

UPDATE ON SCIENCE AND TOOLS AVAILABLE FOR ADDRESSING RAVEN ABUNDANCE AND REDUCING THEIR IMPACTS ON GREATER SAGE-GROUSE IN NEVADA



Nevada Sagebrush Ecosystem Council 2 November, 2023

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U.S. Geological Survey
Western Ecological Research Center

Special Issue: Raven Management



22 peer-reviewed papers on raven science and management

Topics include:

- Population growth of ravens
- Synthesis of anthropogenic effects on raven demographics
- Synthesis of predation by ravens to sensitive avian species
- Expanding abundance of ravens in sage-grouse habitats
- Occupancy and density mapping
- Raven adverse impacts to snowy plovers
- Efficacy of lethal and non-lethal techniques
- Estimating raven take
- Population management strategies with software
- Rapid survey assessment
- Science-based Management of Ravens Tool (SMaRT)



All articles will be published by end of year 2022

Overview



Problem

Expansion of raven distribution and abundance



Anthropogenic resource subsidies



Predation effects on sensitive species

Solution

Science-based tiered framework



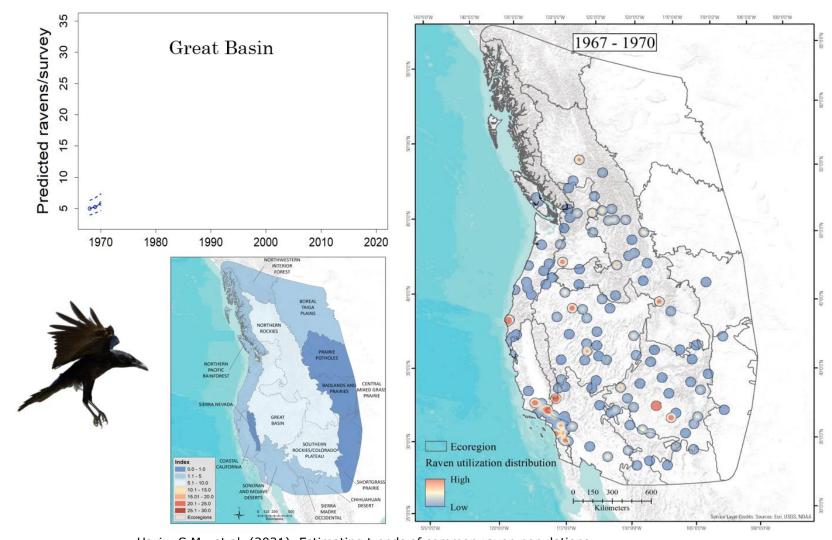
Decision support tools - SMaRT

Overview





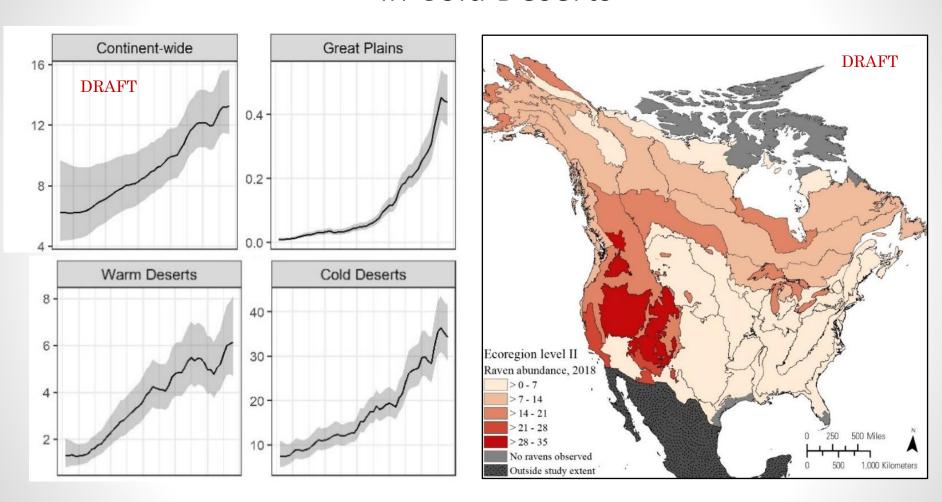
Raven expansion in the Great Basin region of the western U.S.



Harju, S.M., et al. (2021). Estimating trends of common raven populations in North America 1966 – 2018. *Human-Wildlife Interactions 15:5.*



Raven numbers have increased 4.6 times since 1966 in Cold Deserts



Harju, SM; Coates, PS; Dinkins, JB; Jackson, P; Chenaille, MP. *In press*. Estimating trends of common raven populations in North America, 1988 – 2018. *Human-Wildlife Interactions*.



Problem

Expansion of raven distribution and abundance



Anthropogenic resource subsidies



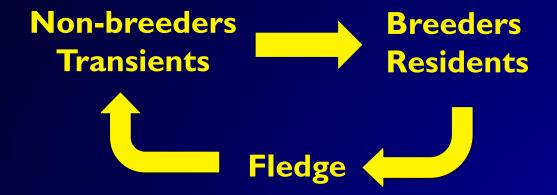
Predation effects on sensitive species

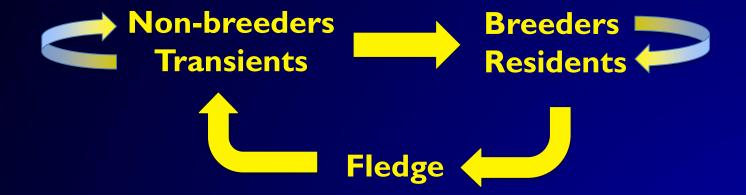
Solution

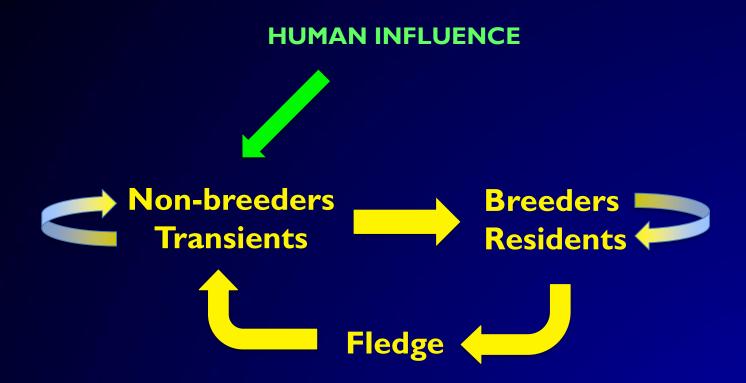
Science-based tiered framework



Decision support tools - SMaRT

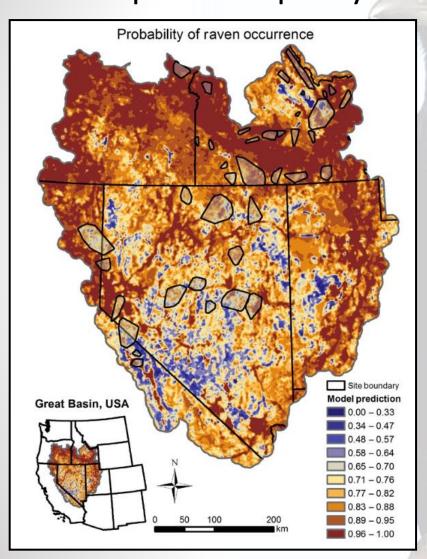


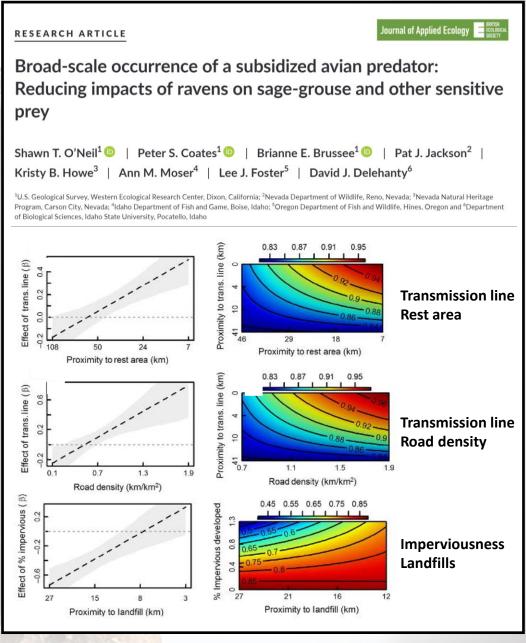






Anthropogenic subsides impact occupancy

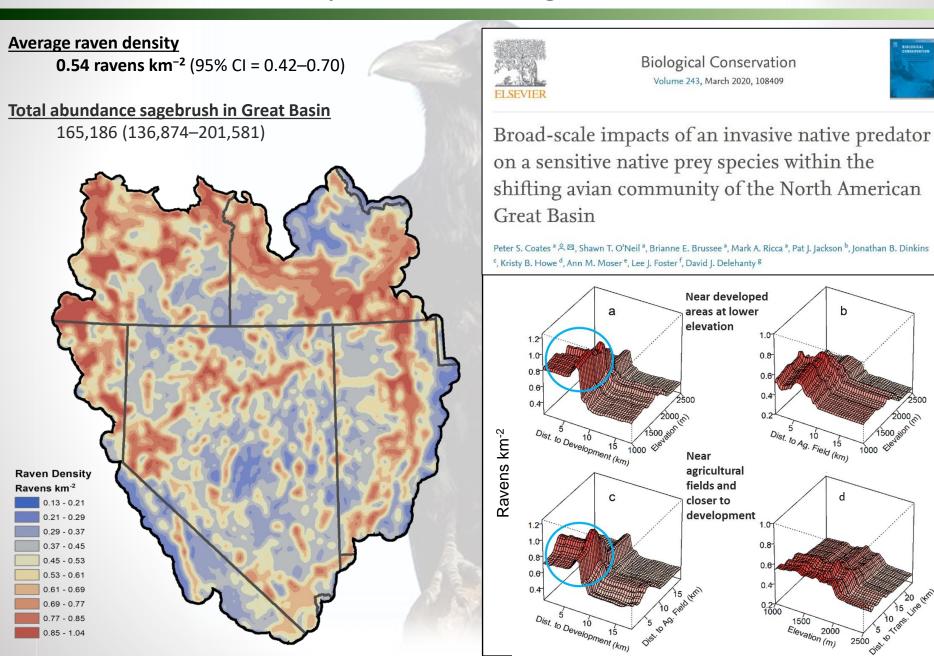


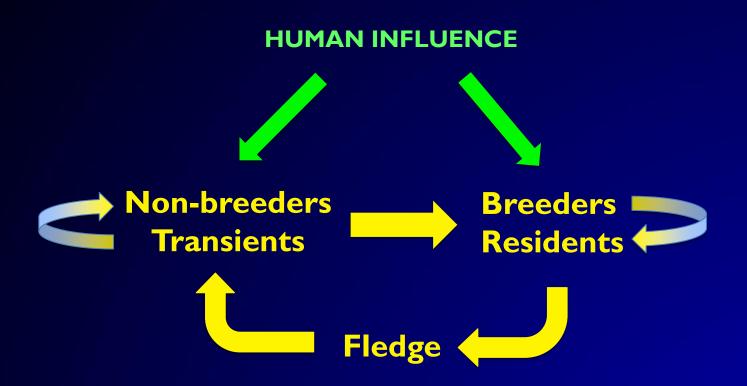


Preliminary Information—Subject to Revision. Not for Citation or Distribution



Raven Density Effects on Sage-Grouse Nest Survival

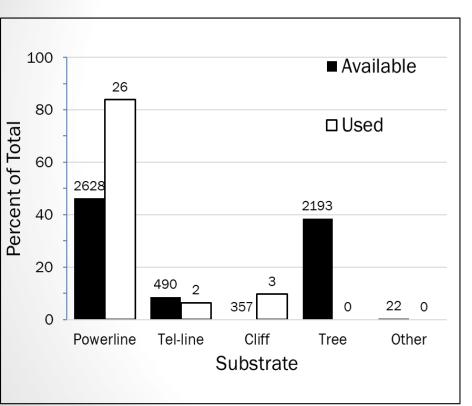




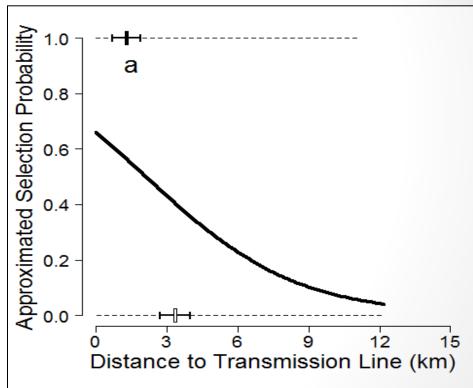
Nesting ravens select powerlines







Knight and Kawashima. 1993. Responses of raven and red-tailed hawks to linear right-of-ways. *Journal of Wildlife Management* 57(2):266-271

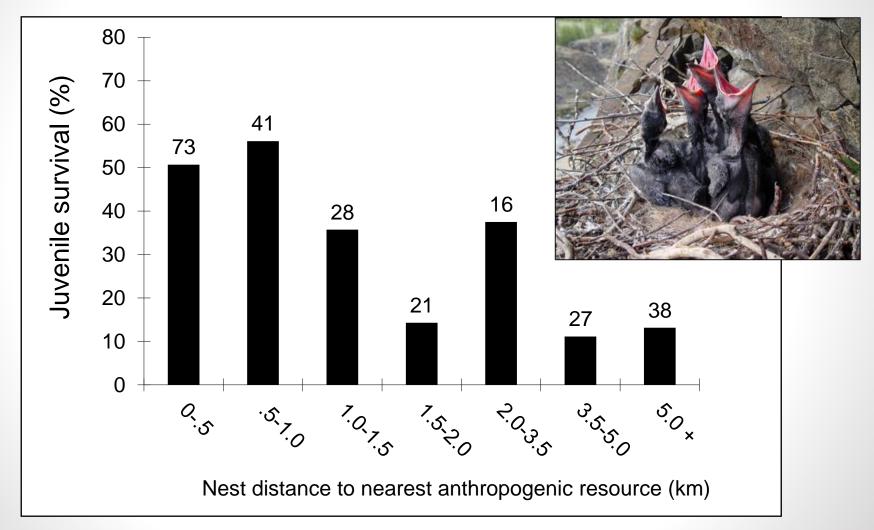


Howe et al. 2014. Selection of anthropogenic features and vegetation characteristics be nesting common ravens in the sagebrush ecosystem.

The Condor: Ornithological Applications 116:35-49

Benefits of anthropogenic resources







Overview



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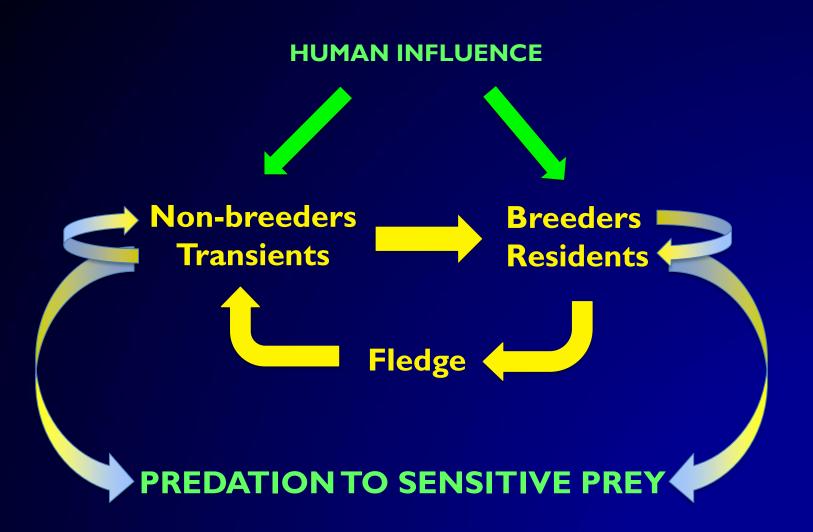
Predation effects on sensitive species

Solution

Science-based tiered framework



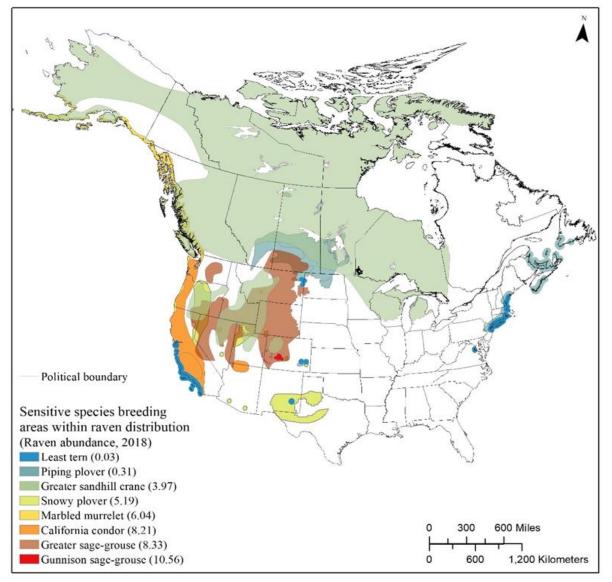
Decision support tools - SMaRT





Ravens impact sensitive avian populations **SUSGS**



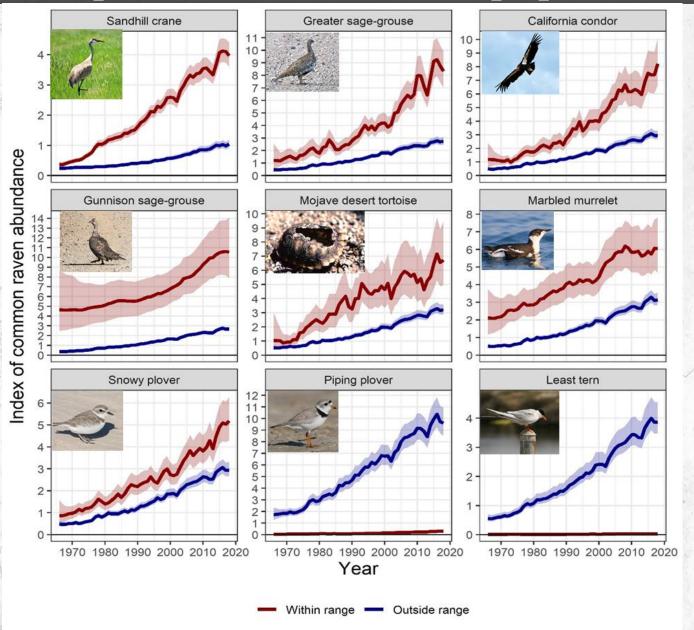




Coates et al. In press. Synthesis of nest predation impacts of common ravens on sensitive avian species. Human-Wildlife Interactions.

Ravens impact sensitive avian populations Science for a changing world

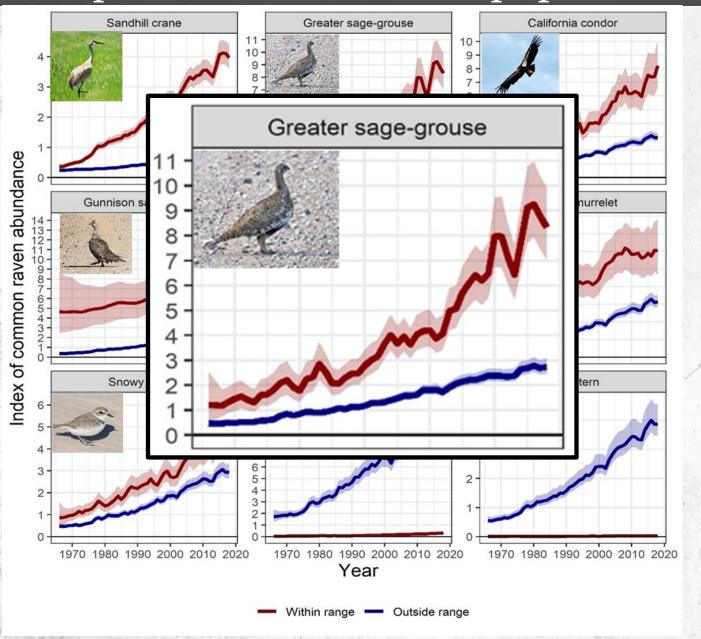




Harju et al. In Press. Human-Wildlife Interactions

Ravens impact sensitive avian populations science for a changing world

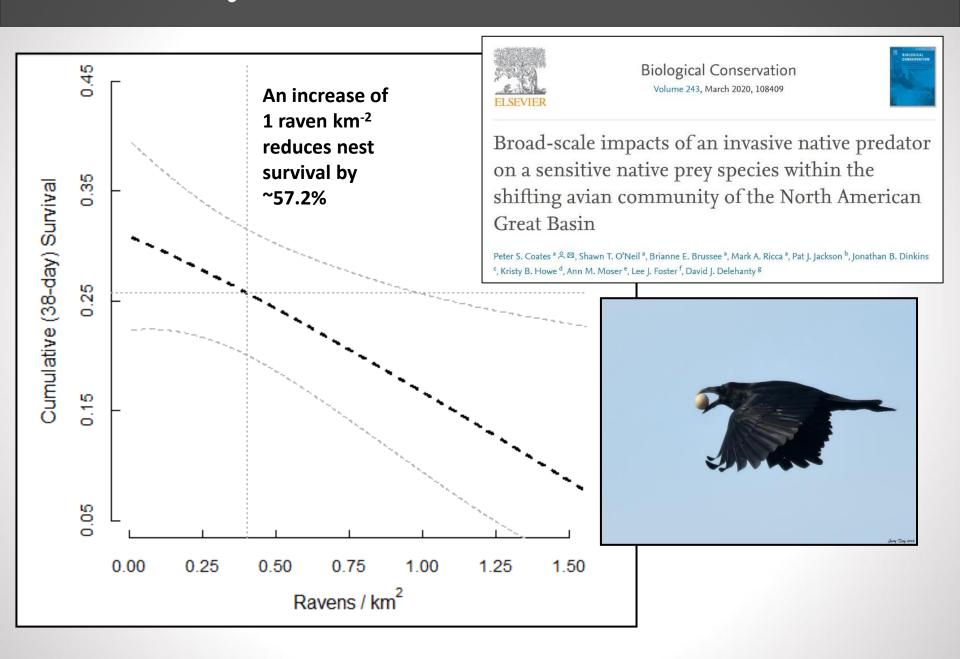




Harju et al. In Press. Human-Wildlife Interactions

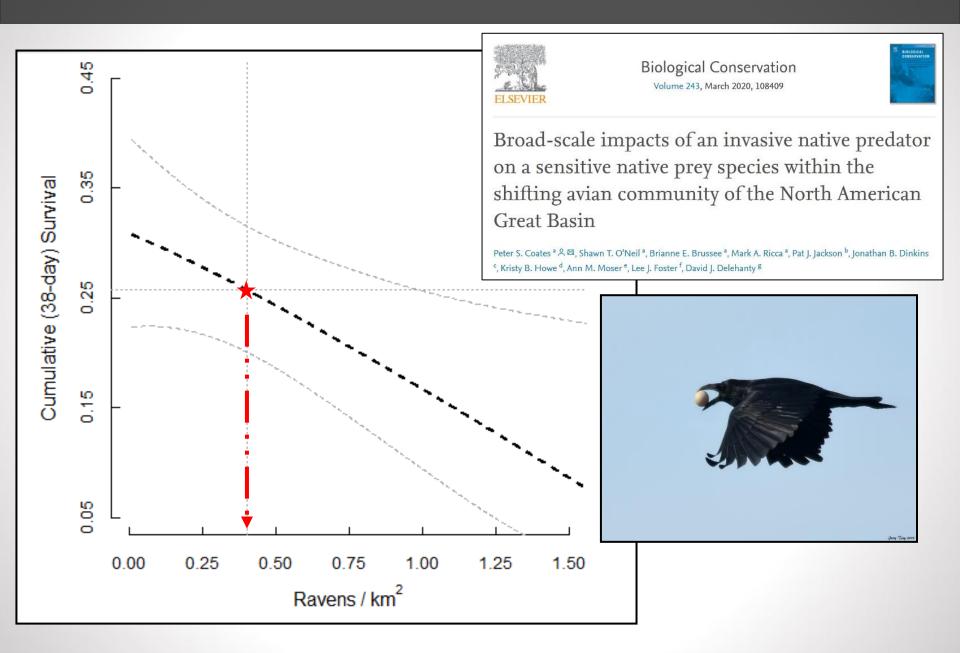
Raven density influences nest survival





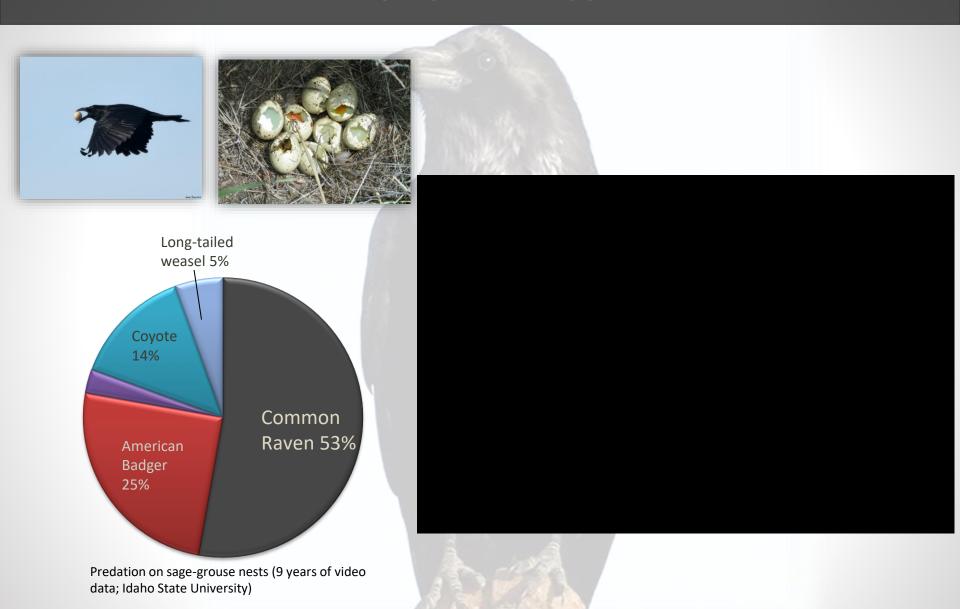
Ecological threshold of 0.4 ravens km⁻²





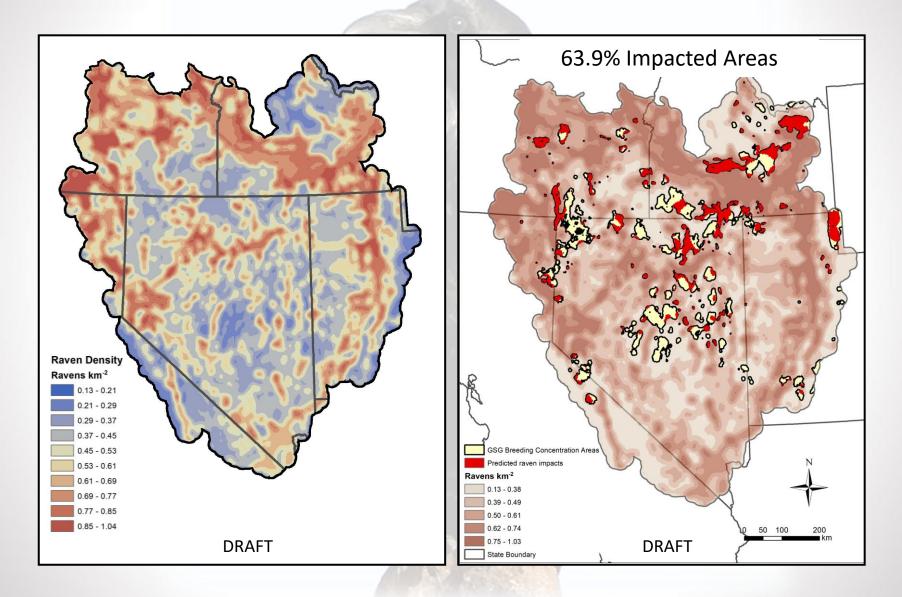
Ravens as effective sage-grouse egg predator





Broad scale impacts of ravens on sagegrouse nest success









Shrub cover influences predation by ravens



Journal of Wildlife Management 74(2):240-248; 2010; DOI: 10.2193/2009-047

Management and Conservation Article



Nest Predation of Greater Sage-Grouse in Relation to Microhabitat Factors and Predators

PETER S. COATES, Department of Biological Sciences, Idabo State University, Pocatello, ID 83209-8007, USA DAVID J. DELEHANTY, Department of Biological Sciences, Idabo State University, Pocatello, ID 83209-8007, USA

			95% CI	
Resp.	Covariate	Estimate	lower	upper
Raven	raven	0.23	0.11	0.41*
	shrub cover	-0.08	-0.15	-0.02*
	grass	0.17	-0.63	0.41
	forb	0.16	-0.40	0.70
	understory	0.02	-0.04	80.0
	shrub height	t 0.00	-0.06	0.06
Badger	understory	0.10	0.03	0.12*
	forb	0.70	0.13	1.43*
	grass	0.23	-0.02	0.49
	shrub cover	0.02	-0.02	0.06
	shrub height	t 0.01	-0.01	0.42



1% decrease in shrub cover increased the odds of raven predation by 7.5%

20–30% sagebrush cover and >40% total shrub cover

Received: 20 December 2022

Revised: 5 April 2023

Accepted: 11 April 2023

DOI: 10.1002/ecs2.4618

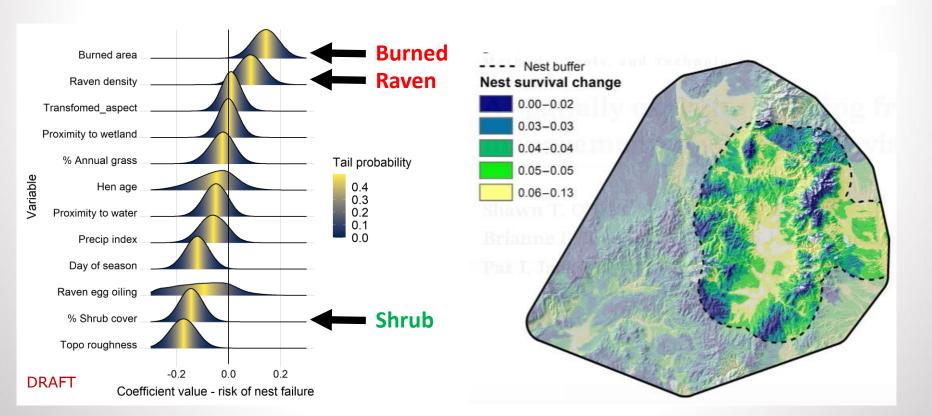
ARTICLE

Methods, Tools, and Technologies



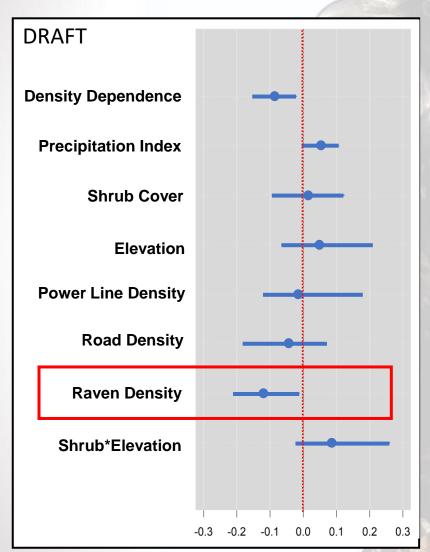
A spatially explicit modeling framework to guide management of subsidized avian predator densities

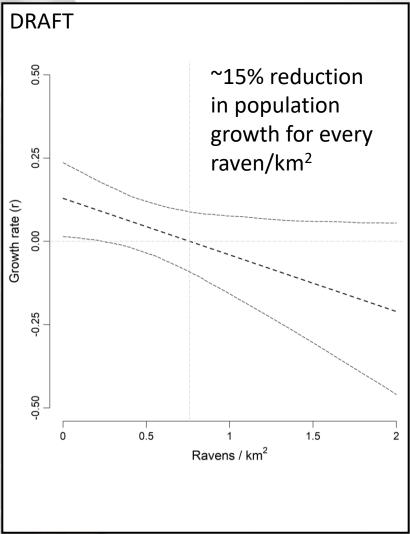
Shawn T. O'Neil¹ | Peter S. Coates¹ | Sarah C. Webster² | Brianne E. Brussee¹ | Seth J. Dettenmaier² | John C. Tull³ | Pat J. Jackson⁴ | Michael L. Casazza¹ | Shawn P. Espinosa⁴



Impacts on population growth

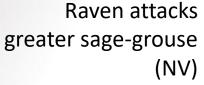


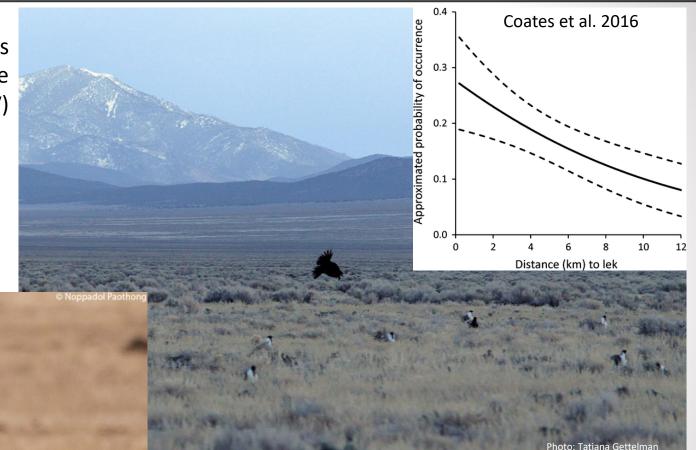




Attraction to leks and harassment







Raven attacks Gunnison sagegrouse (CO)





Problem

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Predation effects on sensitive species

Solution

Adaptive Management Approach (3-tiered system)

Science-based Management for Ravens Application (SMaRT)

Science-based framework - Raven Core Team





SMaRT – Science-based Management of Ravens Tool





Acknowledgments

- Nevada Department of Wildlife
- Nevada Wildlife Commissioners
- Nevada Governor's Sagebrush Ecosystem Council
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- USDA-APHIS
- Bureau of Land Management
- Great Basin Bird Observatory
- Idaho State University
- Idaho Department of Fish and Game
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