Canada Goose Habitat Selection in Response to Hunting Pressure

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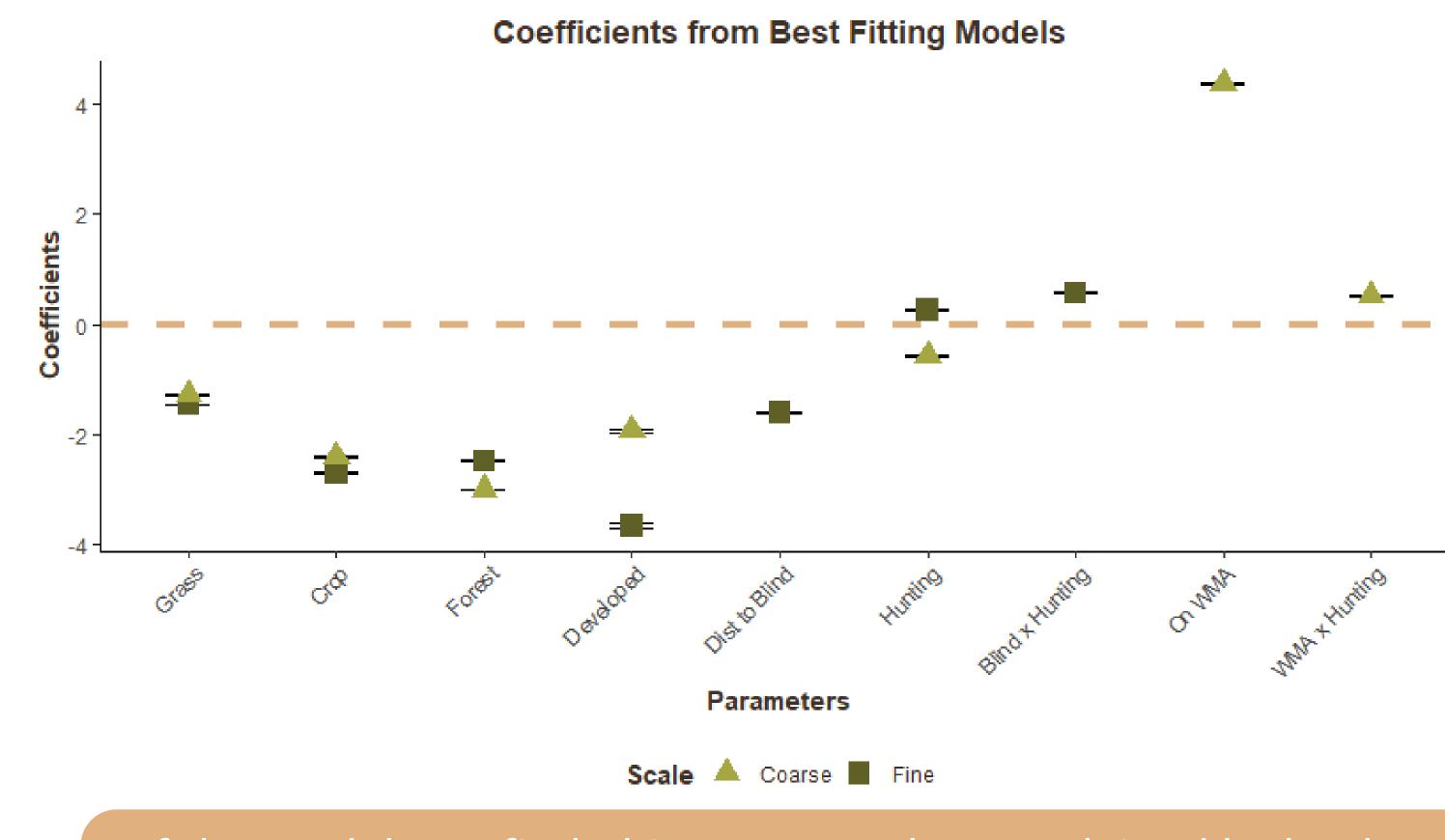
Understanding how waterfowl respond to hunting pressure can inform population & land management and elucidate behavioral adaptations for coping with disturbance and predation. We analyzed changes in home range size and overlap, and fit resource selection functions to understand habitat use.

Analysis at Two Spatiotemporal Scales

	<u>Coarse</u>	<u>Fine</u>	
Area	WMA + 10 mi	WMA	
Hunting Period	Seasonal	Daily	
Land Cover	NLCD	Crop-specific	

Hunter location & Hunting Metrics -nonesuccess rate

Resource Selection Function Model	ΔΑΙ	Num. Param eters
Coarse Scale		
~ Land Cover + On WMA * Hunting Day	0	8
~ Distance to Water	461,223	2
~ Land Cover + Hunting Season	635,644	6
~ Land Cover	636,716	5
Fine Scale		
~ Land Cover + Distance to Blind * Hunting Day	0	8
~ Distance to Water	86,887	2
~ Land Cover + Hunting Day	217,847	6
~ Land Cover	219,966	5

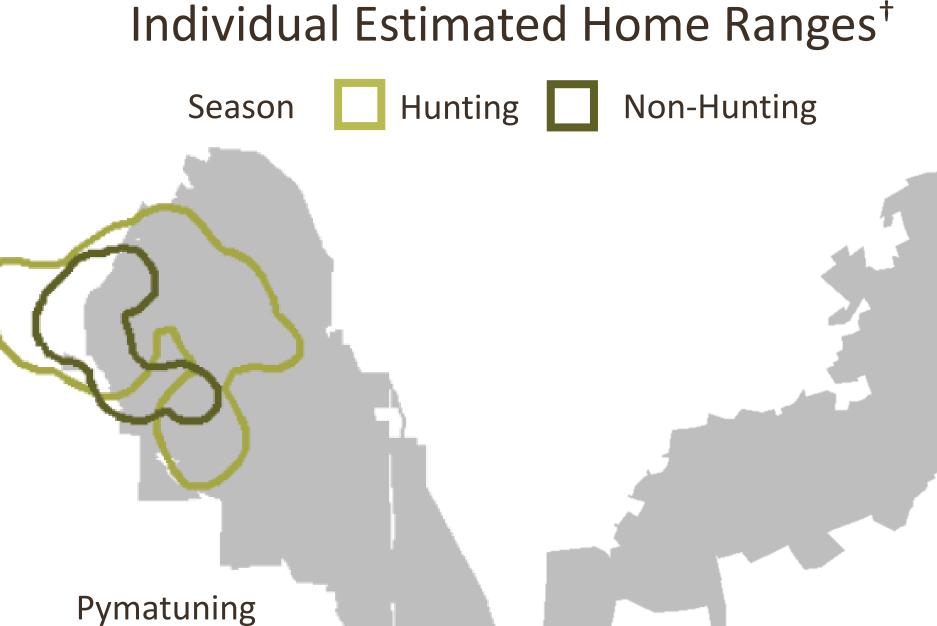


Of the models we fit, habitat use was best explained by land cover type and an interaction between area and hunting. Future analyses will include a random effect of individual.

		Num. Individuals		Observations			
Scale	Dates	Middle Creek	Pymatuning	Total	Middle Creek	Pymatuning	Mean per Individual
Coarse	Aug 25 – Feb 19	31	31	179,386	43%	57%	2,893
Fine	Oct 26 – Feb 19	17	26	492,991	40%	60%	11,465

PRIOR RESEARCH

Individual Estimated Home Ranges[†]



Middle Creek WMA

Geese spent more time on the WMA during hunting season than non-hunting season.

FUTURE RESEARCH

To further evaluate how goose movement and behavior changes in response to hunting pressure, we will fit a hidden Markov model at each spatiotemporal scale, where the unobserved states are determined by step lengths and turning angles.

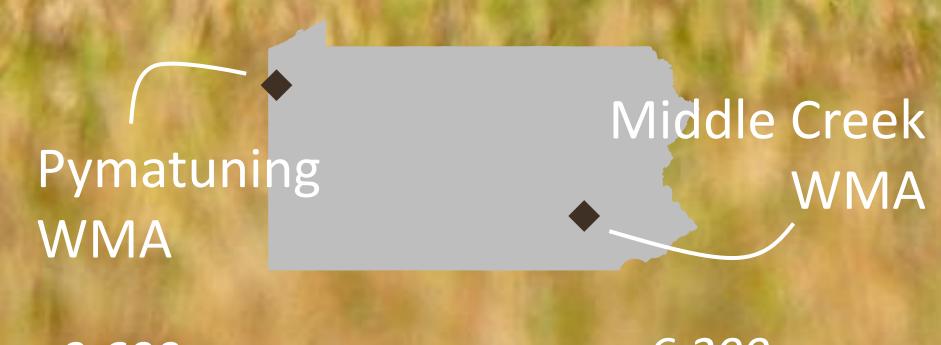
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2 study sites

WMA

†95% using KDE(h_{ref})



138 geese

resident after-hatch-year female

locations collected

every

minutes

June 2021 through March 2023



