

# 2019 Project Summary

## 1 Abstract

The Northern goshawk is an at-risk species in coastal BC which lives and breeds in mature and old-growth forests. Current goshawk management focuses on protecting habitat for breeding, and a goshawk's requirements for breeding habitat are well understood. However, habitat used for foraging, while acknowledged to also be important, is largely excluded from management plans. This is primarily due to a lack of knowledge about foraging habitat requirements, particularly regarding how foraging habitat differs from breeding habitat and how much foraging habitat is needed.

In 2018 I began a

## 2 Diet

Introductory paragraph.

### 2.1 Physical specimens

Physical remains were collected using two different methodologies. Opportunistic collections were gathered by inventory technicians during regular goshawk surveys. Prey remains and regurgitated pellets were collected from beneath pluck posts, perches, and active and inactive nests when discovered by surveyors. Items from each pluck post, perch, or nest were pooled into a single sample. Systematic collections were gathered during thorough searches of the ground within a 50-m radius of an active nest. All physical remains from a single nest area search were pooled into a single sample.

We reconstructed physical remains following a modification of Lewis et al. (2006). Within each sample, prey remains were identified to the lowest possible taxonomic category and the minimum number of individuals counted (ie 1.5 vole mandibles = 2 voles [family: Cricetidae]). Intact and broken but reassembled pellets were analyzed individually within each sample, while fragmented pellets were combined within each sample. Pellets were dissected and feathers, fur, and hard parts (bones, teeth, claws) were identified to the lowest taxonomic level. We counted the minimum number of individuals represented within the pellet or pellet collection (ie, Douglas squirrel fur and 3 squirrel claws = 1 *Tamiasciurus douglasii*). Items were additionally categorized to size and assigned mass as per camera data (see below).

#### 2.1.1 Preliminary results

We collected prey remains and pellets from 15 sites during the 2019 breeding season. At least 7 sites have one or more systematic collection. We have identified 28 prey items so far, 43% to family and 25% to genus or species.

Preliminary results indicate that physical remains may be more accurate for identifying small mammals and birds, but less accurate for identifying large birds. Multiple species not recorded in cameras were identified using physical remains.

Further analysis is currently on hold due to the covid-19 pandemic.

### 2.2 Cameras

#### 2.2.1 Methods

We quantified the diet of breeding goshawks using digital trail cameras placed at 6 nests during 2019. Cameras were programmed to take three photos one second apart when triggered by motion, and an additional one photo every thirty minutes. Installation took place during the early nestling phase (between 4 June and 26 June) and cameras were left in place until after juvenile dispersal.

Table 1: Prey identified from physical remains

Class	Family	Genus	Species	N
Aves	Columbidae	Patagioenas	fasciata	1
Aves	Parulidae	U	U	1
Aves	Passerellidae	Pipilo	maculatus	1
Aves	Passerellidae	U	U	1
Aves	Picidae	Colaptes	auratus	3
Aves	U	U	U	11
Mammalia	Cricetidae	U	sp	2
Mammalia	Rodentidae	U	U	1
Mammalia	Sciuridae	Tamiasciurus	douglasii	1
Mammalia	Sciuridae	Tamiasciurus	douglasii	1
Mammalia	U	U	U	5

Table 2: Deliveries recorded on nest cameras

Site	First delivery recorded	Last delivery recorded	N. deliveries	Deliveries/day
MTC	2019-06-11	2019-07-21	51	1
MTF	2019-06-04	2019-07-08	73	2
RLK	2019-06-22	2019-07-15	20	1
TCR	2019-06-10	2019-07-08	44	2
TMC	2019-06-17	2019-07-02	47	3
UTZ	2019-06-26	2019-07-08	33	3

Nest camera photos were reviewed and each new prey item was recorded and identified to species when possible. When identification to species was not possible, items were identified to the lowest possible taxonomic level. Items were additionally categorized by size (small, medium, or large). Prey items identified to species were assigned mass using data from the literature. Unidentified items and partial items were assigned mass by averaging the masses of the identified species in that size and taxonomic group.

We calculated the relative proportions of avian and mammalian biomass delivered to all nests during the study period. For each nest, we calculated the mean prey deliveries per day by count and by biomass. Daily biomass for all six nests was pooled to determine the effect of brood size and brood age on delivery rate.

We calculated prey species diversity for the entire study area and for each nest using items identified to genus or species using Simpson's Diversity Index. We calculated dietary overlap between nests using Morisita's Index of Similarity.

### 2.2.2 Preliminary results

We observed no nest abandonment following camera installation. One nest failed 9 days following camera install, while the other five nests successfully fledged at least one chick. Successfully nests fledged 1 ( $n = 1$ ), 2 ( $n = 3$ ), or 3 ( $n = 1$ ) chicks. The unsuccessful nest failed after two chicks succumbed to siblicide and the third appeared to fledge prematurely, though the exact cause of failure is unknown. Two other nests were observed to lose a single chick each due to apparent siblicide.

We obtained 26577 photos from 6 nests during the 2019 breeding season. A total of 268 prey item deliveries were recorded. 16% of items were obscured from the camera during delivery and consumption and were removed from the analysis. Out of the 225 visible items, 75% were identified to class and 59% to genus or species. Small and medium birds were disproportionately represented among unidentified items, frequently arriving at the nest already plucked and decapitated.

Across the entire study area, we observed 17 different prey species delivered to nests. By biomass, mammals made up the largest proportion of deliveries (69%). This was due to the overwhelming number of tree squirrels (*Tamiasciurus* spp.)

Table 3: Summary of telemetry location data

Site	ID	First location	Last location	N. points
MTC	HAR09	2019-06-11	2019-07-02	1216
MTC	HAR10	2019-06-13	2019-06-29	923
RLK	HAR04	2019-06-22	2019-07-08	1597
SKA	HAR05	2019-06-23	2019-09-04	4671
TCR	HAR07	2018-07-08	2019-05-08	2103
TCR	HAR08	2019-06-10	2019-06-27	135

Note:

HAR07 died sometime during winter 18-19. No points have been retrieved from the UTZ bird yet.

delivered to nests, which provided 45% of biomass. Birds made up 17% of the diet, with the final 14% of prey biomass unable to be identified as either bird or mammal.

Prey deliveries averaged  $1.86 \pm 0.8$  deliveries/day, although all nests observed occasionally went at least one or more days without any deliveries. Average biomass of items was  $170.18 \pm 181.64$  g, and the average daily biomass of prey delivered to each nest was  $290.57 \pm 191.48$  g/day. Brood age did not affect delivery rates, with older broods receiving approximately the same biomass per day as younger broods ( $P = 0.48$ ).

The overall index of diversity for the diet of all 6 nests was 0.67. For individual nests, diversity ranged from 0.74 to 0.24 (mean = 0.56). Overlap was consistently low, ranging from 0.59 to 0.03 (mean = 0.26).

### 3 Movement

Introductory paragraph

#### 3.1 Telemetry

##### 3.1.1 Methods

During 2018-2019 we captured and tagged 7 adult goshawks (4 female and 3 male) at 5 active nest sites. Trapping took place during the mid-breeding season (May-June) using a dho-gaza trap with a live great-horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*) as a lure. We fitted goshawks with a solar-powered GPS-UHF transmitter with an additional attached VHF transmitter. Transmitters were programmed to record a location every 15 minutes during the breeding season (approximately May-August) and every 4 hours during the nonbreeding season. Location data were retrieved from the tag via either a base station placed near the nest or a hand-held UHF receiver.

We used location points from 11 May to 1 September to calculate 95% MCP breeding season home ranges. We attempted to use hidden Markov models to identify behavioral states from movement data. At sites with both appropriate telemetry and camera data ( $n = 2$ ), we also attempted to match foraging locations with prey deliveries.

We modelled predictors of nighttime roost sites and their similarity to nest sites using several habitat variables and two habitat models. We located roost sites using the location point taken closest to midnight for each site. Landscape variables (canopy cover, stand age, and stand basal area) were taken from the BC VRI and modelled habitat values from the 2008 foraging HSI and nesting HSI.

##### 3.1.2 Preliminary results

The mean breeding season homerange was 3571.05 ha, but there was a large difference between male and female home-range size. Male homeranges averaged  $5482.58 \pm 2329.6$  ha, while female home ranges averaged  $1659.53 \pm 2816.12$  ha.

Distinguishing different behavioral states from location data has been challenging so far. Hidden Markov models, the most widely used method, do not appear effective at differentiating foraging locations from travel locations. However, several

alternate methods remain to be explored. Linking deliveries observed on nest cameras to foraging location recorded by telemetry appears more promising, but more work is needed.

We identified 101 nighttime roost locations at 3 sites. The most informative model ( $R^2 = 0.16$ ) included both canopy closure and the nesting HSI. This model was better than the second-best informative model by 2.72 AIC units, and better than the nesting HSI-alone model ( $R^2 = 0.09$ ) by 7.90 AIC units.

## 4 Occupancy & Landscape

It has been suggested that high-quality habitat will be occupied more frequently than low-quality habitat. As an additional metric of habitat quality, I plan to examine links between landscape variables identified in previous analyses and the historic occupancy of sites on Vancouver Island and the South Coast. Landscape variables found to be significant predictors of productivity or diet may also be linked to site occupancy. This is dependent on obtaining a sufficient sample size of nests. There are 9 Vancouver Island sites with occupancy data for both 2018 and 2019, and 28 South Coast sites with occupancy data for the same period.

## 5 Going forward

- measure landscape metrics for x nests with cameras, y with pellets and z with occupancy data ??
- complete pellet id (x nests ca y pellets per nest?)
- assess link between landscape and diet
- compare diet assessed using two approaches
- assess link between landscape and occupancy (?)
- telemetry ?? UD during breeding season, other basic descriptors that layout radius for landscape metrics, habitat selection ??

## 6 Appendix

- Summary of data you have (or are using), sample sizes, what data do you expect to get this field season. This can be a simple table.

Table 4: Summary of available data

[illegible]

Table 5: Summary of nest camera data

Prey species		count	% count	% biomass
<b>Large birds (&gt; 150 g)</b>				
ruffed grouse	<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>	1	0.44	1.37
sooty grouse	<i>Dendragapus fuliginosus</i>	2	0.89	5.51
band-tailed pigeon	<i>Patagioenas fasciata</i>	3	1.33	2.97
<b>Medium birds (60-150 g)</b>				
Steller's jay	<i>Cyanocitta stelleri</i>	2	0.89	0.67
varied thrush	<i>Ixoreus naevius</i>	7	3.11	1.45
gray jay	<i>Perisoreus canadensis</i>	2	0.89	0.37
American robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	3	1.33	0.63
average medium bird		11	4.89	2.44
<b>Small birds (&lt; 40 g)</b>				
Swainson's thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	5	2.22	0.39
average small bird		18	8.00	1.40
<b>Large mammals (&gt; 600 g)</b>				
snowshoe hare	<i>Lepus americanus</i>	2	0.89	7.00
average large mammal		1	0.44	3.50
<b>Medium mammals (200-600 g)</b>				
bushy-tailed woodrat	<i>Cricetidae cinerea</i>	1	0.44	0.98
rat	<i>Rattus sp</i>	11	4.89	7.75
Douglas squirrel	<i>Tamiasciurus douglasii</i>	73	32.44	38.80
red squirrel	<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>	9	4.00	5.28
tree squirrel	<i>Tamiasciurus sp</i>	1	0.44	0.56
average medium mammal		4	1.78	2.25
<b>Small mammals (&lt; 200 g)</b>				
flying squirrel	<i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i>	3	1.33	1.22
bat	<i>Myotis sp</i>	1	0.44	0.02
chipmunk	<i>Neotamias sp</i>	6	2.67	1.04
average small mammal		3	1.33	0.68
<b>Unidentified items</b>				
average medium item		13	5.78	6.00
average small item		43	19.11	7.74

Table 6: Vancouver Island occupancy data

Site	2018	2019
Goose Creek	1	1
Rona Loop	1	1
Lukwa South	1	1
Tsitika West	1	1
Cook Creek	1	2
Mahatta	1	1
China Beach	2	1
Taylor River	1	1
Keta	3	1

Note:

1 = no birds observed, 2 = birds present, no evidence of breeding, 3 = active, evidence of breeding

Table 7: South Coast occupancy data

Site	2018	2019
Dewdney Creek	3	1
Ford Mountain	1	3
Mt Holden	1	1
Silver	2	1
Clowhom	3	3
Duck Lake	1	1
Freil	2	3
Giovanno	2	1
Granite Mt	1	3
Haslam	1	1
Maurell Island	3	3
McNair	1	2
Mt Pearkes	1	1
Nanton	1	1
Osgood	1	3
Phantom	3	3
Potlatch	3	2
Powell Daniels	3	3
Ruby Lake	2	3
Skaiakos	1	3
St. Vincent	1	3
Brohm	1	1
Dipper Creek	1	3
Jarvis	1	1
Lillooette	1	1
Millars Pond	1	1
Turbid	3	3
Wedge Creek	1	3