

The Marbled Murrelet

Biology, Habitat Use and Abundance in Washington



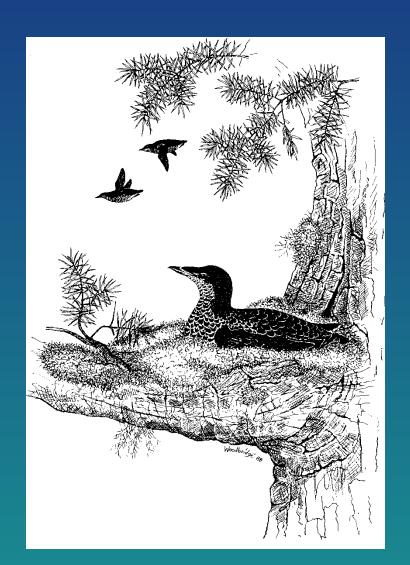
US Fish and Wildlife Service Spring 2012

The Marbled Murrelet

Overview

- Description, Range and Status
- Natural History
- Habitat Use
- Population Assessment
- Threats to survival

Marbled Murrelet (Brachyramphus marmoratus)



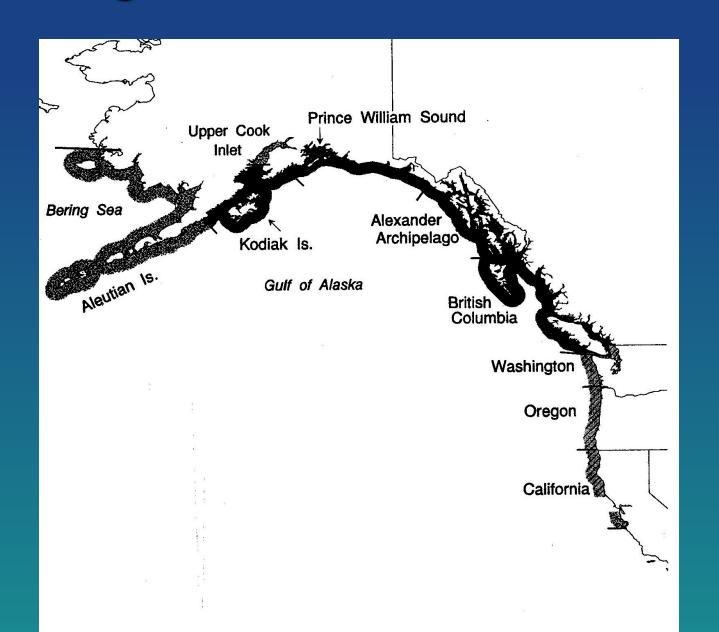
- Family Alcidae

 (Auks, Murres, Puffins)
- Small seabird that occurs only in w. North America
- Unique among alcids, in most often nests inland in trees

Plumage Characteristics



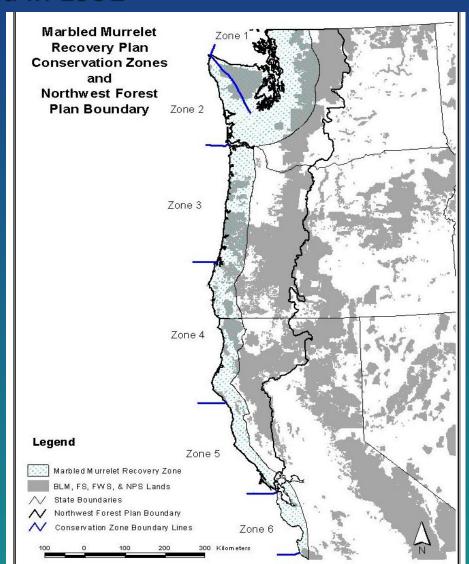
Range of the Marbled Murrelet



Status

Listed as Federally Threatened in Washington, Oregon and California in 1992

- WA, OR, CA "constitute a distinct population segment"
- Primary reason is loss and modification of older forest nesting habitat



Nesting and Reproduction

- Breeding season from late March to mid-Sept.
- Both adults share incubation in 24-hour shifts



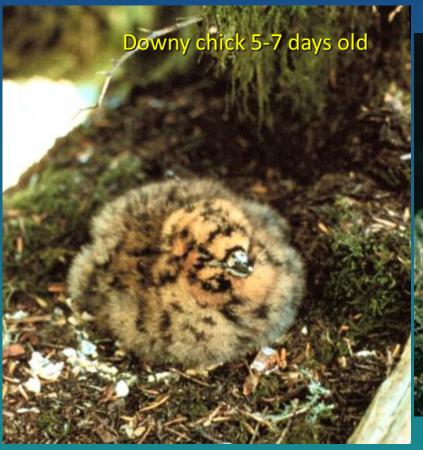
Nesting and Reproduction



- Single large egg
- High energy expenditure
- Commute to nest can be >1-2 hours
- May not nest every year

Nesting and Reproduction

- Chick solitary during development for ~30 days
- Chick fledges directly to sea alone





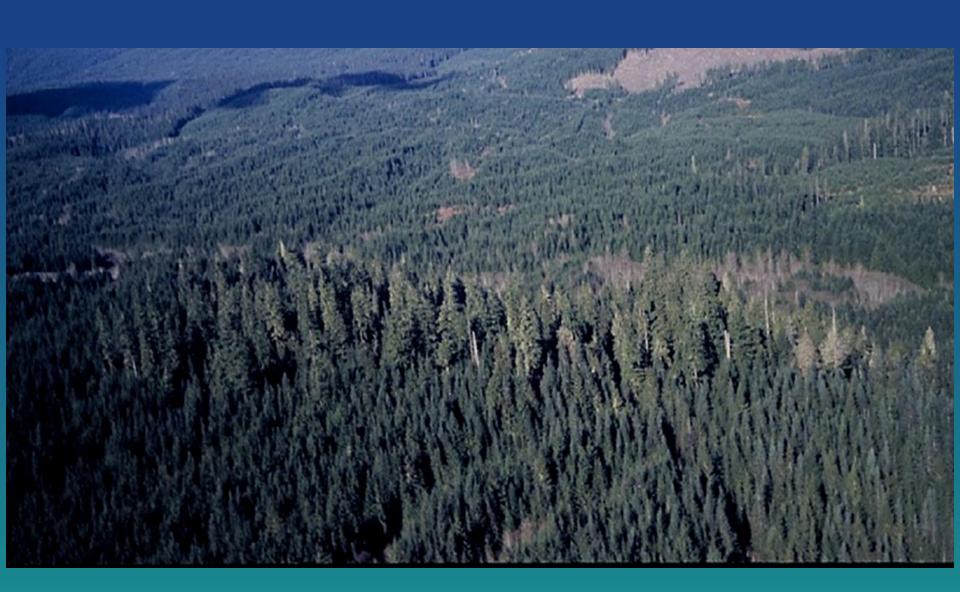
Habitat Use Unique among seabirds



Marine Habitat Use



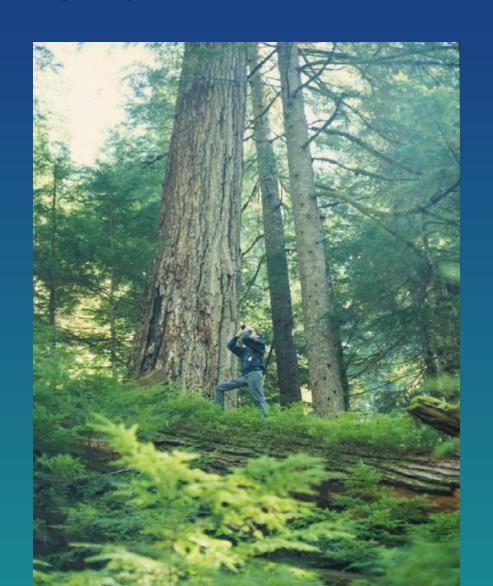
Nesting Habitat



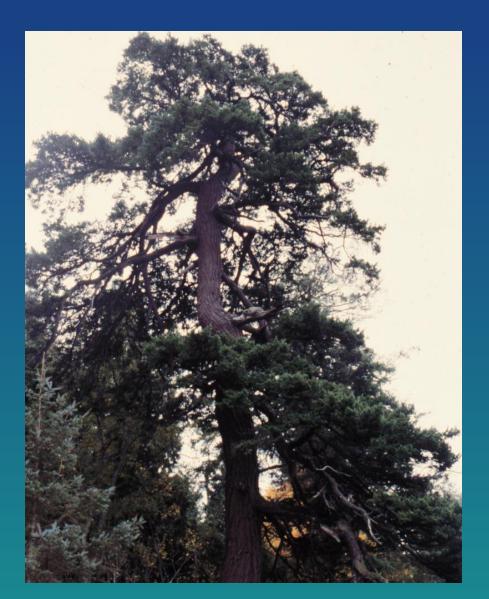
Evolved to avoid detection by predators

(and surveyors!)

- Small
- Mottled dark plumage
- Silent and motionless at nest
- Most landward flights before sunrise and around twilight
- Fast-flying: 50 –70 mph



Trees With Marbled Murrelet Nests in Washington



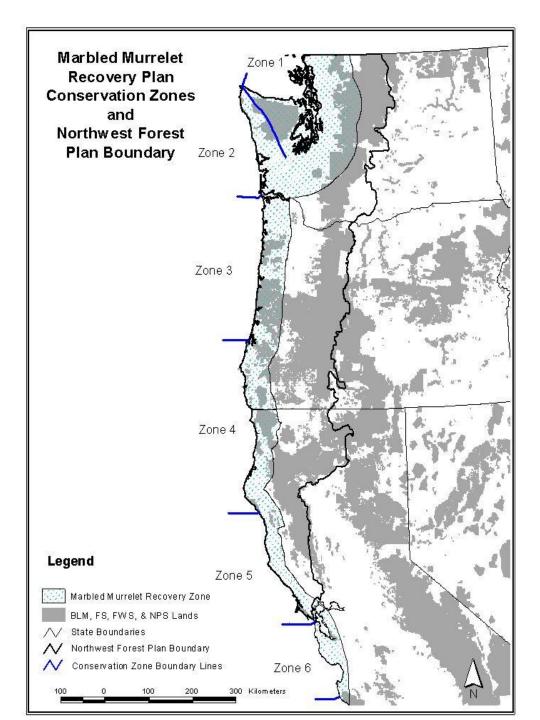
- Tree diameter 31.5 inches and greater
- Average tree height 150-200 feet
- Dominant and co-dominant positions

Source: WDFW 2003 data and published studies



Assessing Marbled Murrelet Populations At—sea survey counts





Marine Surveys

- Repeatable transect counts since 2000
- Summarized by Conservation Zone
- Coordinated effort over 3 states
- For Washington (WDFW, USFS, DNR and consultants)



2011 Population Estimate for Washington

Zone 1: Puget Sound, Hood Canal and Juan de Fuca strait 4393 birds (C I 2689-6367)

Zone 2: WA Outer Coast 1286 birds (C I 650-1946)

WA combined: <u>-7.3% per year</u> (CI-10.3 to -4.2%)

46% decline in murrelet density from 2001- 2010

Source: Pearson et al. Feb2011

Threats to reproduction and survival

USFWS Recovery Implementation Team Findings
Draft 2012

Sustained low recruitment to population:

- Ongoing and historic loss of forest nesting habitat
- Predation on murrelet eggs and chicks in their nests
- Changes in marine forage conditions affecting prey abundance, distribution and quality
- Post-fledging mortality
- Cumulative and interactive effects of factors on individuals and populations

Threats to Reproduction and Survival-

Habitat Loss

Status reviews
 cite past and
 ongoing habitat
 loss as the key
 factor to listing



Threats to Reproduction and Survival

Nest predation



Corvids are primary avian predators

Jays, crows, ravens



Threats to Reproduction and Survival

Predation

Other predators-Hawks, owls, falcons





Small mammals (artificial nest study)

Predation influenced by:



Forest Structure

Landscape Matrix

Other Threats to Reproduction and Survival

Chemical pollution- unpredictable

- Gill-net bycatch
 - 3 live birds in 1344 gillnet sets

Conclusions

- Unique long-lived species
- Continued habitat loss
- Low reproductive potential
- Declining population trend
- Need for continued research and monitoring
- Assessment of protective measures



