live' tag data highlights nest location and centres of activity (POI)
- Add data logger to nest to monitor outcome & timings
- In-season at POI
 - Sward measures
 - Vegetation cover, height & density
 - Soil moisture and penetrability
 - Invertebrate sampling
 - Behaviour observation if possible
- In-season across landscape
 - Estimates of predator abundance
 - Livestock movements and stocking rates: field management operations
- End of season full vegetation & water table assessments