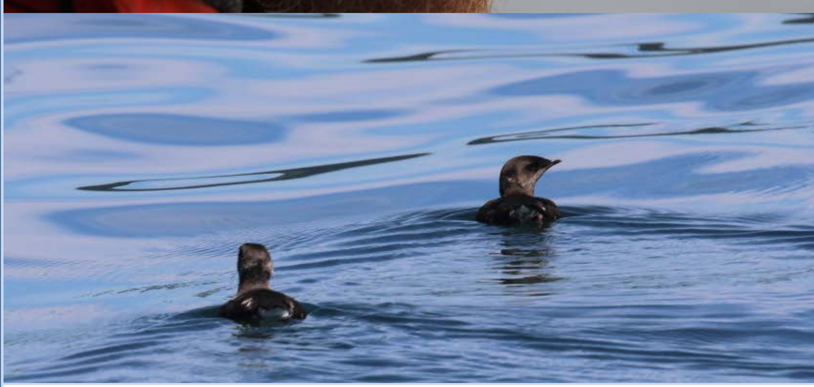
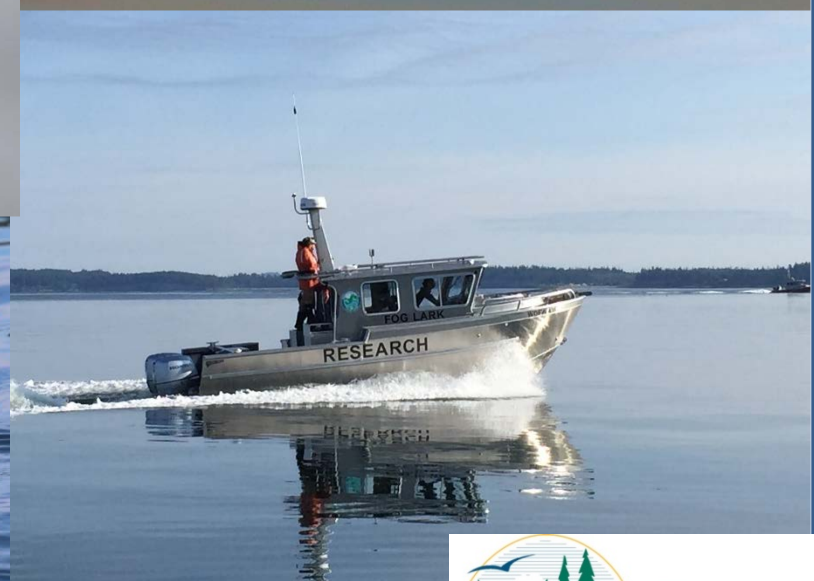
Fall through spring 2017/2018 Marbled Murrelet At-Sea Densities In Five Strata Associated with U.S. Navy Facilities in Washington State: Annual Research Progress Report 2018





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INTRODUCTION

The overarching goal of this project is to estimate on-the-water marbled murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*) densities during the fall-spring seasons (September - April) adjacent to the following facilities: (1) Naval Air Station Whidbey Island (Crescent Harbor); (2) Manchester Fuel Department; (3) Naval Base Kitsap at Bangor, Zelatched Point, Toandos, Keyport and Bremerton; (4) Naval Magazine Indian Island; and (5) Naval Station Everett. However, because the nearshore marine environment and murrelet densities adjacent to any one of these facilities is too small to derive reliable site-specific at-sea murrelet densities, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) used a stratified sampling approach outlined in Pearson and Lance (2012, updated 31 October 2013) to derive stratum specific density estimates. This approach uses line-transect or distance sampling methods (Buckland et al. 1993) to derive murrelet density estimates for four strata using nearshore and offshore transects placed in 32 primary sampling units (PSUs) (Figure 1). Note that the coastal unit (Pacific Beach) was not surveyed this year.

METHODS

We (WDFW) used the approach and methods from the survey effort described by Raphael et al. (2007) and Miller et al. (2012) and modified by Pearson and Lance (2012; updated 31 October 2013). We use this approach because: (1) it addresses issues of detectability, (2) it is customized to murrelet distributions and densities in this region, (3) it uses pre-survey information to develop the sampling design, (4) the methodology was peer reviewed (e.g., Raphael et al. 2007, Miller et al. 2012), and because (5) we wanted our survey effort for this project to be consistent with the spring/summer murrelet monitoring effort funded by USFWS, which will ultimately allow us to compare estimates for the same sampling units among seasons.

Sampling Design and Survey Effort

The survey design that follows is described in detail in Pearson and Lance (2012, updated 31 October 2013). Thirty-five primary sampling units (PSUs) were split among 5 strata (see Figure 1 and Table 1). To derive strata and PSUs, we segmented the entire coastline of Puget Sound into 20-km Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) within Puget Sound and on the outer coast adjacent to NAVFAC NW Pacific Beach. We then combined PSUs into appropriate management/ecological/density strata (Figure 1). The area adjacent to Pacific Beach was defined as Stratum #1 (n = 3 PSUs) but this unit was not surveyed this year.

Using this information, Puget Sound strata definitions are as follows: Stratum #2 Admiralty Inlet (Figure 2: west side of Whidbey Island Naval Air Station, Admiralty Inlet and Naval Magazine Indian Island) = 8 PSUs; Stratum #3 North Hood Canal (Figure 2: Bangor, Zelatched Point, Toandos, and Dabob Bay) = 7 PSUs; Stratum #4 Whidbey Basin (Figure 2: Crescent Harbor by Naval Air Station Whidbey Island and Naval Station Everett) = 11 PSUs; Stratum #5 Central Puget Sound (Figure 2: Bremerton, Manchester, Keyport) = 6 PSUs.

Average PSU area was 38.2 km^2 and covered about 20 km of shoreline (Figure 1). The average transect length per PSU was 34.5 km, divided between a nearshore segment (average length = 20.4

km) and an offshore segment (average length = 14.7 km) with more effort (more transect traveled) in the nearshore where murrelet densities are higher (Miller et al. 2006, Raphael et al. 2007). We used PSU numbers from the Marbled Murrelet Effectiveness Monitoring Program (Raphael et al. 2007) in order to make comparisons, if needed, with spring/summer derived encounter rates for these same PSUs. The Effectiveness Monitoring effort uses a similar survey design to this Navy effort but, because the area of interest is much larger in the Effectiveness Monitoring Program and the goals differ between these efforts, the geographic definitions of the strata are very different between programs, but the geographic boundaries of the PSUs and their numbers are identical (Raphael et al. 2007). Although the Effectiveness Monitoring Program did not include a PSU in Dyes Inlet, the Navy requested this area be sampled. As a result, a new PSU was created and labeled "900" to avoid any confusion with those PSUs already established.

We conducted four replicate surveys of all PSUs in Strata 2-5 as follows:

Early Fall = 18 September - 25 October 2017
Fall = 31 October – 15 December 2017
Winter = 2 January – 21 February 2018
Early Spring = 27 February – 30 April 2018

The survey date for each PSU and overall survey schedule is provided in Table 1. To derive this schedule, we randomly selected a Strata first. Within Strata, we then randomly selected the order of the Core PSUs (those adjacent to Navy facilities) and surveyed them prior to surveying the remainder of the PSUs in a Strata to make sure that we surveyed those important PSUs in each replicate should bad weather/sea conditions prevent us from surveying all PSUs. We also randomly determined whether we surveyed the nearshore or offshore segments first. There were often Naval activities in Dabob Bay which prevented us from surveying on the dates selected by this process. As a result, we coordinated closely with range officers to alter our schedule as necessary.

Observer Training

The team consisted of four observers/data recorders and a rotating boat operator (but a designated Captain). The data recorder and two observers (one responsible for each side of the boat) switched duties at the beginning of each primary sampling unit (PSU) to avoid survey fatigue. All of the observers had considerable experience monitoring seabirds at sea and work on surveys nearly year-round. All of the observers had completed our one week of training at least once and most twice because the training is annual. Office training included a presentation of background information, survey design and protocols, sampling methodology, line transect distance sampling methodology, and measurement quality objectives. On-water training included boat safety orientation, seabird identification, specific training on correctly assigning marbled murrelet plumages (Strong 1998), conducting transect surveys, and distance estimation testing using laser rangefinders. Boat safety training included instructions and reminders for weather and sea condition assessment, use of the radio, boat handling, proper boat maintenance, safety gear, rescue techniques, and emergency procedures. Observer training was designed to be consistent with training conducted by other groups within the Marbled Murrelet Effectiveness Monitoring Program (Raphael et al. 2007, Huff et al. 2003, Mack et al. 2003).

During practice transects, observers were taught how to scan, where to focus their eyes, and which portions of the scan area are most important. Distance estimates from the transect line are a critical part of the data collected and substantial time was spent practicing and visually 'calibrating' before surveys began. During distance trials, each individual's estimate of perpendicular distance was compared to a perpendicular distance recorded with a laser rangefinder. These trials were conducted using stationary buoys and bird decoys as targets, which were selected at a range of distances from the transect line and in locations in front of as well as to the sides of the boat where marbled murrelets would be encountered on real surveys (Raphael et al. 2007). Each observer completed 100 distance estimates during pre-survey training and was tested weekly. For the weekly tests, each observer estimated five perpendicular distances to floating targets and the actual perpendicular distance was measured with a laser rangefinder. After the first set of five, the observer's results were assessed. If all five estimates were within 15% of the actual distance, the trial was complete for that observer. If any of the five estimates were not within 15% of actual, the observer continued to conduct estimates in sets of five until all five distances were within 15% of the actual distance. In addition, one of the project leads accompanied the survey crew and observed their overall performance and ability to detect marbled murrelets during the survey season and completed an audit form created by the Murrelet Monitoring Program (Raphael et al. 2007). The results of the audit were shared with the observers after the survey day was completed for feedback and discussion.

Field Methods and Equipment

Two observers (one on each side of the boat) scanned from 0° off the bow to 90° abeam of the vessel. More effort was spent watching for marbled murrelets close to the transect line ahead of the boat (within 45° of line). Observers scanned continuously, not staring in one direction, with a complete scan taking about 4-8 seconds. Observers were instructed to scan far ahead of the boat for birds that flush in response to the boat and communicate between observers to minimize missed detections. Binoculars were used for species verification, but not for sighting birds. For each marbled murrelet sighting the following data were collected: group size (a collection of birds separated by less than or equal to 2 m at first detection and moving together, or if greater than 2 m the birds are exhibiting behavior reflective of birds traveling and foraging together and therefore not independent), plumage class (Strong 1998), and water depth (from boat depth finder).

Observers relayed data (species, number of birds, estimated perpendicular distance of the bird(s) from the trackline) via headsets to a person in the boat cabin who entered data directly onto a laptop computer with software (DLOG3 developed by R.G. Ford, Inc., Portland, OR.) that is interfaced with a GPS unit and collects real time location data. DLOG3 interfaces with a handheld GPS and GIS overlays of the Washington shoreline and adjacent bathymetry, and uses these data to record GPS coordinates and perpendicular distance to shore at operator-defined time intervals (e.g. every 30 seconds). Transect survey length was calculated from the GPS trackline recorded in

DLOG3. Additional data such as PSU identification, weather and sea conditions, on/off effort, and names of observers were typed into the DLOG3 program on the computer during the survey.

The team used a new 26-foot Lee Shore (R/V Fog Lark) with twin-outboard engines. Survey speed was maintained at 8-12 knots, and survey effort was ended if glare obstructed ≥ 30-40% of a given surveyors view (code = 3), or if Beaufort wind scale was 3 or greater. Beaufort 3 is described as a gentle breeze, 7-10 knot winds, creating large wavelets, crests beginning to break, and scattered whitecaps (Beaufort scale is provided in Appendix I).

Data Analysis
We used transect distances, murrelet group size, and perpendicular distances for each marbled murrelet observation to derive density (birds/km^2) estimates by stratum using the program DISTANCE. For details about our analysis approach, see Miller et al. (2006) and Raphael et al. (2007). Briefly, the Distance or line transect survey approach requires observers to move along a fixed path (transect) and to count occurrences of the target animal (marbled murrelet) along the transect and, at the same time, obtain the distance of the object from the transect. This information, is then used to estimate the area covered by the survey and to derive an estimate of the way in which detectability increases from probability 0 (far from the transect) towards 1 (near the transect). The shape of this detectability function can then be used in conjunction with the counts, distances to the birds, and the distance traveled (transect length) to derive an estimate of Density (birds/km^2). For details, please see Buckland et al. (1993). In the Results, we provide murrelet density estimates by Strata for each of the sampling periods (see above) and across all sampling periods (global model). The density provided can be viewed as the murrelet population on the water on a given day within the area and time period defined.

RESULTS/DISCUSSION
During the Fall-Spring 2017/2018 season, we surveyed 4,263 km of transects and detected 1,033 murrelets during those surveys. Because these were replicated surveys, these are not all unique birds. All 32 PSUs were sampled during three of the four "seasons" as planned. PSUs 27 and 28 were not surveyed during the winter season due to unsuitable survey conditions. Because few to no birds are detected in this Stratum (see Figure Figure 2, "Central Puget Sound" graph) and its PSUs, the lack of sampling effort will have almost no influence on our Sound-wide estimate.

When examining density estimates by stratum (Table 2), higher densities were consistently found in Stratum 2 except for the fall when similar densities were estimated for Strata 2 and 3. The densities for these Strata increased in the Fall sampling period suggesting an influx of birds into this region. As in past years, Murrelet densities were very low to no birds in Stratum 5, generally intermediate in Strata 3 and 4, and highest in Stratum 2.

Using overall densities across all four replicates and all four strata, we estimated there were 868 murrelets (95% CI = 579-1,302), which is similar to last year's low estimate of 662 (95% CI = 421-1,039) birds in all Puget Sound strata (Sept – April). Last year's estimate is the lowest estimate among all six years (see Figure 2: "Puget Sound" graph). There was some seasonal variation in our all Puget Sound estimate with relatively few birds detected during the early fall sampling period as observed previously (Table 2).

In Figure 2, we compare densities among strata and years. Across all six years, there is some variability among years, but it appears that murrelets are declining for all Strata combined. Eventhough this six-year trend appears to be a declining one for all strata combined, this year's population estimate was slightly higher than last year's low estimate for all strata combined. At the stratum level, there appears to be a declining trend in the Admiralty Inlet strata and, until this last year, in Hood Canal also (this year's Hood Canal estimate is higher than the previous few years). As in previous years, this graph emphasizes the high murrelet density and considerable variability in density in Admiralty inlet. This is an area of strong currents driven by large tidal exchanges, which may influence the availability of forage fish depending on the time of day and the phase of the moon. This is paticularly true if birds are moving between the south side of Point Wilson (currently sampled) and the north and West (currently not sampled). This suggests the need to add an additional PSU to the West of Point Wilson to help us understand this variability.

Although we cannot derive PSU scale density estimates because they represent a single sample and because relatively few birds are encountered within a PSU (also high variability at that spatial scale), we can qualitatively explore encounter rates (# murrelets encountered per kilometer of transect length sampled; Table 3) by PSU. As in previous years, the PSUs on the western side of Admiralty Inlet have the highest murrelet encounter rates (Table 3, especially PSU 30) with high densities in the area spanning from Point Wilson southward through Port Townsend Bay and around Marrowstone Island. Again, some PSUs have no to few detections. Looking across strata, some PSUs have high densities in a single season (e.g., Stratum 2, PSU 31 in early spring; Stratum 3, PSU 38 in fall; and Stratum 4, PSU 24 in winter). This variation in density over time and space suggests movement of birds tracking food resources throughout the larger region. Interestingly, there is a strong influx of birds into Stratum 2 in the early spring as birds enter the pre-breeding season and perhaps indicates birds moving closer to suitable nesting habitat on the Olympic Penninsula. As in previous years, Stratum 5 had very few to no birds, which supports the poor availability of forage fish in south to central Puget Sound (Rice et al. 2012, Greene et al. 2015).

The variability that we are seeing within a given PSU (and within a stratum) throughout the fall/winter period suggests some movement of birds within the study area and perhaps in and out of the study area – especially in the Admiralty Inlet region. Again, because birds can move large distances during our sampling effort, there may be considerable variation in encounter rates among seasons and years at this spatial scale.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This survey effort, design and analysis were funded by the U.S. Navy. We thank Cindi Kunz for her excellent help with all stages of this work. A special thank you to Chad Norris our boat captain and biologists Corey VanStratt, Drew Schwitters, Kelly Beach, Elisa Weiss, and Caanan Cowles. We thank Brian Cosentino for GIS support. We thank C. Kunz for reviewing an earlier draft of this report.

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Figure 1. Stratum and primary sampling unit locations in Puget Sound. Strata are defined in the figure Key and PSUs are numbered on the map. Note that Stratum #1 was not sampled this year and is not pictured below.

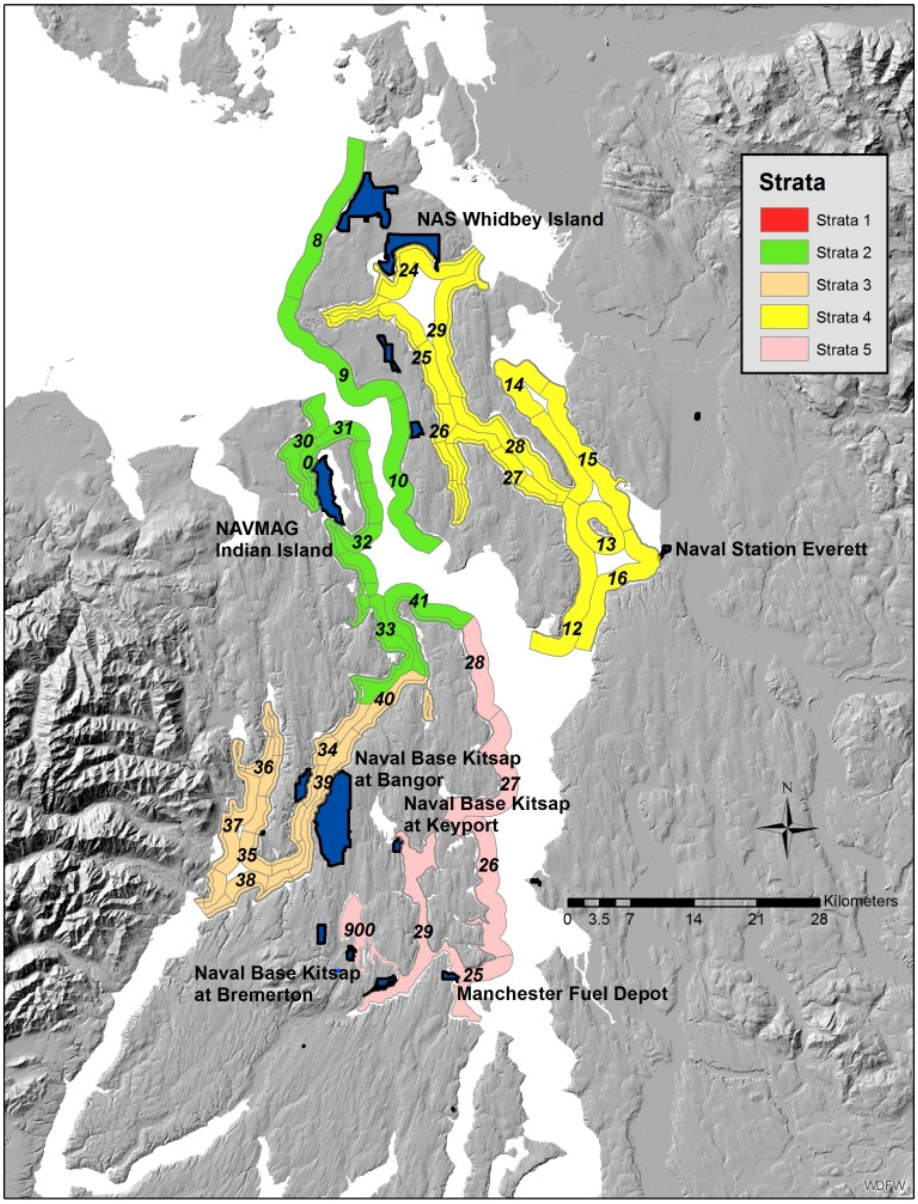

Figure 2. Density of marbled murrelets (± 95% CI) in the entire Puget Sound study area (Strata 2-5 combined) and by individual strata. Geographic location of each stratum is provided in Figure 1.

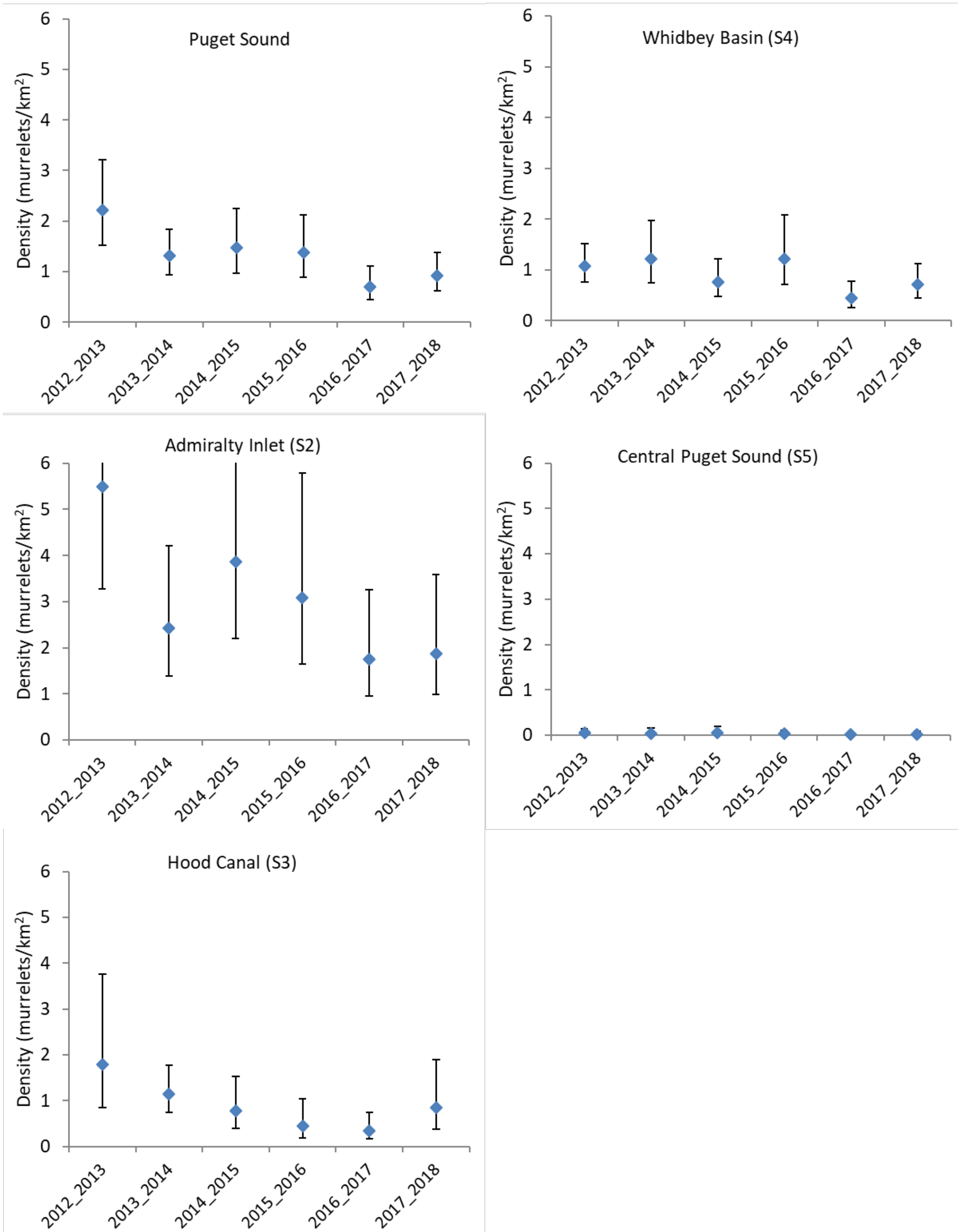

Table 1. Dates of Primary sampling unit (PSU) surveys by sampling season: Early fall = mid-Sept – Oct; Fall = late Oct - mid-Dec; Winter = Jan - Feb; Spring = late-Feb – late-Apr. Primary sampling units adjacent to Naval facilities are in bold and highlighted. Geographic locations of each PSU can be determined by first identifying the Stratum number and then the PSU in Figure 1.

Stratum	PSU	Early Fall	Fall	Winter	Early Spring
2	**8**	20-Sep	13-Dec	2-Jan	15-Mar
	9	4-Oct	13-Dec	31-Jan	19-Mar
	10	4-Oct	13-Dec	31-Jan	30-Mar
	30	20-Sep	29-Nov	2-Jan	19-Mar
	31	3-Oct	2-Dec	3-Jan	19-Mar
	32	3-Oct	2-Dec	3-Jan	2-Apr
	33	13-Oct	7-Nov	13-Feb	2-Apr
	41	13-Oct	7-Nov	12-Jan	30-Mar
3	34	10-Oct	6-Nov	13-Feb	27-Mar
	35	5-Oct	12-Nov	9-Jan	20-Mar
	36	5-Oct	12-Nov	9-Jan	20-Mar
	37	5-Oct	12-Nov	9-Jan	20-Mar
	38	2-Oct	6-Nov	22-Jan	27-Mar
	39	2-Oct	6-Nov	22-Jan	26-Mar
	40	10-Oct	7-Nov	12-Jan	26-Mar
4	12	23-Oct	14-Dec	5-Feb	9-Apr
	13	20-Oct	14-Dec	21-Feb	30-Apr
	14	23-Oct	15-Dec	21-Feb	30-Apr
	15	12-Oct	9-Nov	1-Feb	21-Mar
	16	12-Oct	9-Nov	1-Feb	21-Mar
	24	16-Oct	17-Nov	26-Jan	21-Mar
	25	16-Oct	17-Nov	30-Jan	3-Apr
	26	24-Oct	16-Nov	26-Jan	27-Feb
	27	24-Oct	15-Dec	5-Feb	19-Apr
	28	24-Oct	15-Dec	30-Jan	19-Apr
	29	16-Oct	17-Nov	26-Jan	3-Apr
5	**25**	19-Sep	1-Nov	8-Jan	12-Mar
	26	25-Oct	1-Nov	8-Jan	29-Mar
	27	21-Sep	31-Oct	no data	29-Mar
	28	21-Sep	31-Oct	no data	29-Mar
	29	18-Sep	2-Nov	17-Jan	28-Mar
	900	19-Sep	2-Nov	17-Jan	28-Mar

Table 2. Estimates of marbled murrelet density (birds/km^2) and population size by sampling season (and all seasons combined = global model) for four Puget Sound Strata, and all Puget Sound strata combined. Strata are defined in Figure 1. Birds were only detected in Stratum 5 in the Fall and Early Spring sampling periods.

Year	Stratum	Density (birds /km^2	StdErr	%CV	Birds	Birds 95% CL Lower	Birds 95% CL Upper	Area (km^2)	f(0)	Std. Err. Of f(0)	E(s)	Std. Err. Of E(s)	Truncation Distance
All sampling periods combined – Early Fall through Early Spring (mid-Sept – late-Apr)													
2017/2018	**All**	**0.922**		**20.30**	**868**	**579**	**1302**	**942.0**	**0.008**	**0.000**	**1.907**	**0.031**	**211**
2017/2018	2	1.877	0.611	32.54	**482**	252	920	256.7					
2017/2018	3	0.847	0.346	40.88	**138**	61	308	162.5					
2017/2018	4	0.710	0.163	22.89	**245**	155	386	345.1					
2017/2018	5	0.022	0.015	70.49	**4**	1	14	177.6					
Early Fall (mid-Sept– late-Oct)													
2017	**All**	**0.482**		**43.27**	**454**	**185**	**1119**	**942.0**	**0.010**	**0.001**	**1.915**	**0.133**	**211**
2017	2	1.196	0.133	57.49	**307**	90	1051	256.7					
2017	3	0.176	0.010	56.78	**29**	8	100	162.5					
2017	4	0.344	0.204	59.16	**119**	36	394	345.1					
2017	5	0			**0**			64					
Fall (late October –mid-Dec)													
2017	**All**	**1.488**		**19.03**	**1401**	**828**	**2371**	**942.0**	0.010	0.001	**1.970**	**0.063**	**211**
2017	2	2.389	0.812	33.99	**613**	284	1320	256.7					
2017	3	2.496	1.504	60.25	**406**	105	1570	162.5					
2017	4	1.083	0.396	36.53	**374**	171	816	345.1					
2017	5	0.050	0.050	100.88	**9**	1	76	177.6					
Winter (Jan – Feb)													
2018	**All**	**0.468**		**40.79**	**890**	**379**	**2091**	**942.0**	**0.007**	**0.001**	**1.833**	**0.057**	**211**
2018	2	1.336	1.222	91.5	**343**	55	2158	256.7					
2018	3	0.915	0.451	49.27	**235**	76	726	162.5					
2018	4	0.904	0.385	42.61	**312**	126	769	345.1					
2018	5	0			**0**			177.6					
Early Spring (Late Feb – late-Apr)													
2018	**All**	**1.078**		**47.29**	**1016**	**359**	**2869**	**942.0**	**0.004**	**0.001**	**1.888**	**0.036**	**211**
2018	2	2.973	1.822	61.28	**763**	202	2888	256.7					
2018	3	0.172	0.068	39.59	**28**	11	71	162.5					
2018	4	0.629	0.302	47.92	**217**	79	596	345.1					
2018	5	0.039	0.042	107.2	**7**	1	66	177.6					

Table 3. September – April marbled murrelet encounter rate (# birds detected/km transect length sampled) by primary sampling unit.   Primary sampling units adjacent to Naval facilities are in bold and highlighted. Sampling seasons: Early fall = mid-Sept – late-Oct; Fall = late-Oct – late-Dec; Winter = early-Jan - Feb; Early Spring = late-Feb – late-Apr. Geographic locations of each PSU can be determined by first identifying the Stratum number and then the PSU in Figure 1.

Stratum	PSU	Early Fall	Fall	Winter	Early Spring	Average
2	**8**	0.173	0.317	0.140	0.000	0.158
	9	0.029	1.037	0.000	0.285	0.338
	10	0.000	0.346	0.057	0.000	0.101
	30	0.119	1.312	3.038	3.773	2.061
	31	0.664	0.069	0.000	1.873	0.651
	32	1.279	0.351	0.000	0.293	0.481
	33	0.058	0.068	0.000	0.059	0.046
	41	0.000	0.231	0.000	0.224	0.114
3	34	0.058	0.487	0.799	0.115	0.365
	35	0.000	0.119	1.021	0.116	0.314
	36	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	37	0.000	0.000	0.202	0.000	0.051
	38	0.030	2.264	0.058	0.059	0.603
	39	0.000	0.597	0.000	0.000	0.149
	40	0.128	0.000	0.075	0.071	0.068
4	12	0.000	0.289	0.057	0.115	0.115
	13	0.000	0.103	0.000	0.086	0.047
	14	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	15	0.028	0.667	0.000	0.083	0.195
	16	0.000	0.059	0.175	0.145	0.095
	24	0.533	0.852	1.289	0.689	0.841
	25	0.091	0.413	0.576	0.000	0.270
	26	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	27	0.000	0.000	0.263	0.420	0.171
	28	0.029	0.000	0.058	0.058	0.036
	29	0.111	0.248	0.380	0.000	0.185
5	**25**	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	26	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	27	0.000	0.000	Not surveyed	0.000	0.000
	28	0.000	0.040	Not surveyed	0.084	0.041
	29	0.000	0.016	0.000	0.000	0.004
	900	0.000	0.149	0.000	0.000	0.037

Appendix I

BEAUFORT WIND SCALE WITH CORRESPONDING SEA STATE CODES					
Beaufort Number	Wind Velocity (Knots)	Wind Description	Sea State Description	Sea State	
				Term and Height of Waves (Feet)	Condition Number
0	Less than1	Calm	Sea surface smooth and mirror-like	Calm, glassy 0	0
1	1-3	Light Air	Scaly ripples, no foam crests		
2	4-6	Light Breeze	Small wavelets, crests glassy, no breaking	Calm, rippled 0 – 0.3	1
3	7-10	Gentle Breeze	Large wavelets, crests begin to break, scattered whitecaps	Smooth, wavelets 0.3-1	2
4	11-16	Moderate Breeze	Small waves, becoming longer, numerous whitecaps	Slight 1-4	3
5	17-21	Fresh Breeze	Moderate waves, taking longer form, many whitecaps, some spray	Moderate 4-8	4
6	22-27	Strong Breeze	Larger waves, whitecaps common, more spray	Rough 8-13	5
7	28-33	Near Gale	Sea heaps up, white foam streaks off breakers	Very rough 13-20	6
8	34-40	Gale	Moderately high, waves of greater length, edges of crests begin to break into spindrift, foam blown in streaks		
9	41-47	Strong Gale	High waves, sea begins to roll, dense streaks of foam, spray may reduce visibility		
10	48-55	Storm	Very high waves, with overhanging crests, sea white with densely blown foam, heavy rolling, lowered visibility	High 20-30	7
11	56-63	Violent Storm	Exceptionally high waves, foam patches cover sea, visibility more reduced	Very high 30-45	8
12	64 and over	Hurricane	Air filled with foam, sea completely white with driving spray, visibility greatly reduced	Phenomenal 45 and over	9

Figure 8-1. Beaufort wind scale.