

#### Western Washington University Western CEDAR

Salish Sea Ecosystem Conference

2018 Salish Sea Ecosystem Conference (Seattle, Wash.)

Apr 4th, 4:00 PM - 4:15 PM

### Using a bioenergetic model to set waterfowl habitat objectives for the Fraser River delta

Bruce Harrison

Ducks Unlimited Canada, Canada, b\_harrison@ducks.ca

Dan Buffett

Ducks Unlimited Canada, Canada, d\_buffett@ducks.ca

Mark Petrie

Ducks Unlimited, Inc., United States, mpetrie@ducks.org

Matthew Christensen

Ducks Unlimited Canada, Canada, M\_Christensen@ducks.ca

Follow this and additional works at: https://cedar.wwu.edu/ssec

Part of the Fresh Water Studies Commons, Marine Biology Commons, Natural Resources and Conservation Commons, and the Terrestrial and Aquatic Ecology Commons

Harrison, Bruce; Buffett, Dan; Petrie, Mark; and Christensen, Matthew, "Using a bioenergetic model to set waterfowl habitat objectives for the Fraser River delta" (2018). *Salish Sea Ecosystem Conference*. 92. https://cedar.wwu.edu/ssec/2018ssec/allsessions/92

This Event is brought to you for free and open access by the Conferences and Events at Western CEDAR. It has been accepted for inclusion in Salish Sea Ecosystem Conference by an authorized administrator of Western CEDAR. For more information, please contact westerncedar@wwu.edu.

# Using a bioenergetics model to set waterfowl habitat objectives for the Fraser River Delta

Bruce Harrison Ducks Unlimited Canada, Kamloops, British Columbia

Dan Buffett Ducks Unlimited Canada, Surrey, British Columbia

Mark Petrie Ducks Unlimited Inc., Vancouver, Washington

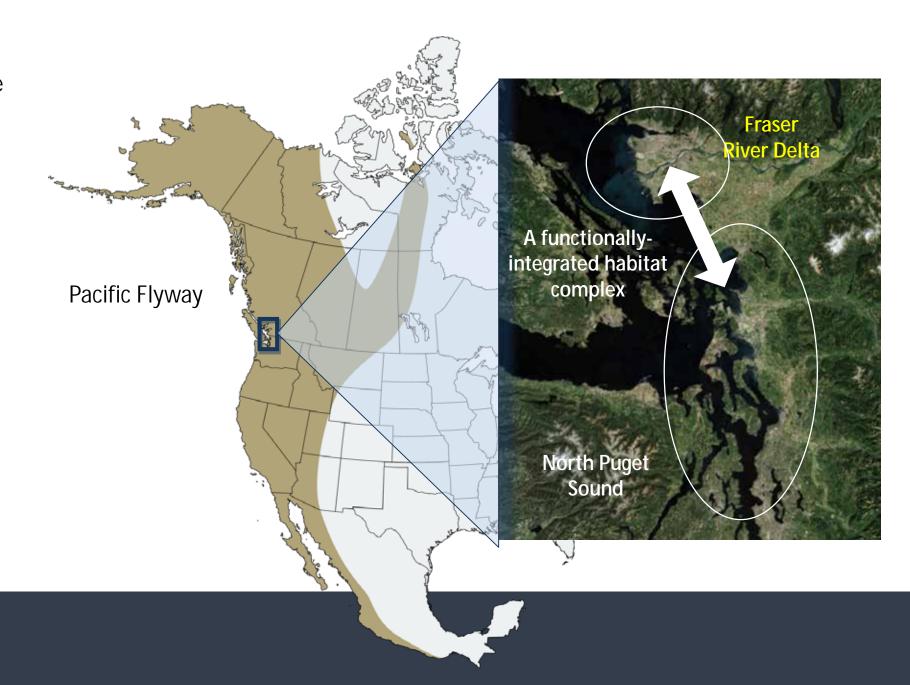
Matt Christensen Ducks Unlimited Canada, Surrey, British Columbia



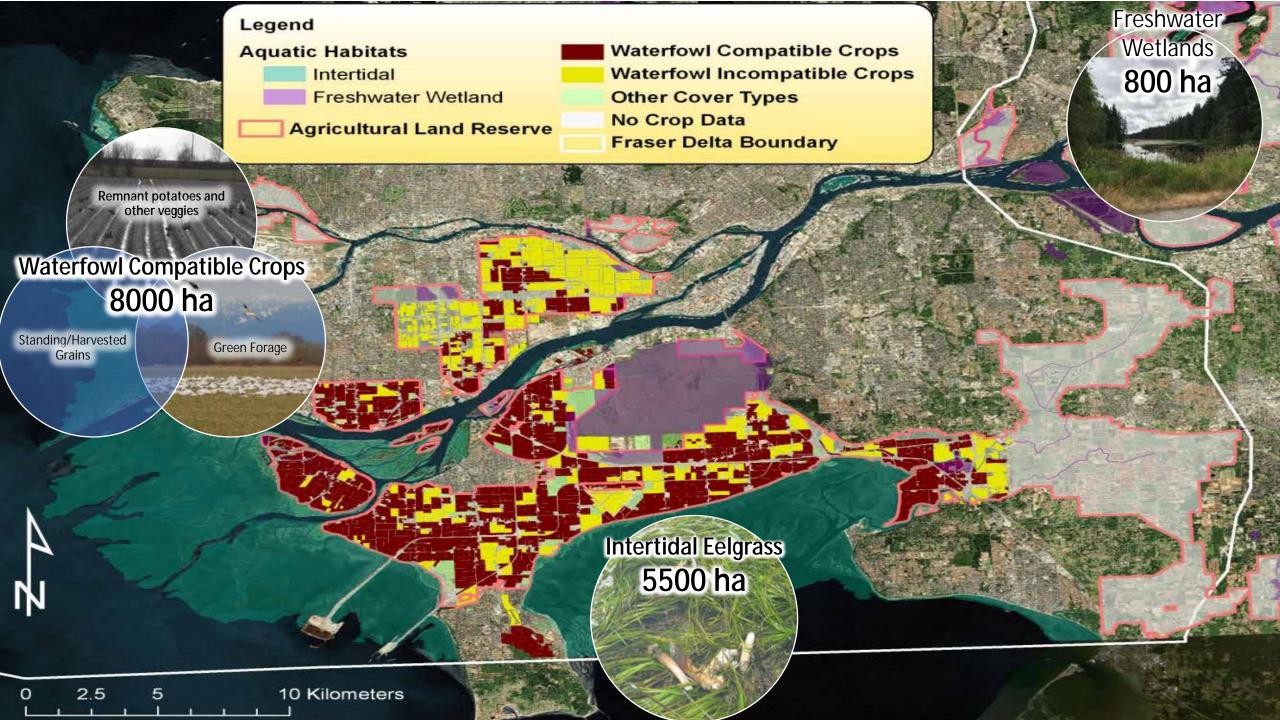
The 200,000 hectare Delta is the most-used migratory staging area in BC.

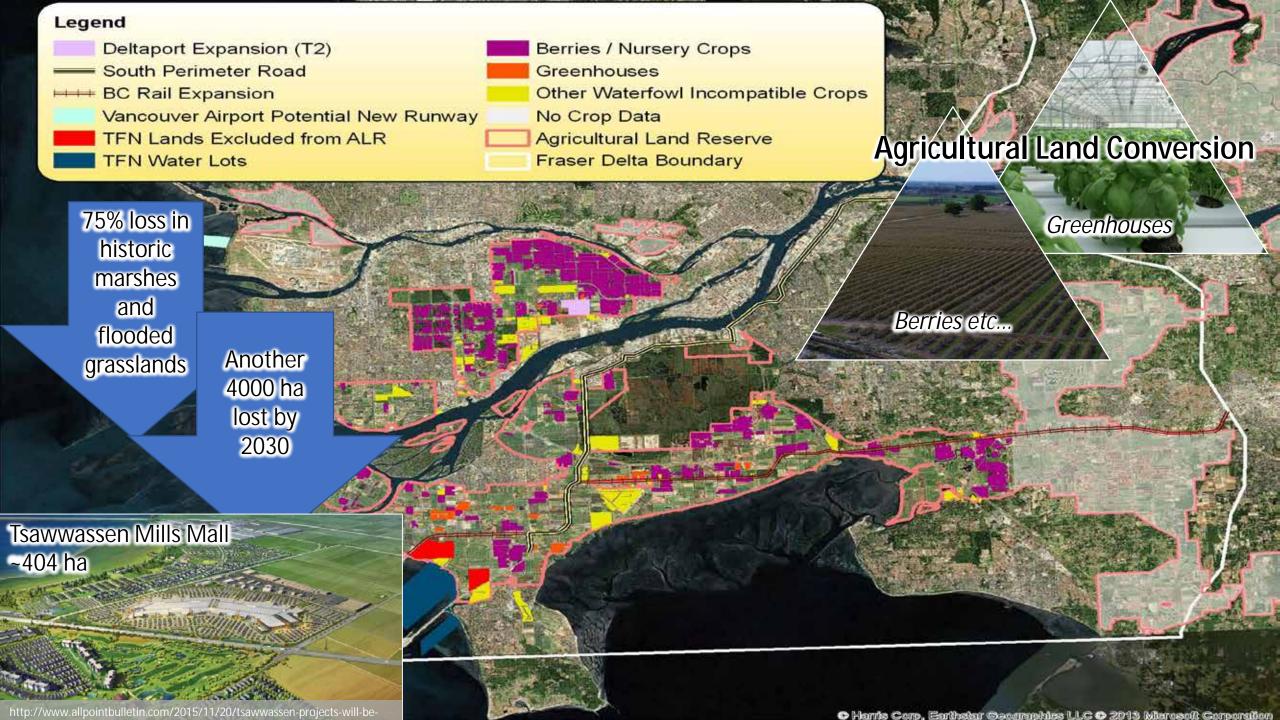
It supports the highest density of wintering waterfowl in Canada.

Mostly used by wintering and migrating waterfowl (33 species; 90 million waterfowl use days) and these birds use the FD mostly for food supply and refuge.









# Bioenergetic Modeling: TRUEMET

Population Energy Demand

Population Objectives

Bird Energy Needs

Population Food Energy Supplies

**Habitat Acres** 

Habitat Foraging Values



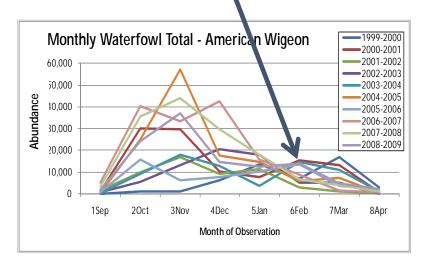
Foraging Habitat Deficit

Adequate Foraging Habitat Foraging Habitat
Surplus

#### Inputs: Calculating Population Energy **Demand**

Species	Month							
Species	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Mallard	36,867	106,650	131,667	101,383	130,350	67,150	79,000	17,117
Northern Pintail	Dabble	ers 3,366	270,605	159,657	97,418	56,827	62,239	5,412
Green-winged Teal	8,475	16,271	33,898	12,881	20,000	12,542	31,864	10,508
American Wigeon	Grazer	s 19,117	288,311	193,169	138,389	100,909	74,961	11,532
Snow Goose	0	70,000	57,400	46,900	5,600	2,800	9,800	16,100

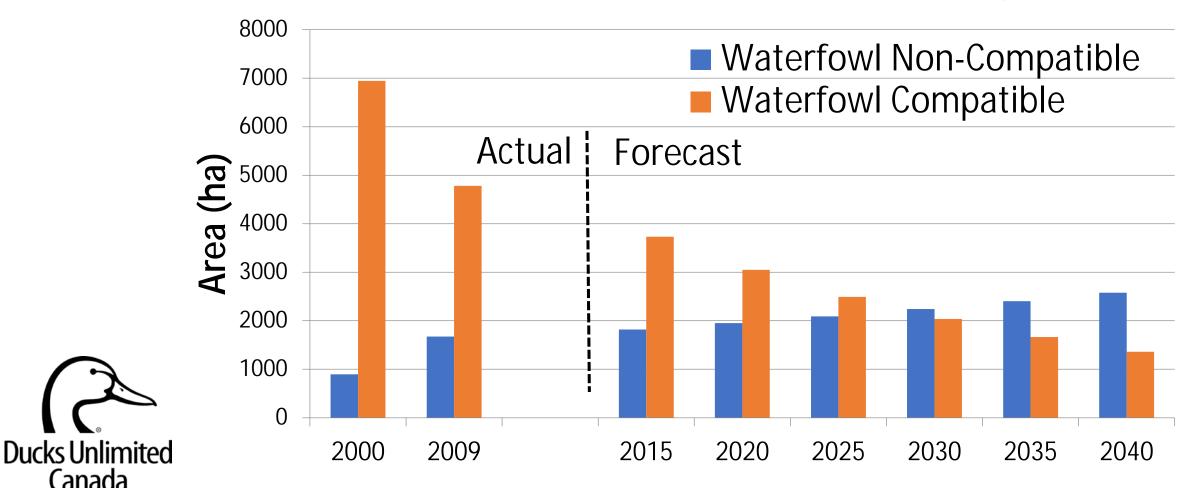
77. 1. % . m	Main Frank Comme	Current	Available	Use by Guild	
Habitat Type	Main Food Source	Abundance (ha)	Energy (kcalx106)	Grazers	Dabblers
Agricultural	Harvested potatoes	1,440	4,470	✓	✓
	Harvested grains	684	720	✓	✓
	Green forage	2,982	9,586	✓	
Wetland	Marsh seeds	162	51		✓
Total		5,268	14,827		



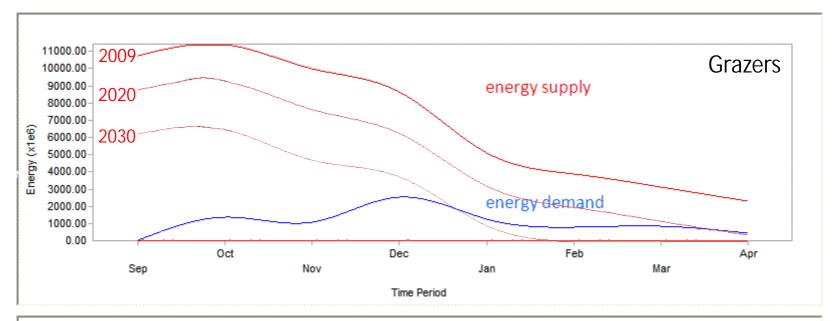
#### Inputs: Calculating Population Energy Supply

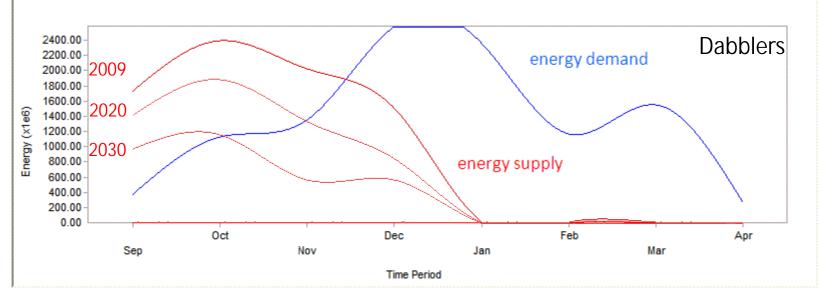
Canada

Forecast of Waterfowl Compatible Agricultural Crops in the Corporation Delta (2015-2040) Based on Historical Trend Data (%/year)



#### Results Forecast for 2020 and 2030 without intervention







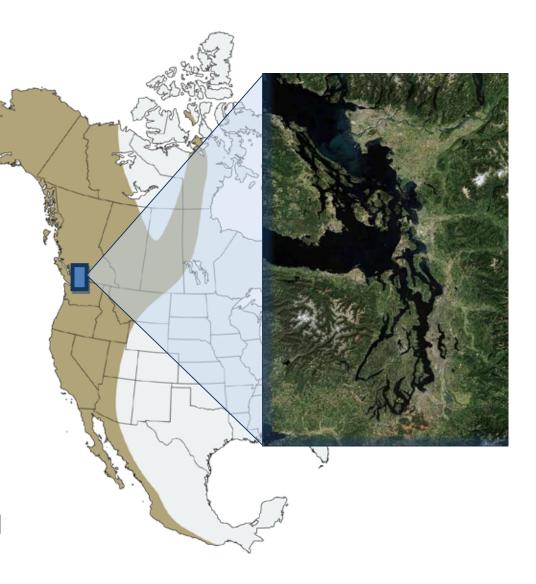
#### **Explanation for dabbler results:**

Likely a combination of high population objectives and missed 'natural' food sources.

We have a good ability to measure managed habitats, but measuring natural ones is more challenging.

Also, the Fraser Delta is not a 'closed system' – waterfowl may move up and down into Puget Sound dependent on weather and food supply.





#### Setting Habitat Objectives

Approach = provide sufficient energy supply to meet 50% of the needs of dabbling and grazing waterfowl on agricultural lands.

This equates to 15,000 x10<sup>6</sup> kcal of energy.

Without intervention, by 2030 there will only be **7,600 x 10<sup>6</sup>** kcal.



#### What do we need?

		Predicted scen		Target scenario		
Habitat Type	Main Food Source	2030 Abundance (ha)	Available Energy (kcalx10 <sup>6</sup> )	2030 Abundance (ha)	Available Energy (kcalx10 <sup>6</sup> )	
Agricultural	Harvested potatoes	732	2,271	887	2,754	
	Harvested grains	344	362	142	149	
	Standing grain	0	0	257	4,919	
	Green forage	1,538	4,944	2,319	7,455	
Wetland	Marsh seeds	162	51	162	51	
Total		2,776	7,628	3,767	15,328	

#### How do we get to there?

- Acquire 200 hectares
- Intensively farm all 'controlled lands' in equal amounts of potatoes, standing grain and green forage
- Keep 800 hectares in green forage via easements/industry influence
- Encourage compatible cropping on 2,000 hectares via stewardship.

## Next steps

- Collect better information on natural food sources (e.g. wetland/marsh foods, seeds, invertebrates) and migrant numbers
- Improve our understanding of the energetic needs of seaducks and brant
- Continue to monitor and measure habitat change, particularly on agricultural lands and intertidal areas (sea level rise)





Environnement et Changement climatique Canada

# Thank-you

Matt Christensen | M\_Christensen@ducks.ca

Bruce Harrison | B\_Harrison@ducks.ca

Dan Buffett | D\_Buffett@ducks.ca

Mark Petrie | MPetrie@ducks.org











**BC Waterfowl Society** 

Science Horizons Youth Internship Program

**Delta Farmers**