

Predictive Distribution Models for Marsh Birds: Occupancy and Spatial Modeling to Facilitate Habitat Conservation

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General Issue

- **Predicting species distributions**



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- **Binary range map**
 - Uninformative
 - Distribution \neq uniform

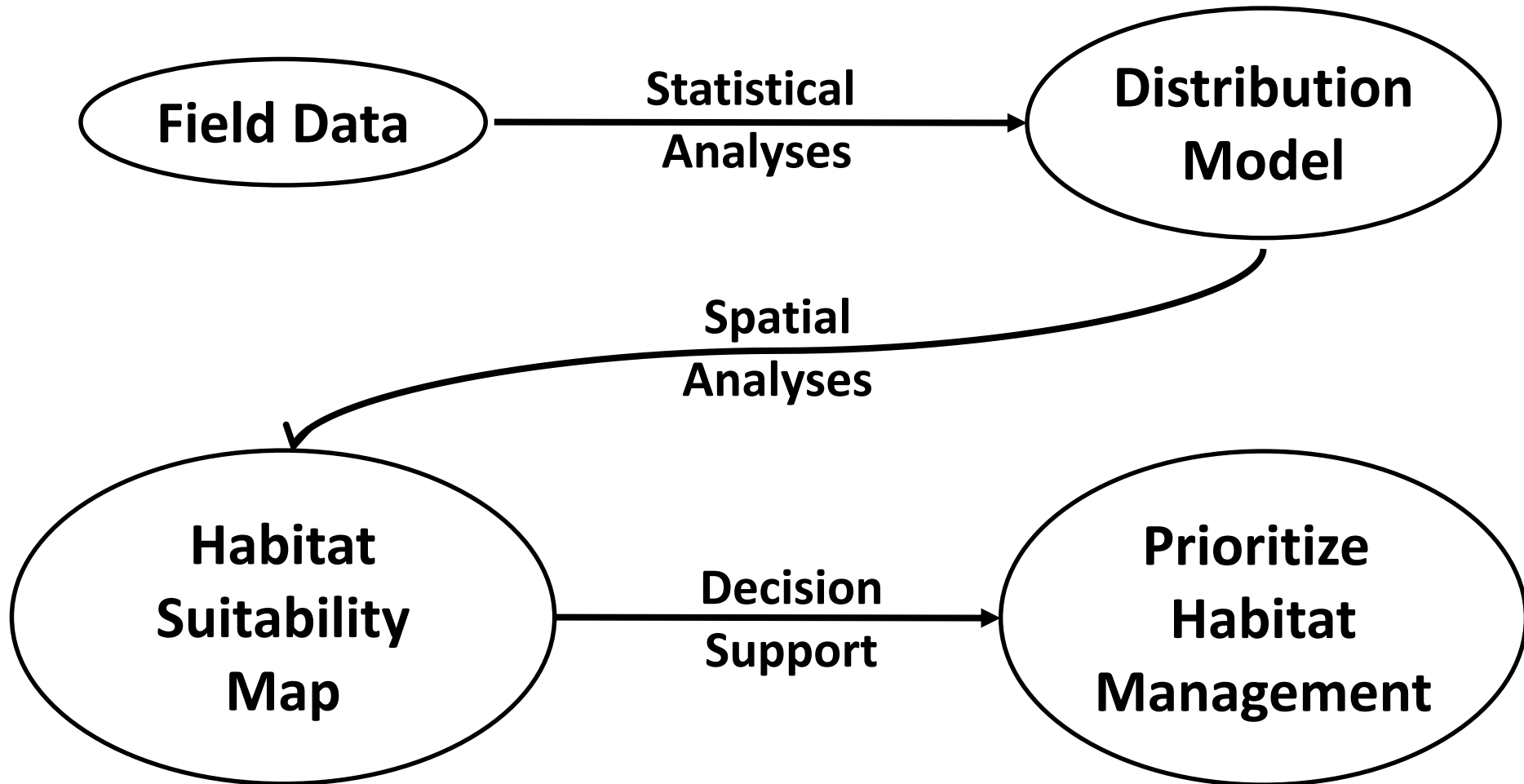


General Issue

- **Predicting species distributions**
- **Binary range map**
 - Uninformative
 - Distribution \neq uniform
- **Important to refine predictions**
 - Prioritizing management in space



General Approach



Secretive Marsh Birds

- Wetland dependent



Secretive Marsh Birds

- Wetland dependent
- Difficult to sample



Secretive Marsh Birds

- Wetland dependent
- Difficult to sample
- Variable management status
 - Game birds
 - T&E



Secretive Marsh Birds

- Wetland dependent
- Difficult to sample
- Variable management status
 - Game birds
 - T&E
- Populations declining
 - Habitat loss & degradation



Question and Motivation

- **Where should we prioritize breeding habitat conservation on lands managed by DoD and USFWS?**

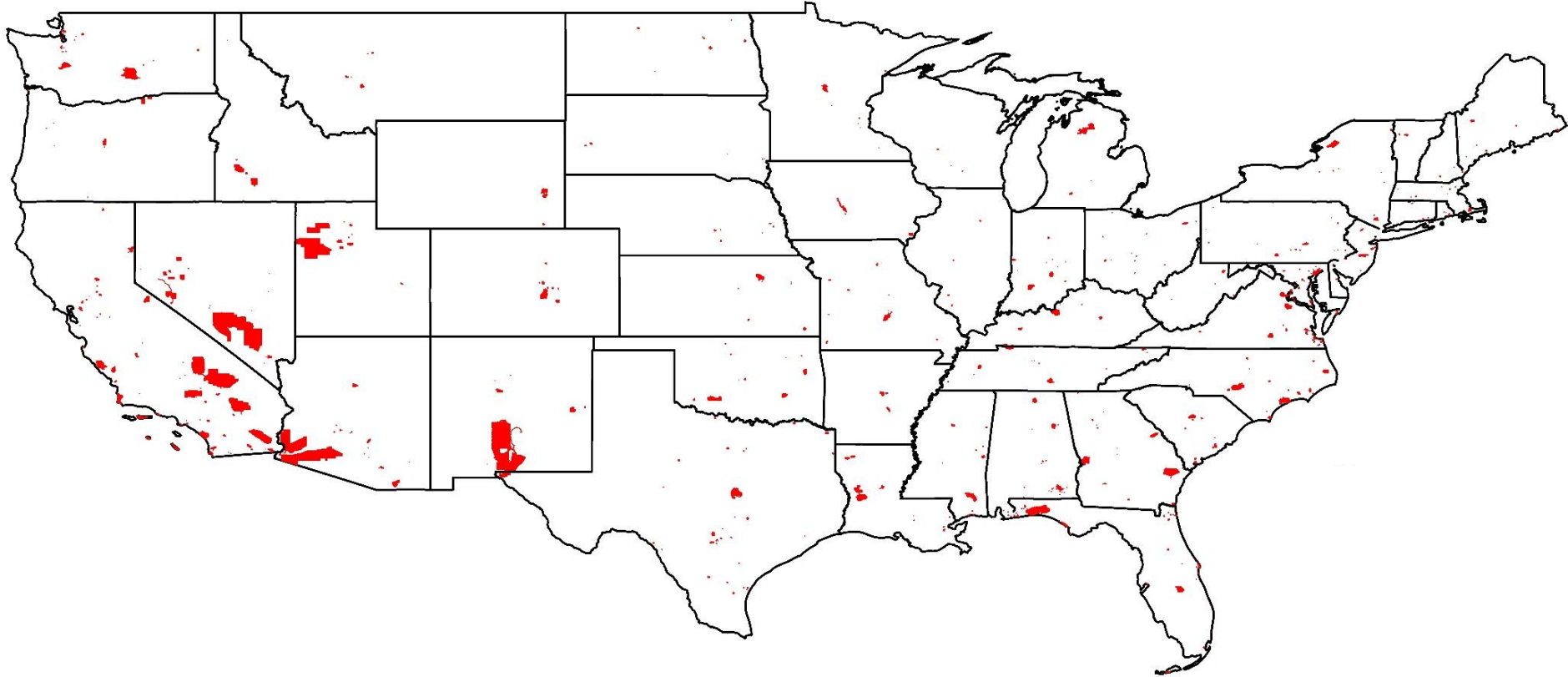


Question and Motivation

- **Where should we prioritize breeding habitat conservation on lands managed by DoD and USFWS?**
 - **DoD: include marsh birds in INRMPs**
 - **USFWS: inform land acquisition for NWR system**

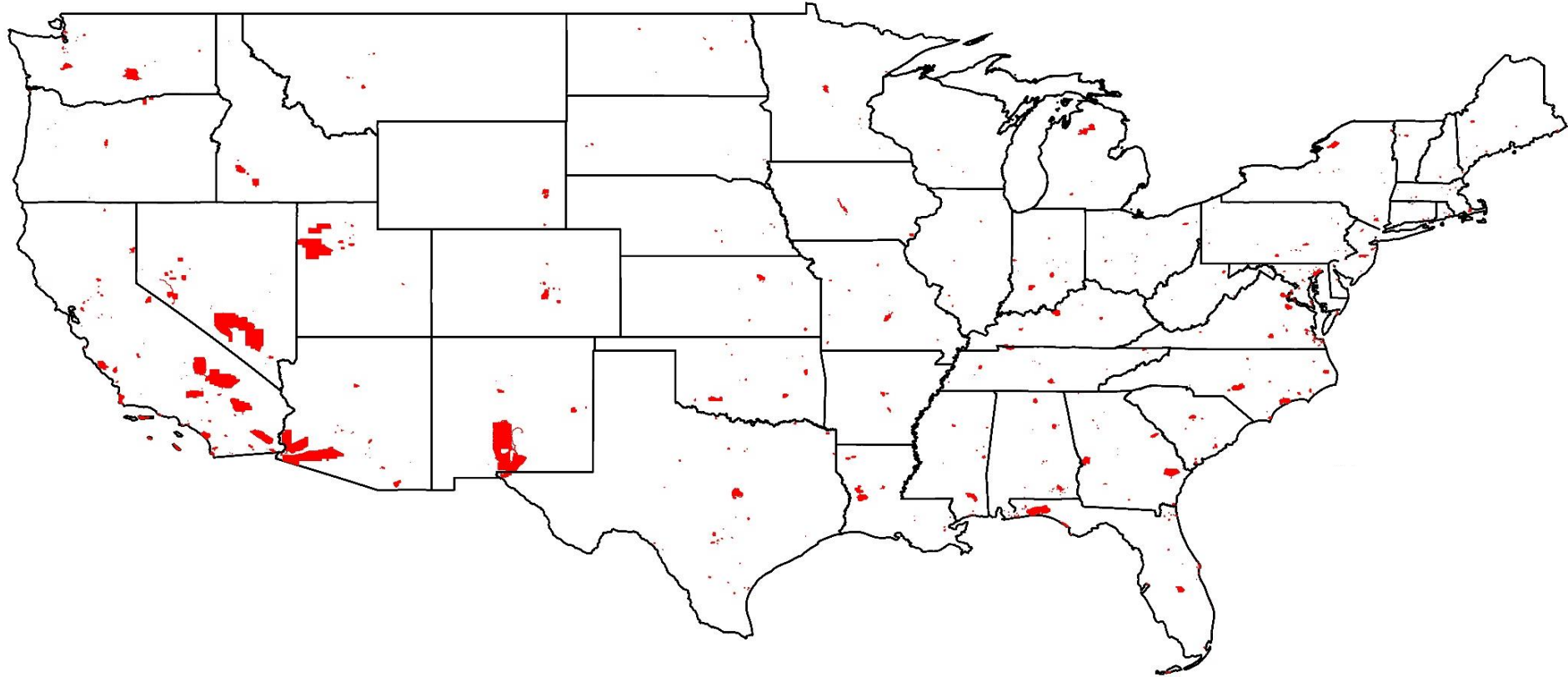


Decision Support for DoD



- **INRMPs required at all 593 installations**

Decision Support for DoD



- **INRMPs required at all 593 installations**
- **Which marsh birds should be included at each site?**
 - **Focus site-specific plans, while conserving species group**

Objectives

1. **Develop optimally-predictive models of breeding distribution for marsh birds**
 - First at range-wide extent



Objectives

- 1. Develop optimally-predictive models of breeding distribution for marsh birds**
 - First at range-wide extent
- 2. Predict optimal habitat for prioritizing conservation in space**
 - DoD installations



Objective 1: Develop Predictive Models



Field Data

Pied-Billed Grebe

American Bittern

Least Bittern

American Coot

Common Gallinule

Purple Gallinule

Limpkin

Black Rail

Clapper Rail

King Rail

Ridgeway's Rail

Virginia Rail

Yellow Rail

Sora



Field Data

Pied-Billed Grebe

American Bittern

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~~Trumpkin~~

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- 10-14 yrs/species (1999-2012)

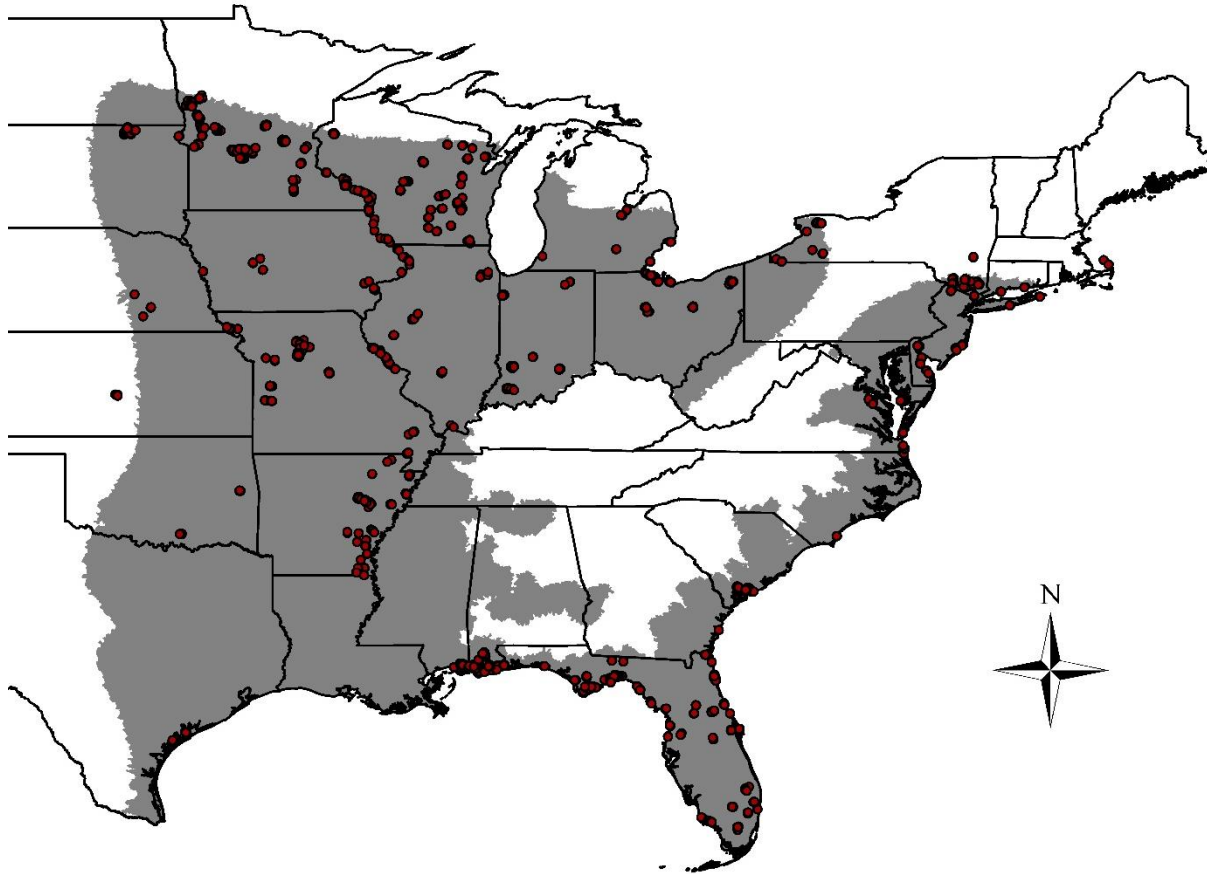


Field Data

- **903-8457 sites/species**
- **10-14 yrs/species (1999-2012)**
- **Detection-non-detection data**
- **Repeated call-broadcast surveys at each site**



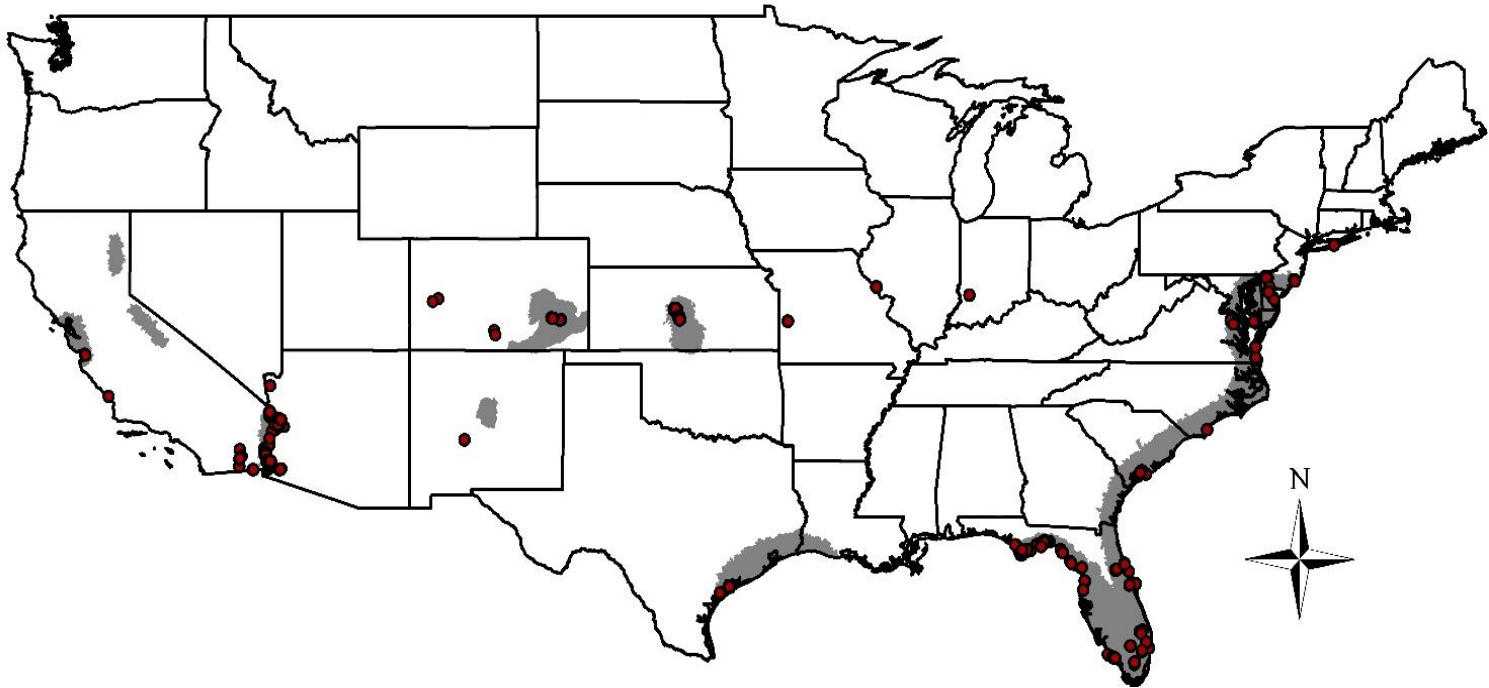
Example: King Rail



- 3645 sites, 14 yrs



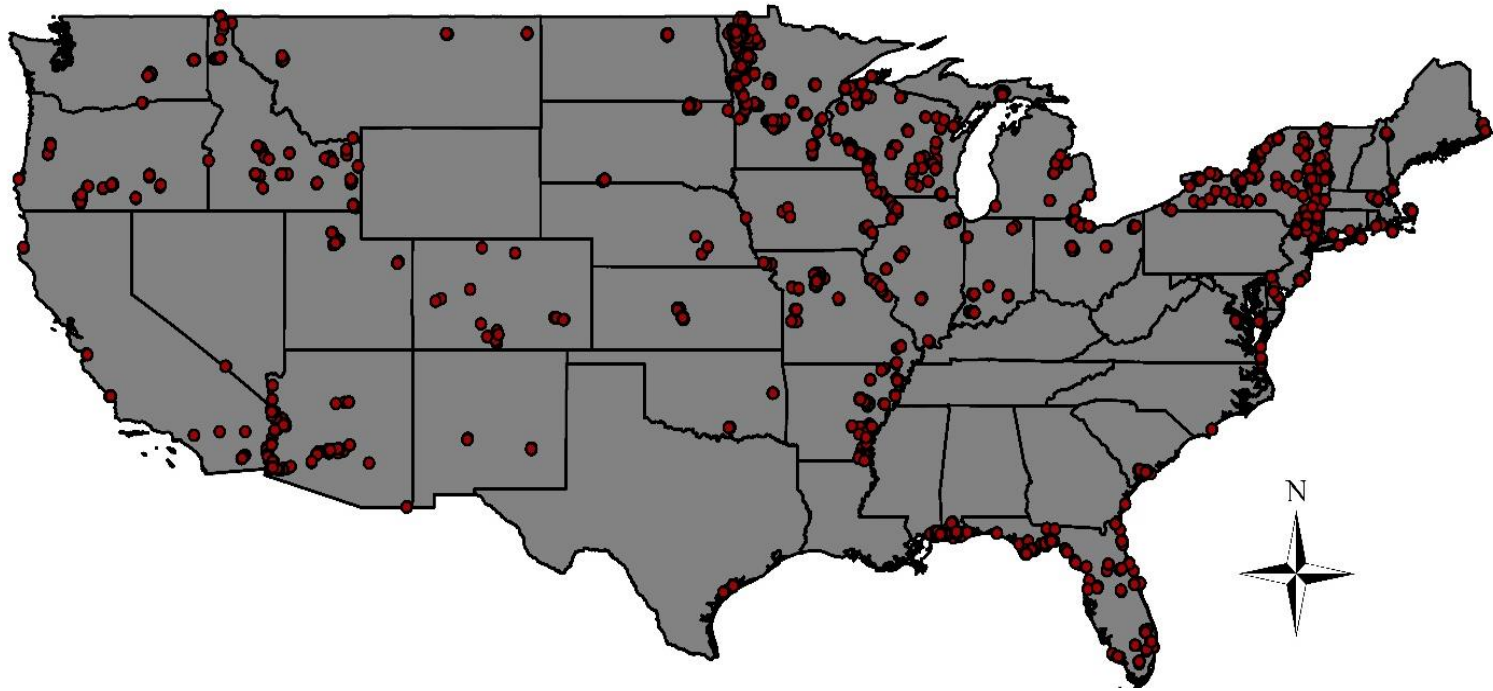
Example: Black Rail



- 2885 sites, 13 yrs



Example: Pied-Billed Grebe



- 8457 sites, 14 yrs



Statistical Analyses

- Hierarchical occupancy models

$$z_{i,t} \sim \text{Bernoulli}(\psi_i)$$

$$y_{i,j,t} \sim \text{Bernoulli}(z_{i,t} p_{i,j,t})$$

Statistical Analyses

- **Hierarchical occupancy models**
 - Multi-season

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Statistical Analyses

- **Hierarchical occupancy models**
 - Multi-season
 - Model true distribution

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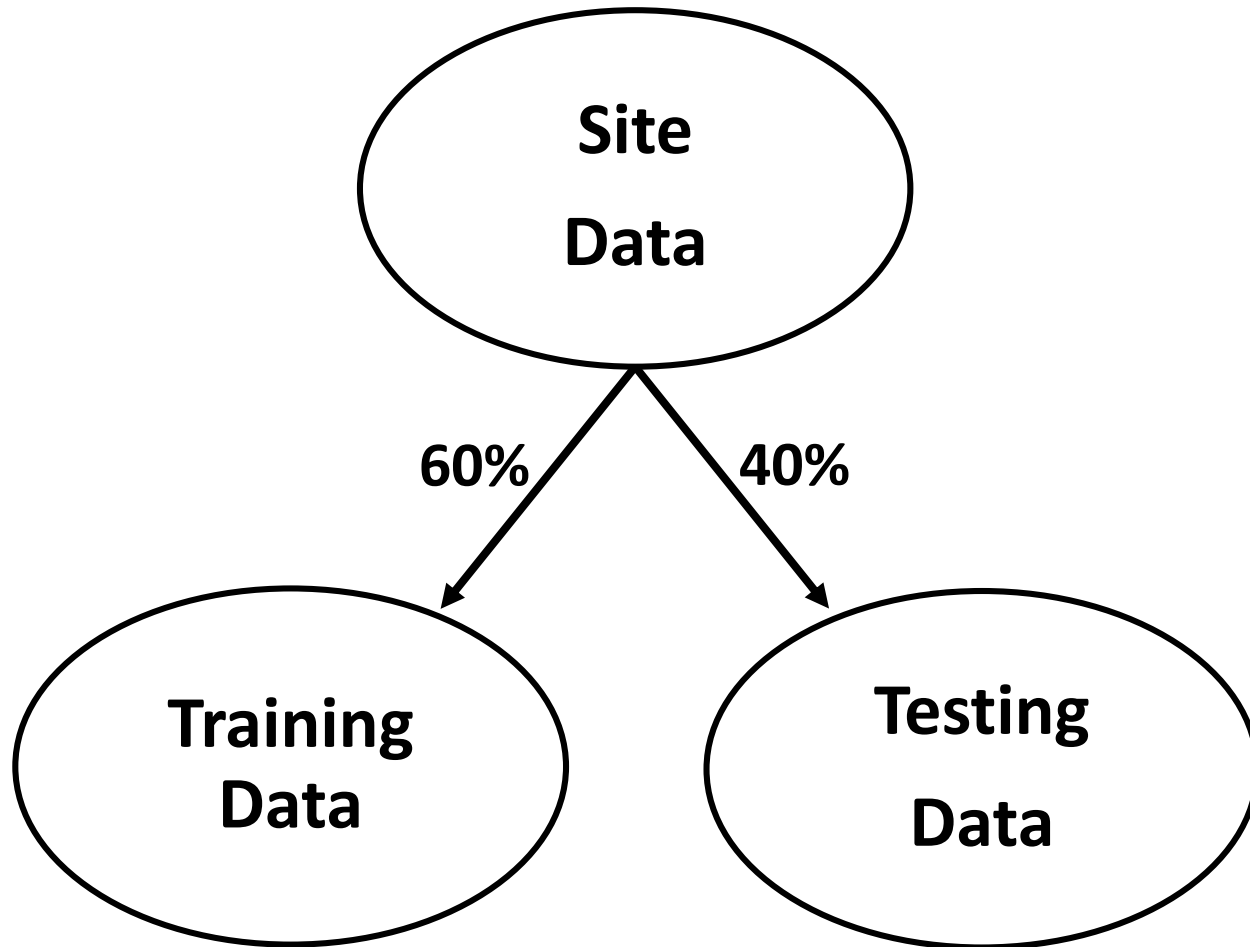
Statistical Analyses

- **Hierarchical occupancy models**
 - Multi-season
 - Model true distribution
 - Bayesian implementation (R + JAGS)

$$z_{i,t} \sim \text{Bernoulli}(\psi_i)$$

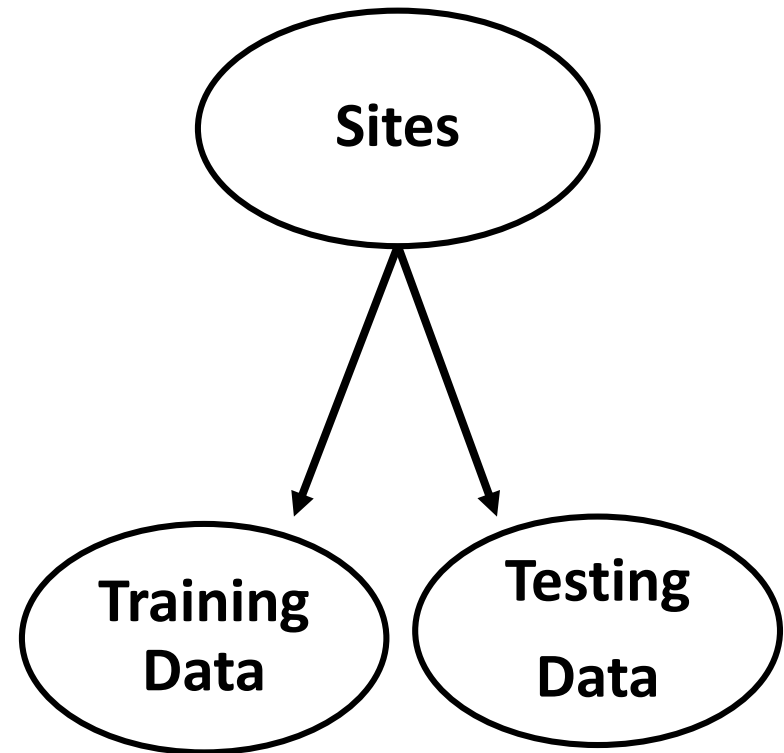
$$y_{i,j,t} \sim \text{Bernoulli}(z_{i,t} p_{i,j,t})$$

Model Selection



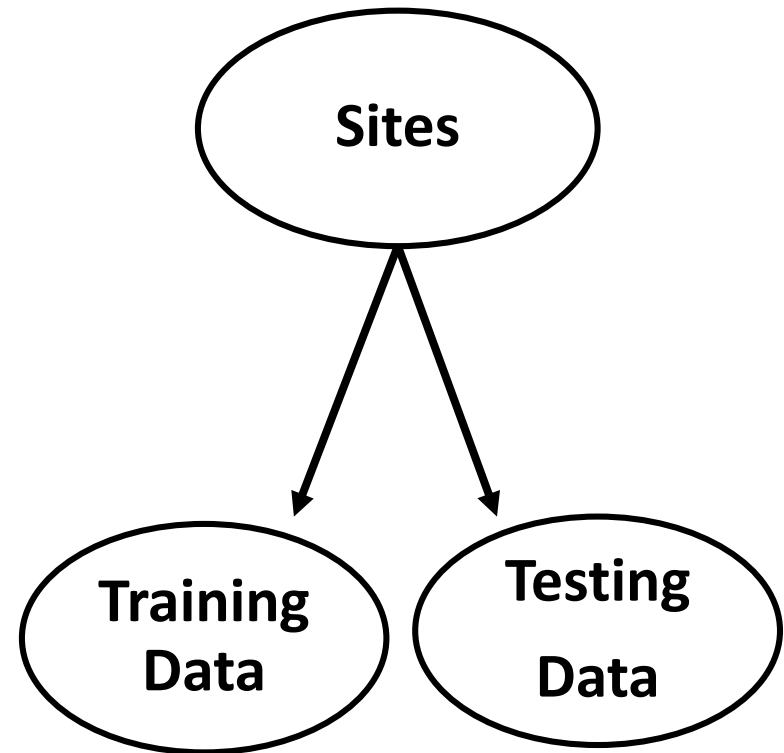
Model Selection

- **Log-scoring rule** (Gelman et al. 2014, Hooten and Hobbs 2015, Broms et al. 2016)
 - Newer method



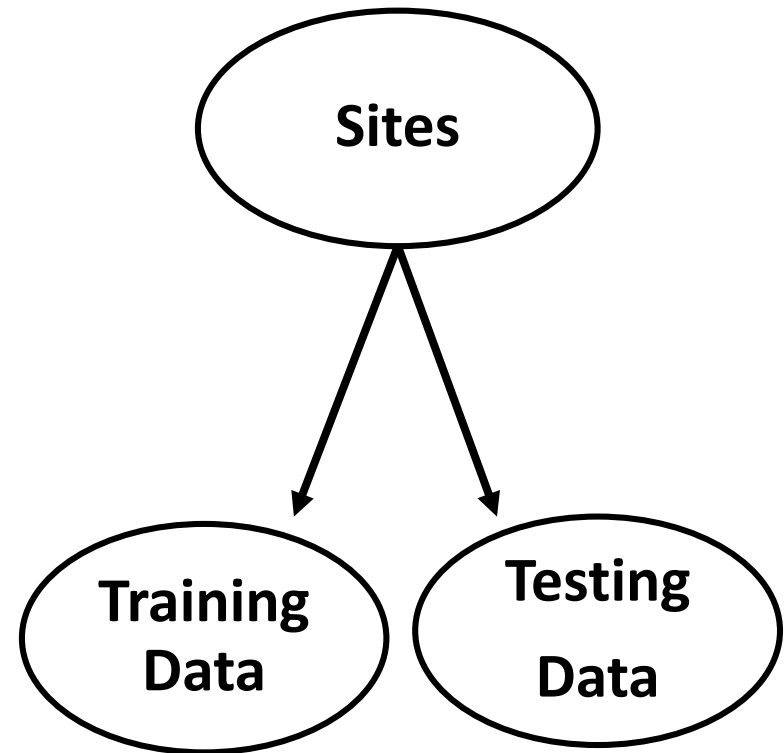
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 - Newer method
 - “Gold standard”



Model Selection

- **Log-scoring rule** (Gelman et al. 2014, Hooten and Hobbs 2015, Broms et al. 2016)
 - Newer method
 - “Gold standard”
 - Fully Bayesian (parameter uncertainty)



Habitat Predictors

- **Wetland attributes (NWI)**
 - Emergent wetlands, shrub-scrub wetlands, etc.



Habitat Predictors

- **Wetland attributes (NWI)**
 - Emergent wetlands, shrub-scrub wetlands, etc.
- **Land cover (GAP)**
 - Agriculture, development, etc.



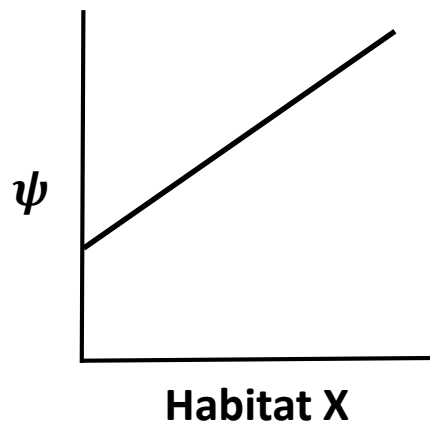
Scale-Specific Habitat Relations

- **Animals respond to habitat composition at variety of scales** (McGarigal et al. 2016)
 - **Nonlinear scaling** (Hobbs 2003)



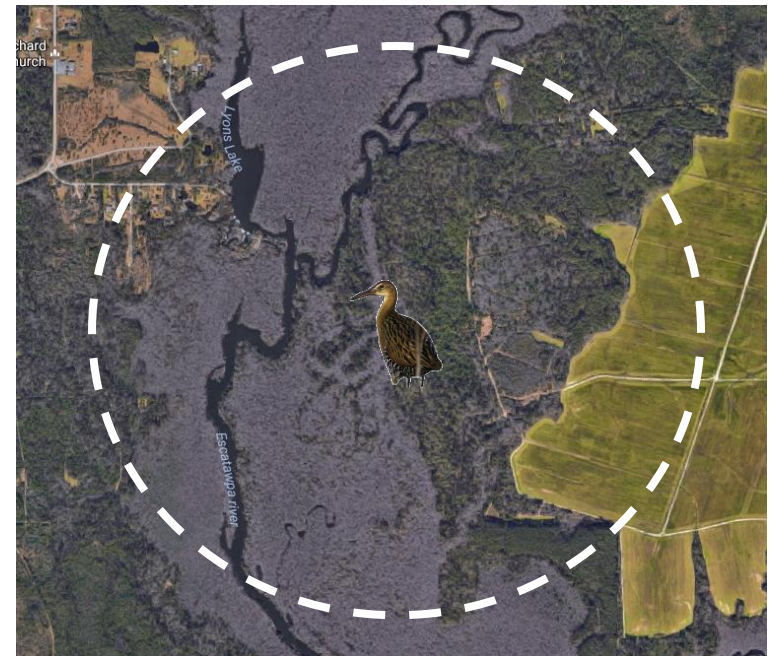
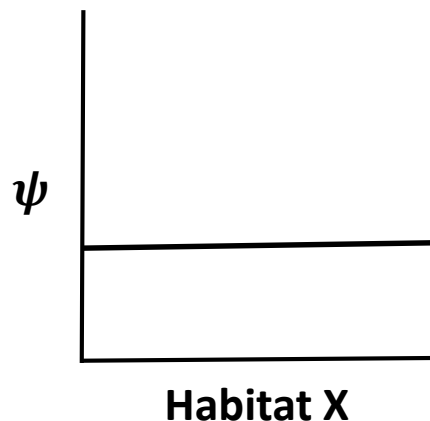
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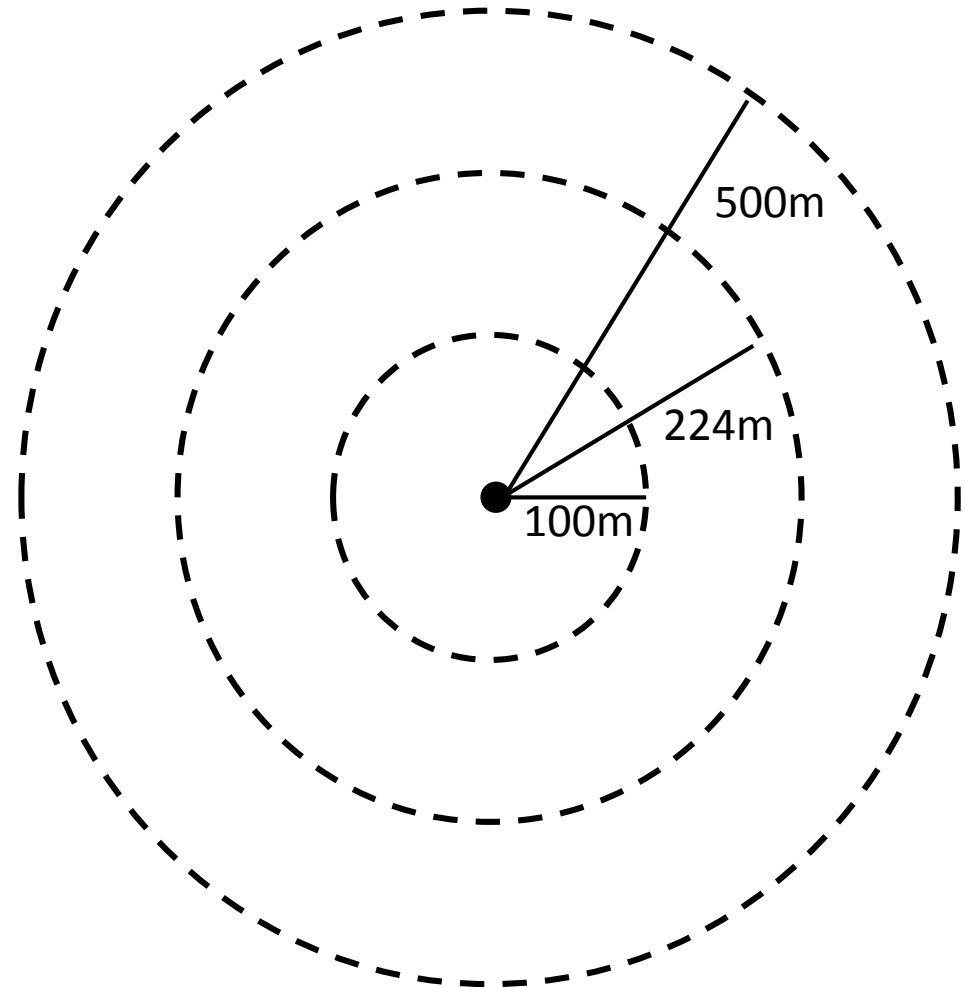
Scale-Specific Habitat Relations

- **Animals respond to habitat composition at variety of scales** (McGarigal et al. 2016)
 - **Nonlinear scaling** (Hobbs 2003)
- **Developing predictive models**
 - **Multiple scales**
 - **Scale optimization**



Habitat Predictors

- **Multi-scale measurement**
 - 100m, 224m, 500m
 - Scale optimization



Selecting a Habitat Model

1. Select top detection model

Selecting a Habitat Model

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**Use top detection model for
all further analyses**



**2. Select top scale for each local
habitat variable**

Selecting a Habitat Model

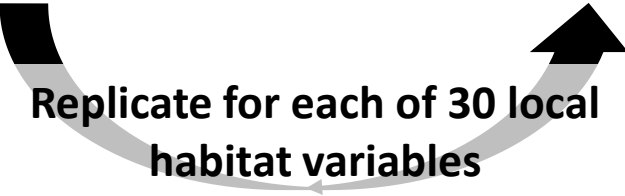
1. Select top detection model

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**2. Select top scale for each local
habitat variable**

Replicate for each of 30 local
habitat variables



Selecting a Habitat Model

1. Select top detection model

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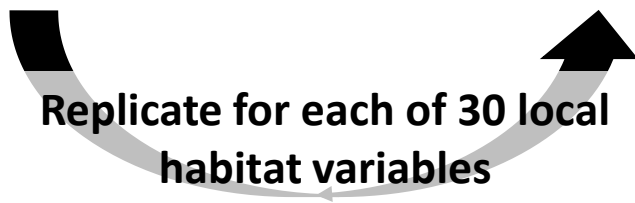
**2. Select top scale for each local
habitat variable**

**3. Select top scale-optimized covariate from each
category**

- NWI system-subsystem
- NWI class
- NWI water regime & modifiers
- GAP land cover



Replicate for each of 30 local
habitat variables



Selecting a Habitat Model

1. Select top detection model

Use top detection model for
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**2. Select top scale for each local
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Replicate for each of 30 local
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**3. Select top scale-optimized covariate from each
category**

- NWI system-subsystem
- NWI class
- NWI water regime & modifiers
- GAP land cover

Fit all additive models with top covariates from
each category

**4. Select top model with local-scale
habitat variables**

Broad-Scale Disturbance Variables

- Land cover (GAP)
 - Agriculture, development



Broad-Scale Disturbance Variables

- **Land cover (GAP)**
 - Agriculture, development
- **Hydrologic modification (NABD, NHDPlusV2)**
 - Flow restriction, storage capacity (upstream dams), storage fluctuation (upstream dams)



Broad-Scale Disturbance Variables

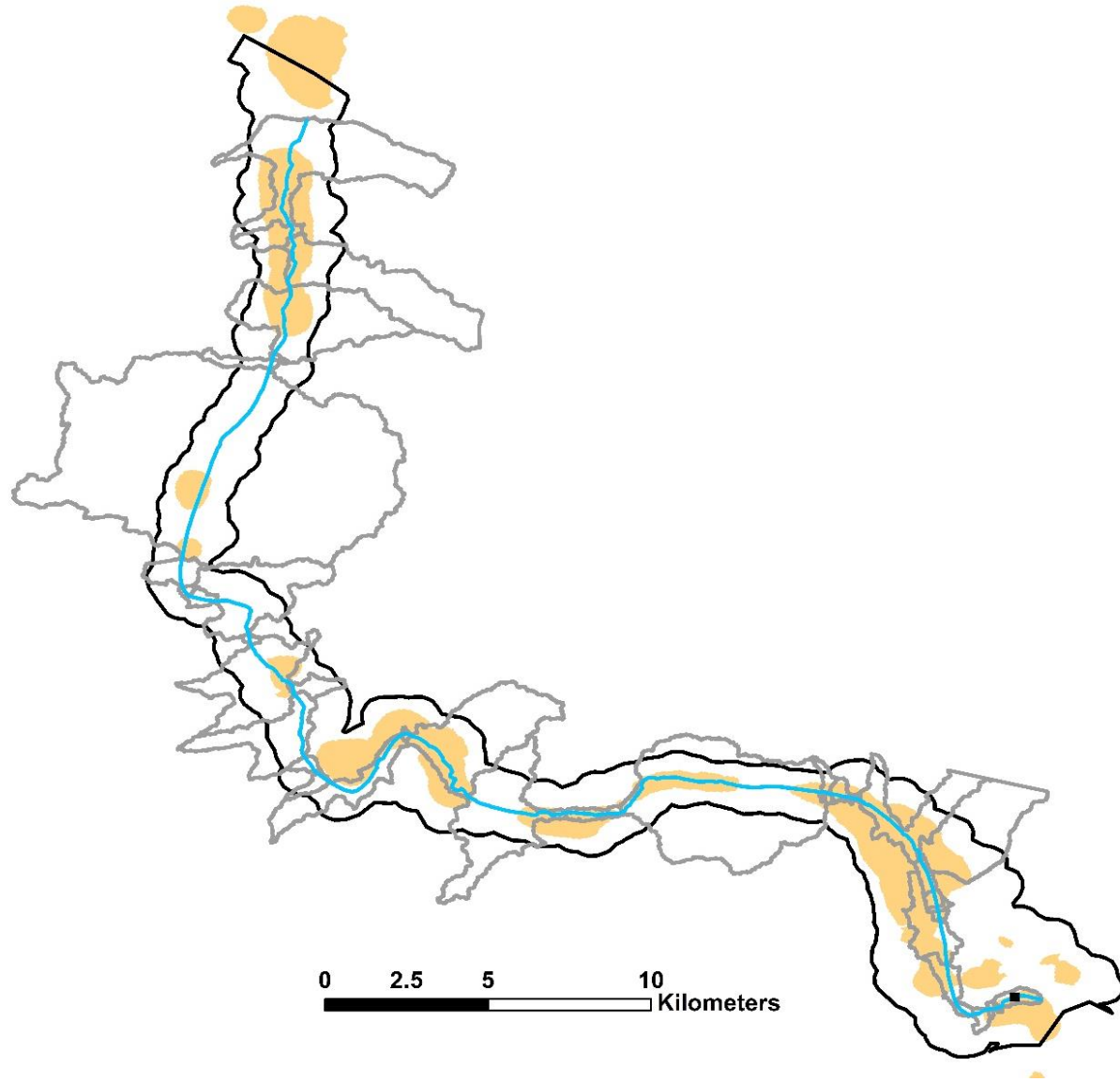
- **Land cover (GAP)**
 - Agriculture, development
- **Hydrologic modification (NABD, NHDPlusV2)**
 - Flow restriction, storage capacity (upstream dams), storage fluctuation (upstream dams)
- **Multi-scale measurement**
 - Catchment and network
 - Scale optimization



Catchment Scale



Network Scale



Incorporating Broad-Scale Disturbance

- 1. Select top scale for each broad-scale disturbance variable**

Incorporating Broad-Scale Disturbance

1. Select top scale for each broad-scale disturbance variable



**Replicate for each of 10
broad-scale disturbance
variables**

Incorporating Broad-Scale Disturbance

1. Select top scale for each broad-scale disturbance variable



2. Select top scale-optimized broad-scale disturbance variable



Replicate for each of 10 broad-scale disturbance variables

Incorporating Broad-Scale Disturbance

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Replicate for each of 10 broad-scale disturbance variables

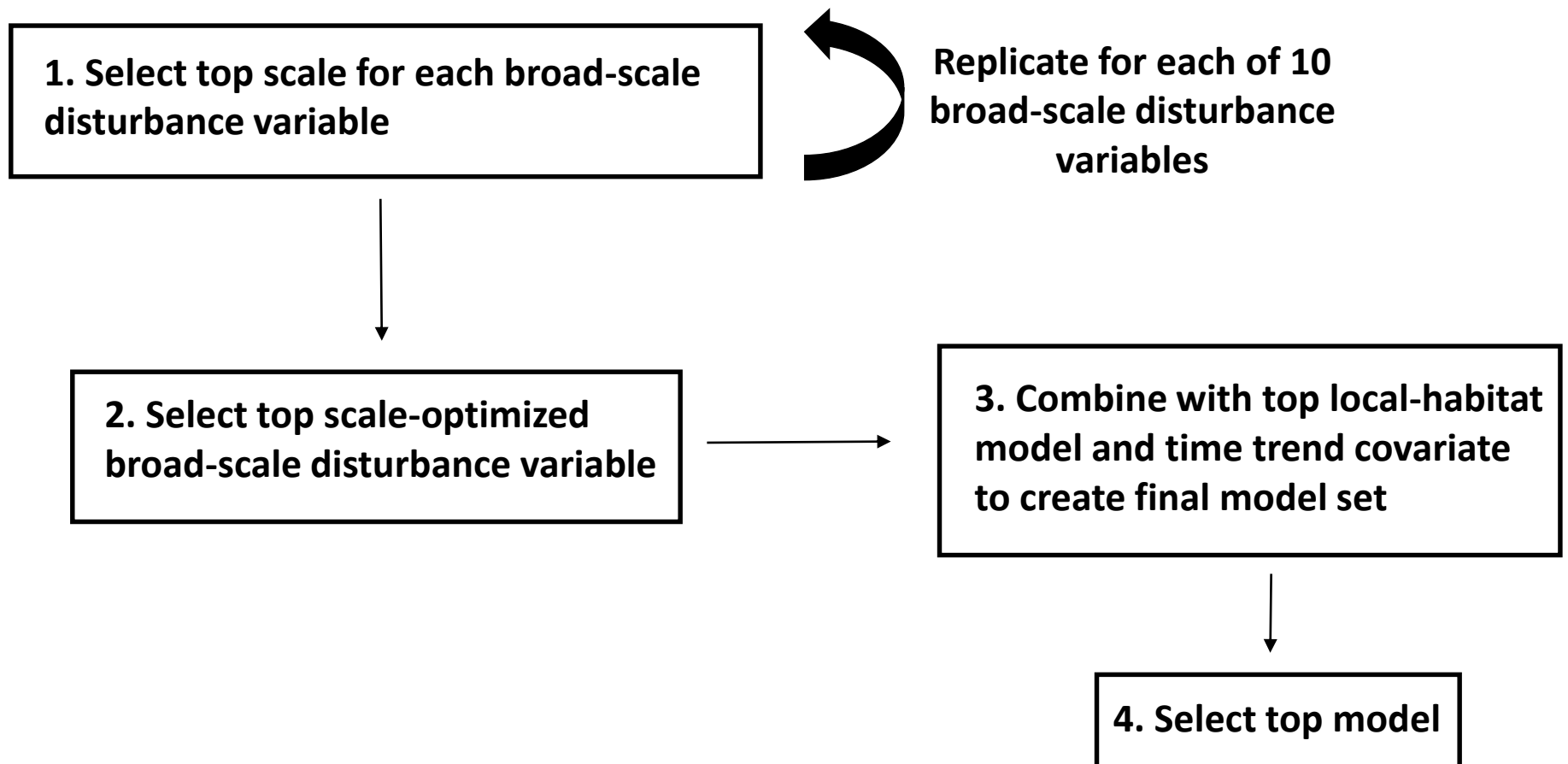


2. Select top scale-optimized broad-scale disturbance variable



3. Combine with top local-habitat model and time trend covariate to create final model set

Incorporating Broad-Scale Disturbance



Modeling Summary

- **Selected multi-scale distribution model using local habitat and land cover covariates**
 - **Accounted for imperfect detection**

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- **Incorporated watershed-level disturbances and temporal trends**
- **Selected best overall model using spatial predictive ability**

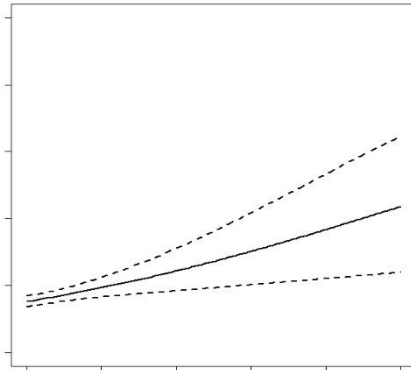
Modeling Summary

- **Selected multi-scale distribution model using local habitat and land cover covariates**
 - **Accounted for imperfect detection**
- **Incorporated watershed-level disturbances and temporal trends**
- **Selected best overall model using spatial predictive ability**
- **Replicated entire process for each species separately**

Results: King Rail

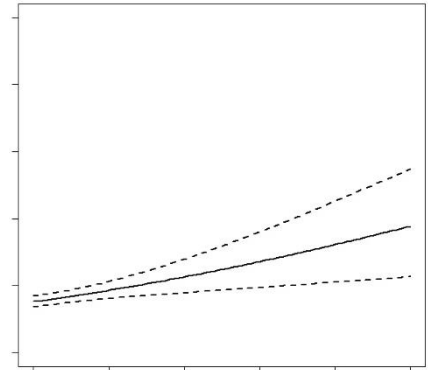
**Scrub-shrub
Wetland**

ψ



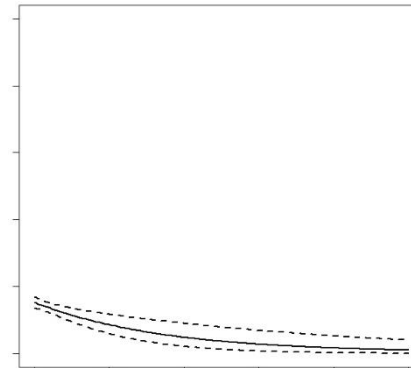
**Permanently
Flooded**

ψ



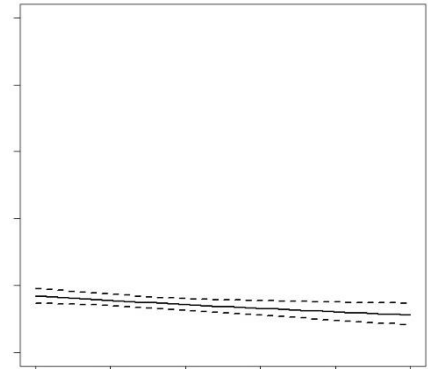
Developed

ψ



**Agriculture
(Network)**

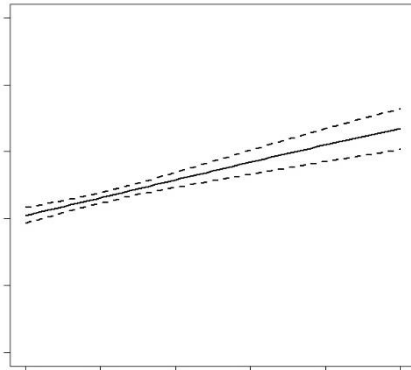
ψ



Results: Black Rail

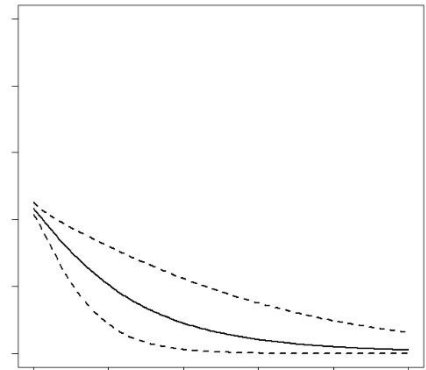
**Scrub-shrub
Wetland**

ψ



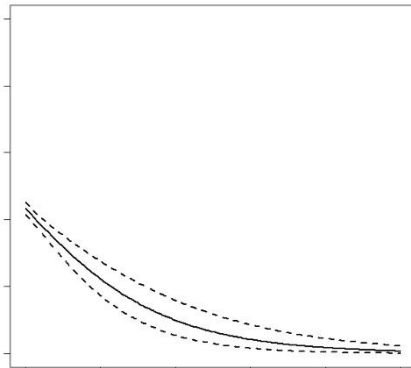
**Artificially
Flooded**

ψ



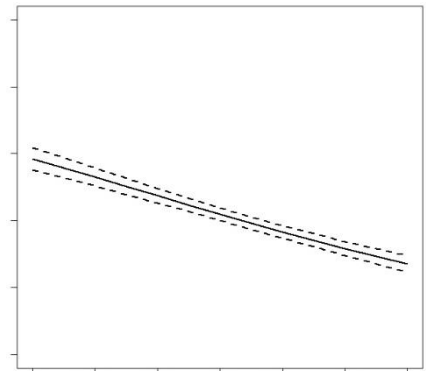
Developed

ψ



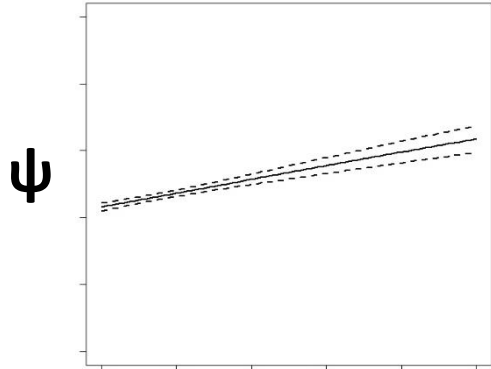
**Time
Trend**

ψ

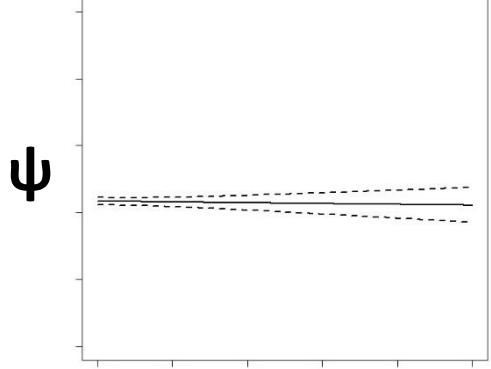


Results: Pied-Billed Grebe

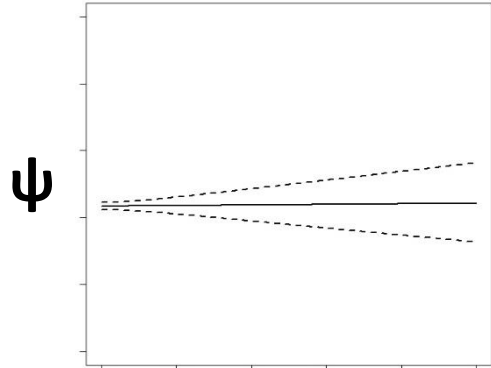
**Scrub-shrub
Wetland**



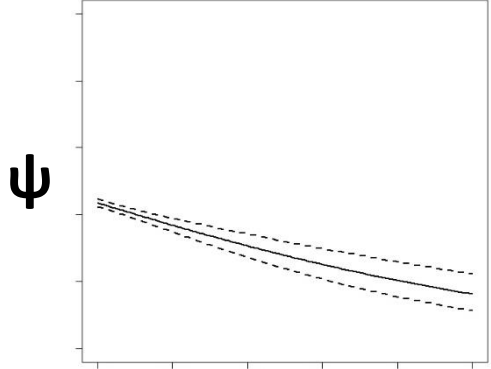
**Artificially
Flooded**



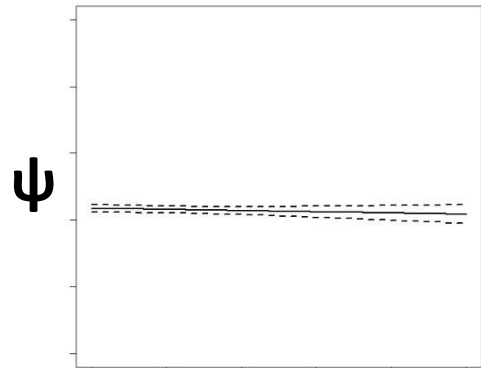
Developed



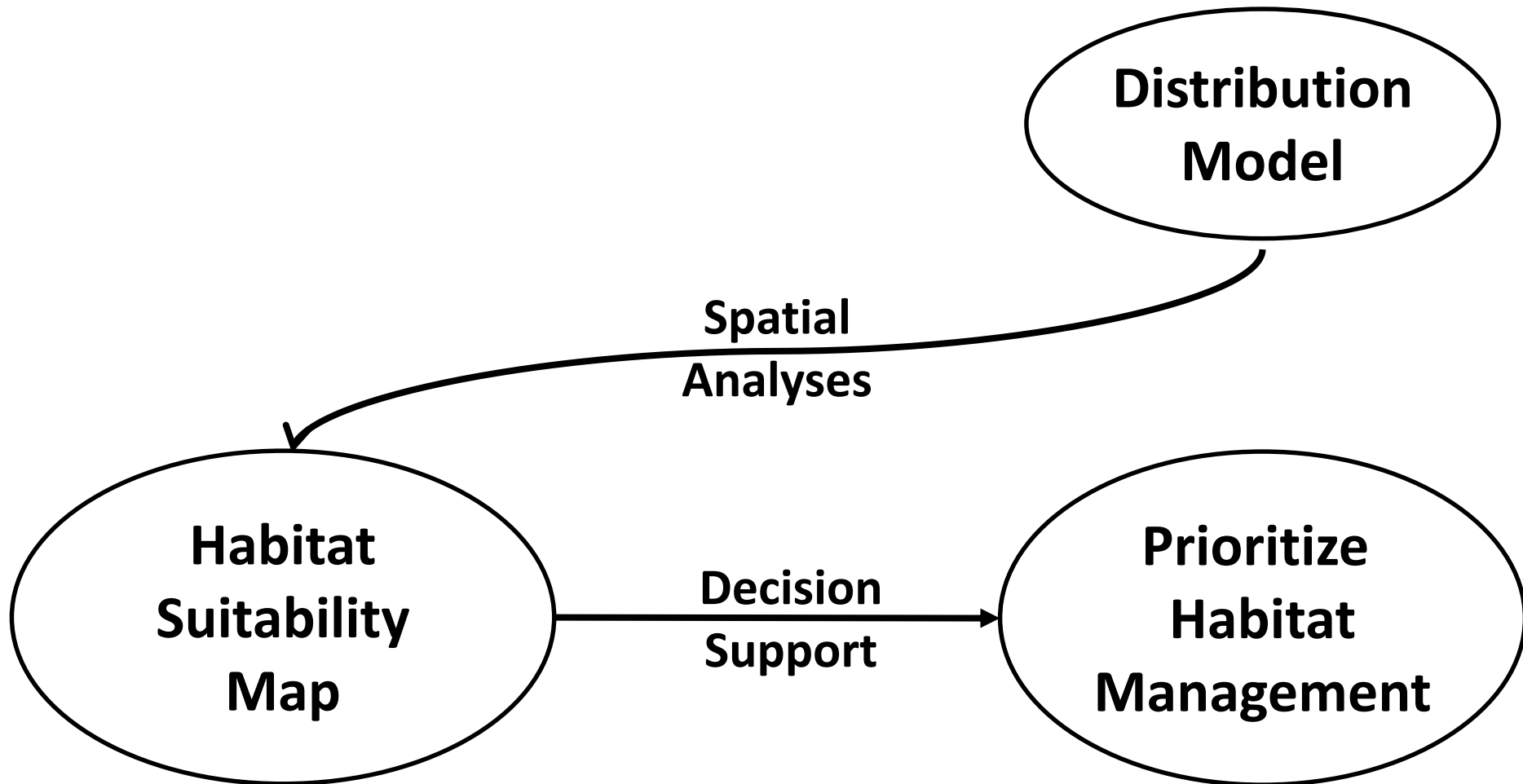
**Riverine
Lower-
perennial**



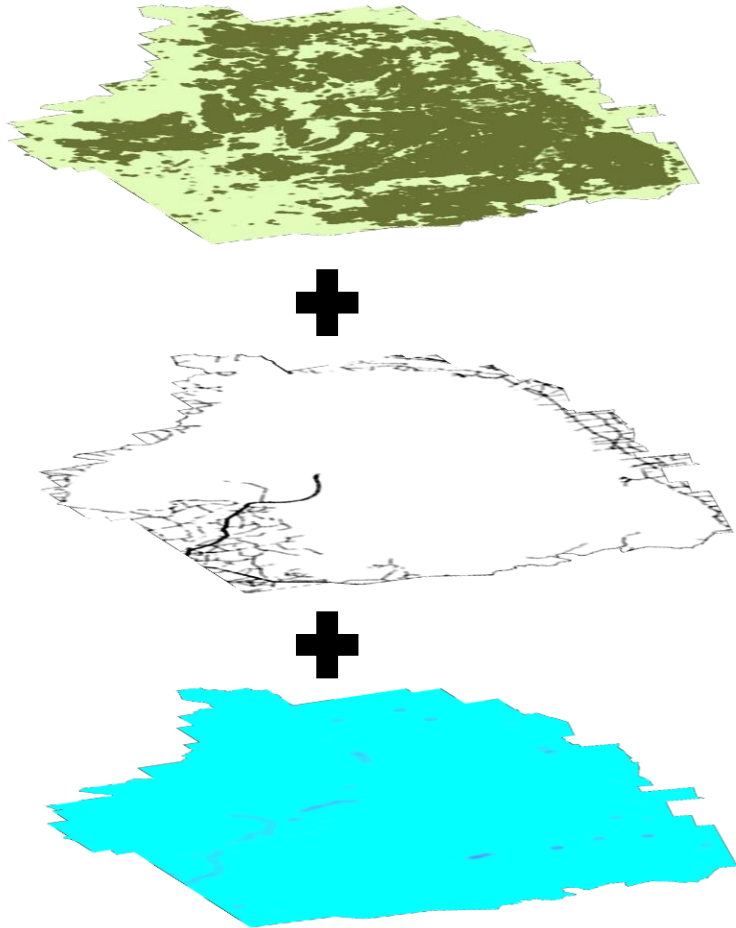
**Agriculture
(Catchment)**



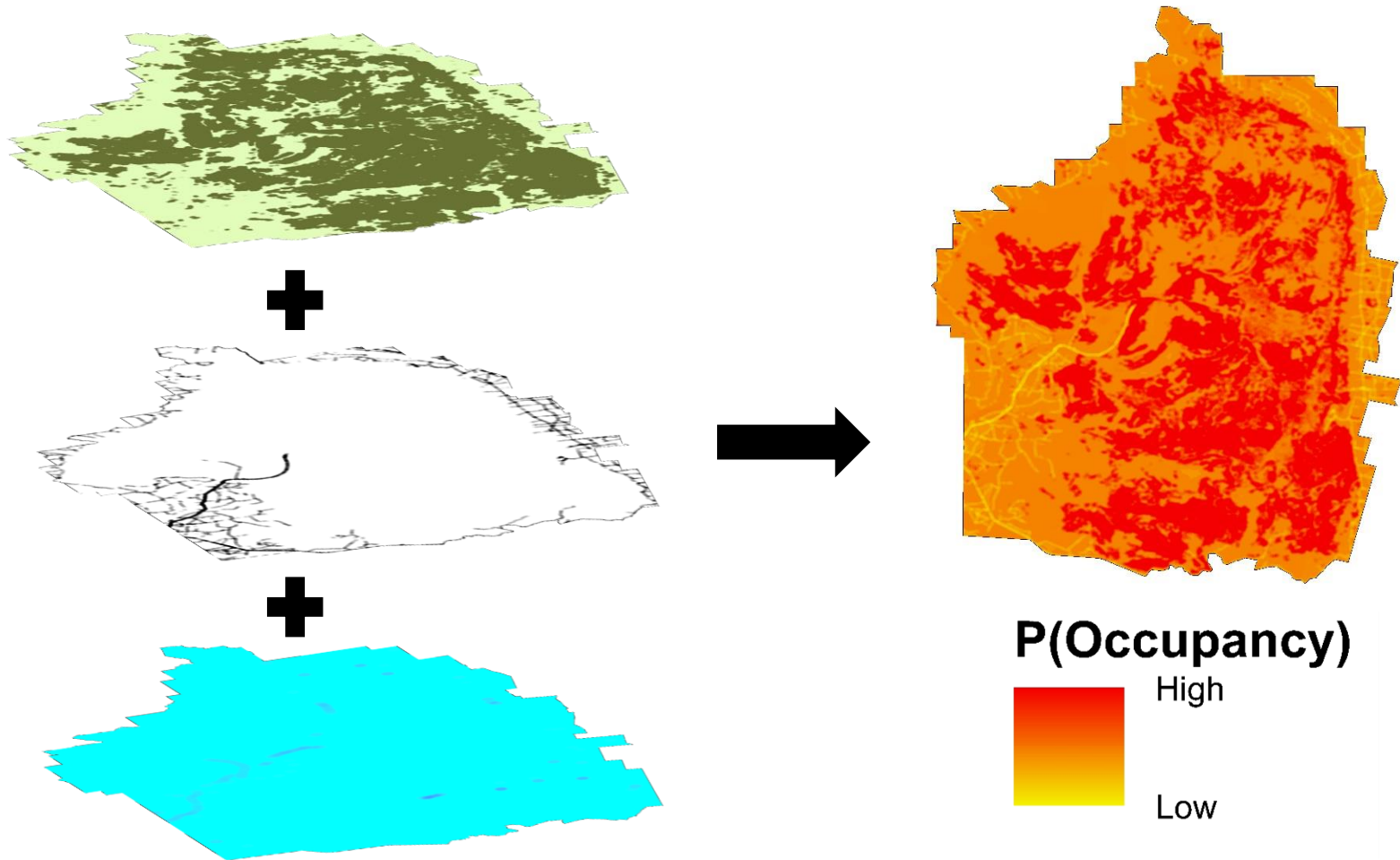
Objective 2: Spatial Analyses



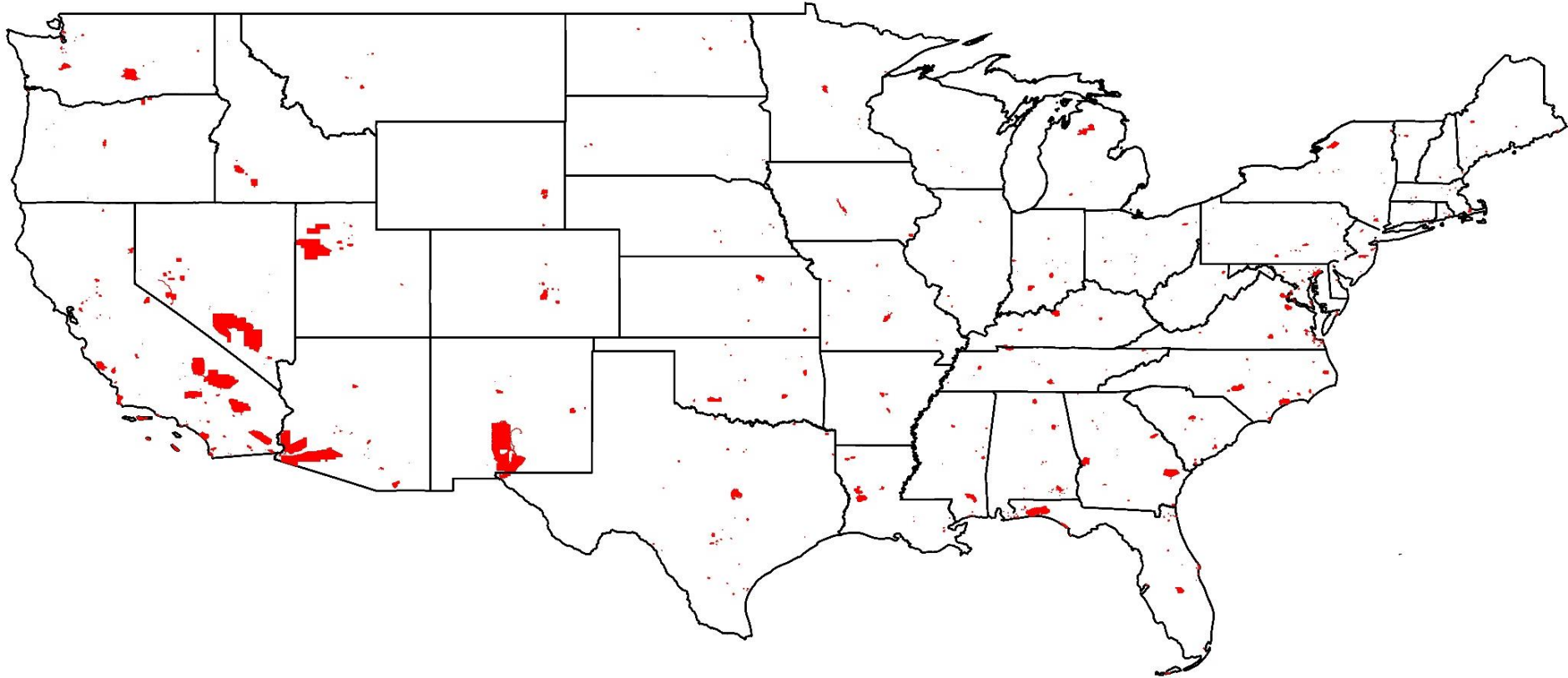
Spatial Analyses: Raster Regression



Habitat Suitability Maps



Decision Support for DoD



- **Projected P(occupancy) for all 593 installations for each species**

Ranking DoD Installations

- **Scaled area of optimal habitat**
 - Fraction of all optimal habitat located at each site
 - Optimality threshold = top 30%

Area of optimal habitat at installation

Total area of optimal habitat

Ranking DoD Installations

- **Scaled area of optimal habitat**
 - Fraction of all optimal habitat located at each site
 - Optimality threshold = top 30%
- **Tested robustness of site rankings with other optimality thresholds**
 - 20%, 40%

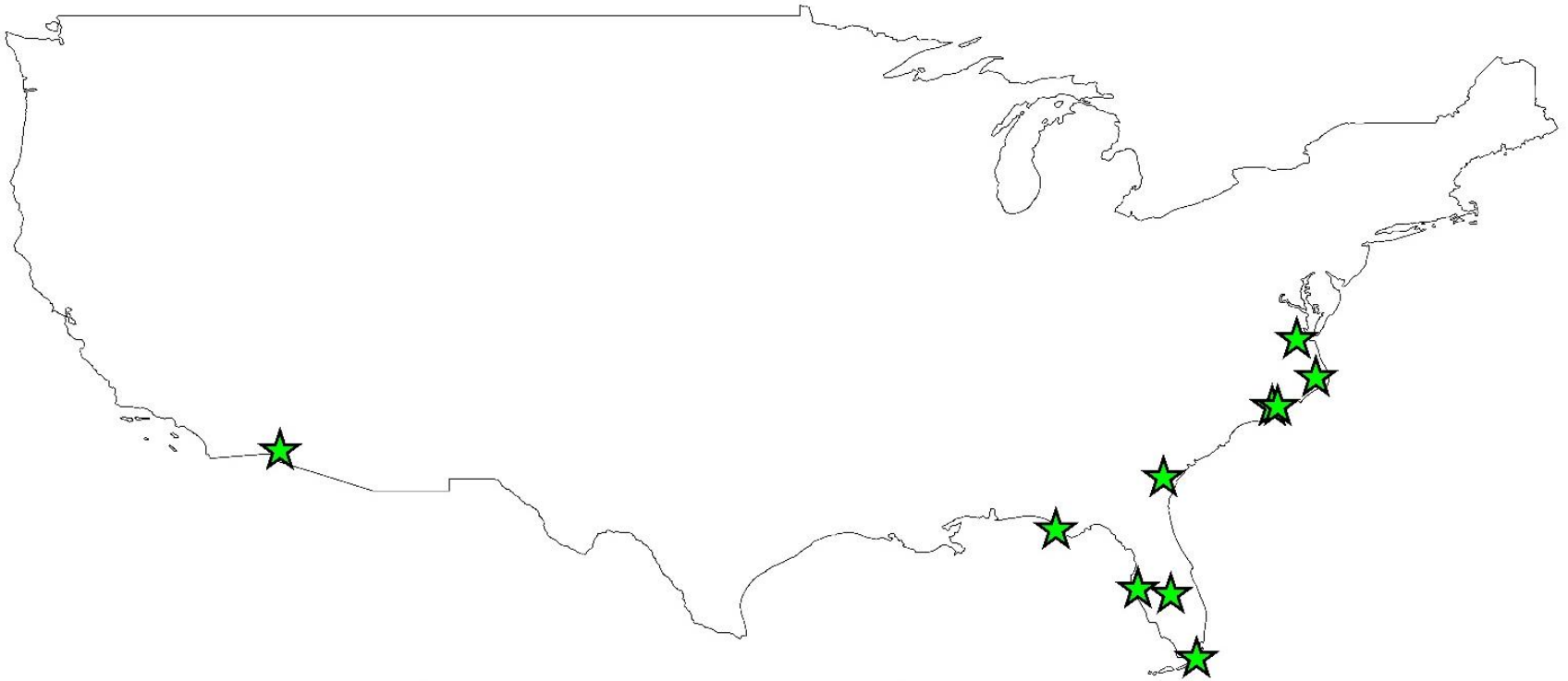
Area of optimal habitat at installation

Total area of optimal habitat

Top 10 Installations: King Rail



Top 10 Installations: Black Rail



Top 10 Installations: Pied-Billed Grebe



Top 10 Installations : All Species



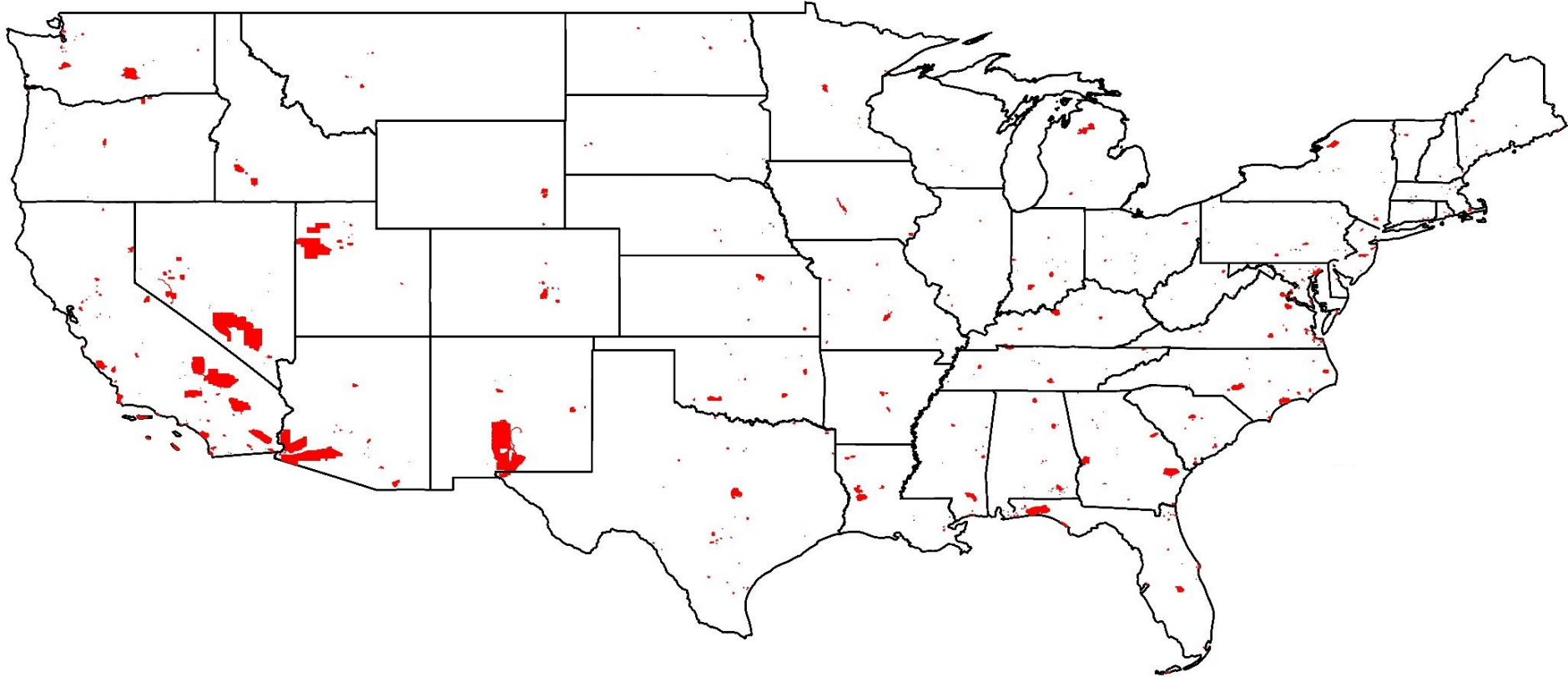
- **Species-specific installation rankings robust to optimality threshold changes**

Use of Output Results



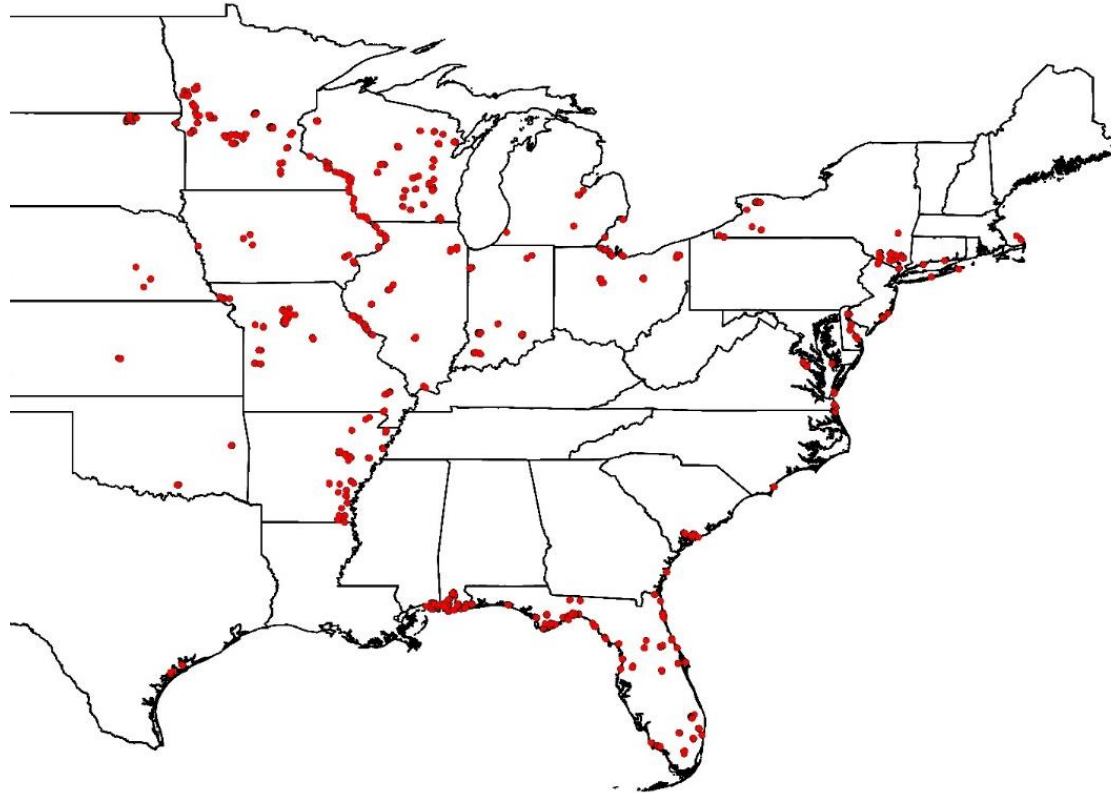
- **Species-specific inclusion of marsh birds in the INRMPs at relevant installations**

Summary and Conclusions



- **National-scale policy problem**
 - **Where to prioritize breeding habitat conservation on DoD lands?**

Summary and Conclusions



- **National-scale empirical assessment**
 - Local-scale field data
 - State-of-art predictive modeling

Summary and Conclusions



- **Map-based decision-support tools**
 - Strategic habitat conservation over broad scales
 - Focus local-scale management on appropriate species

Acknowledgments

- **Funding**

- DoD Legacy program
- USFWS
- Nebraska Game and Parks Commission



- **Colleagues**

- Chris Nadeau
- Wes Glisson
- Kathi Borgmann
- Mindy Rice



- **Contact**

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