

2011 MONITORING RESULTS FROM THE DESILVA ISLAND HERONRY

A report to the DeSilva Island Home Owners' Association



John P. Kelly¹ and Emiko Condeso
Audubon Canyon Ranch
Cypress Grove Research Center, P.O. Box 808 Marshall CA 94940
¹Email: kellyjp@egret.org



ACR Technical Report 90-3-25
© December 2011, Audubon Canyon Ranch
Cypress Grove Research Center
P. O. Box 808, Marshall, CA 94940

2011 Monitoring Results from the DeSilva Island Heronry

A report to the DeSilva Island Home Owners' Association

INTRODUCTION

The Great Blue Heron nesting colony at DeSilva Island, in Marin County, California, is one of many colony sites that are monitored by Audubon Canyon Ranch (ACR) as part of its North Bay Heron and Egret Project. The Project was initiated in 1990 and reflects an ongoing effort to monitor the status of colonially nesting herons and egrets throughout five counties in the northern San Francisco Bay region. The primary goal of the Heron and Egret Project is to develop and apply current and historical information on status of herons and egrets to wetland conservation concerns in the San Francisco Bay area. Specifically, the project focuses on monitoring local and regional trends in nesting abundance and reproductive performance (Kelly et al. 2006, 2007). A brief summary of colony site locations and results is posted online at <http://www.egret.org/googleearthheronries>.

The heronry at DeSilva Island is one of several colony sites in Marin County and is known to have supported nesting herons and egrets since 1979 (Pratt 1983, Kelly et al. 2006). The trees used for nesting are Blue Gum Eucalyptus and are located along the southern waterfront of the DeSilva Island town homes complex.

METHODS

ACR staff and trained volunteers use binoculars and spotting scopes to monitor nesting activities from vantage points along Seminary Drive south of the colony site and from locations on DeSilva Island near the nesting trees. Each year, a colony map or “panorama” is created to document the locations of individual nests. The data recorded include: 1) the number of active nests, 2) reproductive success (nest survival rates and the number of chicks fledged from

successful nests), 3) the nesting stage (a measure of seasonal timing), and 4) any observed disturbances or potential predators observed or inferred in the vicinity of the nesting site.

Reproductive success in heronries includes outcomes that reflect two different sets of ecological effects (Kelly et al, 2007). First, nest survivorship (percent of nests that fledge at least one young) is primarily related to disturbance and nest predation. Second, the number of young fledged in successful nests is primarily related to the availability of food in surrounding feeding areas, which is needed to provision nestlings. The number of successful nests in the colony is estimated as the number of Great Blue Heron nests with one or more young that reach the minimum fledging age of eight weeks. The number of young fledged in successful nests is estimated from the “prefledging brood size,” based on nests with young at least five-to-eight weeks of age post-hatch.

Our estimates of reproductive performance at DeSilva Island are highly precise because most or all of the nests are closely monitored each year (Table 1). The reported standard errors, however, reflect less certainty than actually achieved in our observations. This conservative approach of measuring error rates recognizes that the observed nesting performance could have been different if different individuals from the regional population had chosen to nest at DeSilva Island. We consider this approach to be more appropriate for detecting significant differences in nesting performance across years.

We do not attempt to measure the intraseasonal timing of the initial occupation of the heronry at the onset of the nesting season. However, to evaluate the intraseasonal timing of nesting activity, we measure the proportions of nests in the parental guardian period (egg laying, incubation, young generally less than three-to-four weeks of age) and post-guardian period (nests not continuously guarded by parents, young generally greater than three-to-four weeks of age). A detailed account of the monitoring methods is available in Kelly et al. (2006, 2007). Results are reported as means \pm standard errors (SE).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Nest locations

In 2011, we monitored Great Blue Heron nesting activity at the DeSilva Island Heronry approximately weekly from 14 January through 26 August. The locations of nest sites active in 2011 were documented on panoramic photographs of the colony site (Figure 1). The spatial extent of nesting activity remains limited to nesting trees along the southern shore of DeSilva Island. No Great Egrets nested at DeSilva in 2011.

Active nests

The number of active nests in heron and egret colonies is normally dynamic among years, sometimes revealing large year-to-year changes in nesting abundance (Kelly et al. 2007). In 2011, peak colony size at the DeSilva Island Heronry was 13 active Great Blue Heron nests, recorded on 4 April. This represents an increase of three nests since 2010 and an increase in nesting activity after a declining trend from 2005-2010 (Figure 2, Table 1).

Reproductive success

In 2011, all nests were in locations that were visible enough to track nest survivorship. Observations of these nests indicated that $62 \pm 13.5\%$ ($n = 13$, all nests sampled) of nests survived to fledge at least one young. This represents a slight (non-significant) decrease in nest survivorship relative to 2010, and a decreasing trend since 2007 (Figure 3, Table 1). Nesting failures in heronries often reflect the impacts of disturbance or nest predation. In 2011, no nest predation was directly observed, however at least two nest failures were associated with disturbance/damage to nesting trees related to storm events.

The number of young fledged from successful heron and egret nests is sensitive to the availability of food in surrounding feeding areas (Kelly et al, 2007). In 2011, 1.89 ± 0.19 ($n = 9$) young were produced, on average, in successful nests, based on clearly observed broods. This rate was slightly lower than the productivity of successful nests in 2010 (2.22 ± 0.14 , $n = 9$) and is similar to the lower limit of recorded nest productivity at this colony (Figure 4, Table 1).

Intraseasonal timing

On 6 May, 2011, $22 \pm 13.9\%$ of nests sampled ($n = 9$) in the colony had reached the postguardian stage. Therefore, nesting occurred significantly later in the season in 2011, on average, than in 2010 (Figure 5). The reason for this difference is unknown. It is possible that late spring rains delayed nesting; however, because most recorded nest failures occurred early in the season, it is also likely that our estimate of intraseasonal timing reflects an extension of the nesting period caused by second nest attempts.

Disturbance

We found no evidence of particular colony site disturbances by predators or human activity in 2011, although unobserved nest predation or disturbance by humans could have occurred. Observers did document two nest failures occurring after storms. Therefore it is likely that disturbance caused by weather events impacted the colony in 2011.

REFERENCES CITED

- Kelly, J. P., K. L. Etienne, C. Strong, M. McCaustland, and M. L. Parkes. 2007. Status, trends, and implications for the conservation of heron and egret nesting colonies in the San Francisco Bay area. *Waterbirds* 30: 455-478.
- Kelly, J. P., K. L. Etienne, C. Strong, M. McCaustland, and M. L. Parkes. 2006. Annotated atlas and implications for conservation of heron and egret nesting colonies in the San Francisco Bay area. ACR Tech. Rpt. 90-3-17, Audubon Canyon Ranch, P.O. Box 808, Marshall, CA 94940. 236 pp.
- Pratt, H. M.. 1983. Marin County California heron colonies: 1967-1981. *Western Birds* 14:169-184.

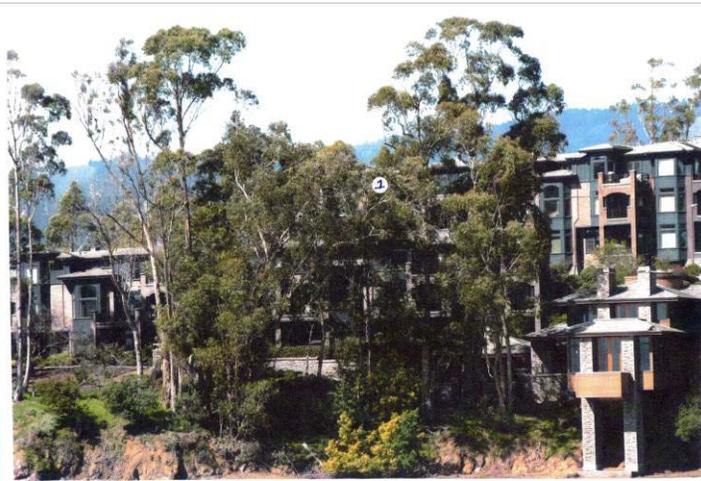
ABOUT AUDUBON CANYON RANCH

Audubon Canyon Ranch is a non-profit scientific research, environmental education, and land preservation organization. Audubon Canyon Ranch properties include the Cypress Grove Research Center on Tomales Bay, the 535-acre Bouverie Preserve in Sonoma and the 1,000-acre Martin Griffin Preserve in Stinson Beach, which is home to one of the San Francisco Bay Area's most significant and most studied Great Egret and Great Blue Heron nesting sites.

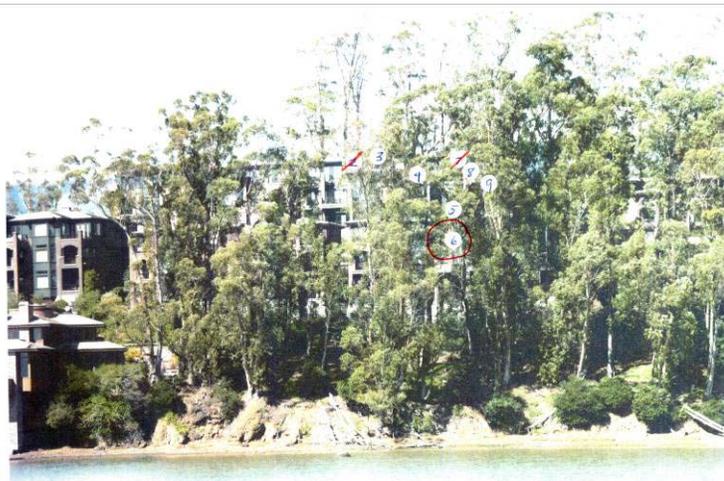
Audubon Canyon Ranch's mission is to protect the natural resources of its sanctuaries while fostering an understanding and appreciation of these environments. We conduct research and restoration that advances conservation science, educates adults and children, and promotes ecological literacy that is grounded in direct experience. ACR's vision is for all adults and children to feel a strong connection with the wonder and beauty of the natural world. We are working to support the development of a region-wide community of people who share a commitment to restore and preserve the natural environment

Table 1. Annual Great Blue Heron colony size, percent nest survivorship (percent of nests that fledged at least one young), prefledging brood size, and percent of nests that reached the post-guardian period in early May (on or near 6-8 May) at the DeSilva Island Heronry, Marin County, California (SE = standard error; n = sample size; * indicates data were not available).

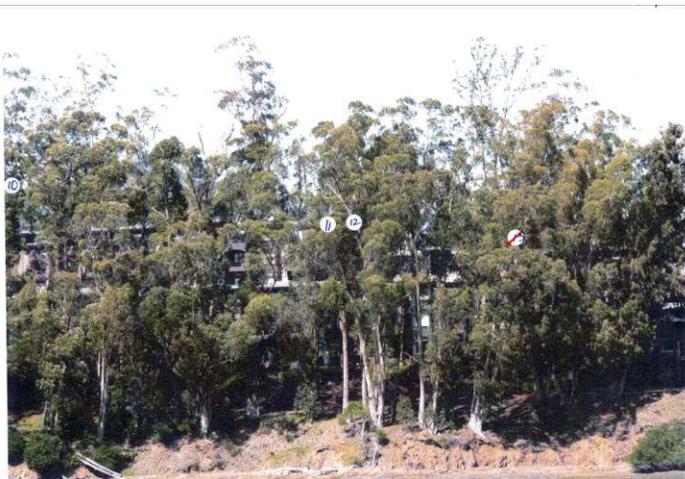
Year	Colony Size	Percent nest survivorship \pm SE (n)	Prefledging brood size \pm SE (n)	Percent nests in post-guardian period \pm SE (n)
1990	8	*	2.2 \pm 0.15 (6)	*
1991	9	89 \pm 10.5 (9)	2.1 \pm 0.31 (7)	*
1992	12	75 \pm 12.5 (12)	2.8 \pm 0.24 (7)	0 \pm 0.0 (9)
1993	13	77 \pm 11.7 (13)	2.3 \pm 0.29 (8)	67 \pm 15.7 (9)
1994	15	100 \pm 0.0 (15)	2.0 \pm 0.26 (11)	57 \pm 13.2 (14)
1995	16	81 \pm 9.8 (16)	1.9 \pm 0.26 (10)	0 \pm 0.0 (14)
1996	15	73 \pm 11.4 (15)	2.4 \pm 0.14 (12)	31 \pm 12.8 (13)
1997	13	92 \pm 7.4 (13)	2.5 \pm 0.19 (12)	23 \pm 11.7 (13)
1998	15	93 \pm 6.9 (15)	2.1 \pm 0.2 (13)	0 \pm 0.0 (15)
1999	13	92 \pm 7.4 (13)	2.9 \pm 0.14 (12)	0 \pm 0.0 (11)
2000	13	69 \pm 12.8 (13)	2.3 \pm 0.23 (11)	23 \pm 11.7 (13)
2001	12	67 \pm 13.6 (12)	3.3 \pm 0.34 (8)	27 \pm 13.4 (11)
2002	13	77 \pm 11.7 (13)	2.7 \pm 0.16 (14)	42 \pm 14.2 (12)
2003	14	71 \pm 12.1 (14)	2.0 \pm 0.22 (9)	45 \pm 15.0 (11)
2004	13	83 \pm 10.8 (13)	2.8 \pm 0.14 (9)	90 \pm 9.5 (10)
2005	16	73 \pm 11.4 (16)	2.4 \pm 0.19 (14)	93 \pm 6.9 (14)
2006	14	29 \pm 12.1 (14)	2.2 \pm 0.14 (9)	0 \pm 0.0 (8)
2007	12	83 \pm 10.8 (12)	2.5 \pm 0.16 (10)	18 \pm 11.6 (11)
2008	11	73 \pm 13.4 (11)	1.9 \pm 0.28 (8)	11 \pm 10.5 (9)
2009	10	67 \pm 15.7 (10)	2.1 \pm 0.13 (7)	0 \pm 0.0 (8)
2010	10	70 \pm 14.5 (10)	2.2 \pm 0.14 (9)	75 \pm 15.3 (8)
2011	13	62 \pm 13.5 (13)	1.9 \pm 0.19 (9)	22 \pm 13.9 (9)



West end of colony



Colony center



East end of colony

Figure 1. A photographic panoramas showing locations of active nest sites at the DeSilva Island Heronry, Marin County, California, 2011.

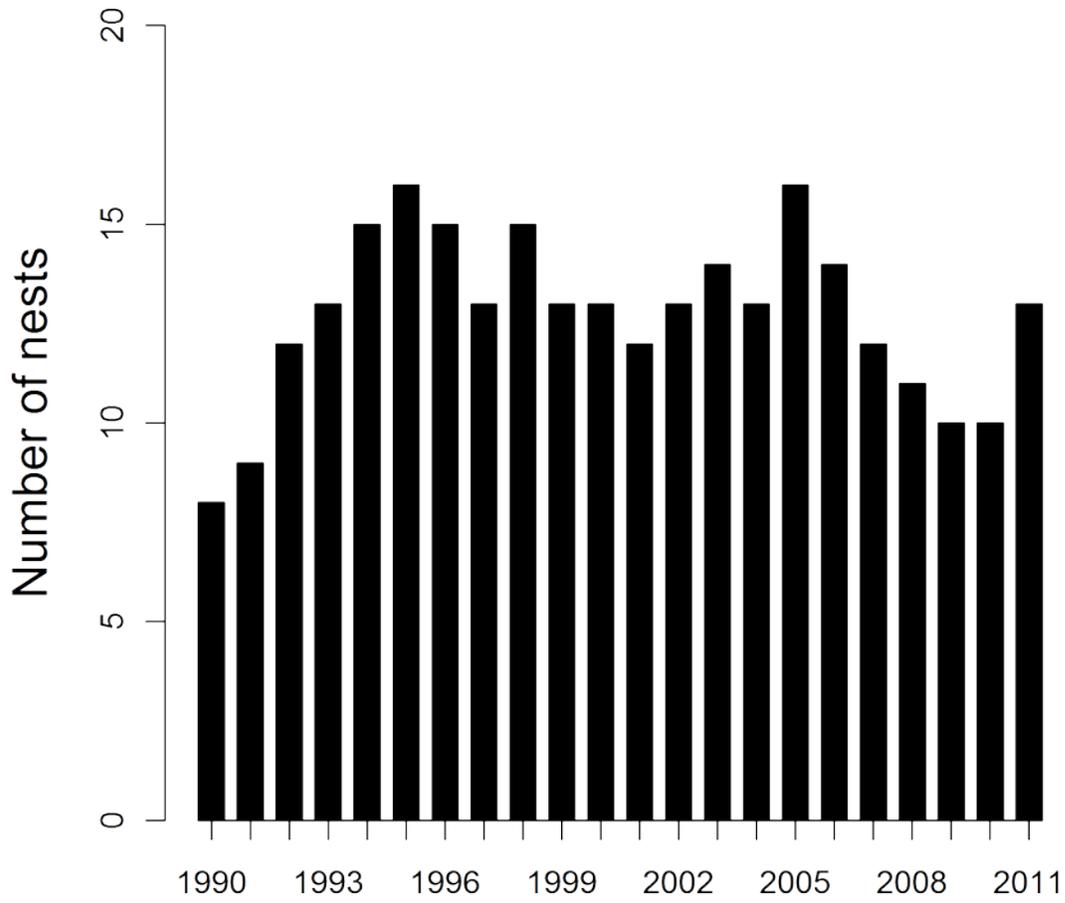


Figure 2. Annual Great Blue Heron colony size (peak number of active nests) at the DeSilva Island Heronry, Marin County, California.

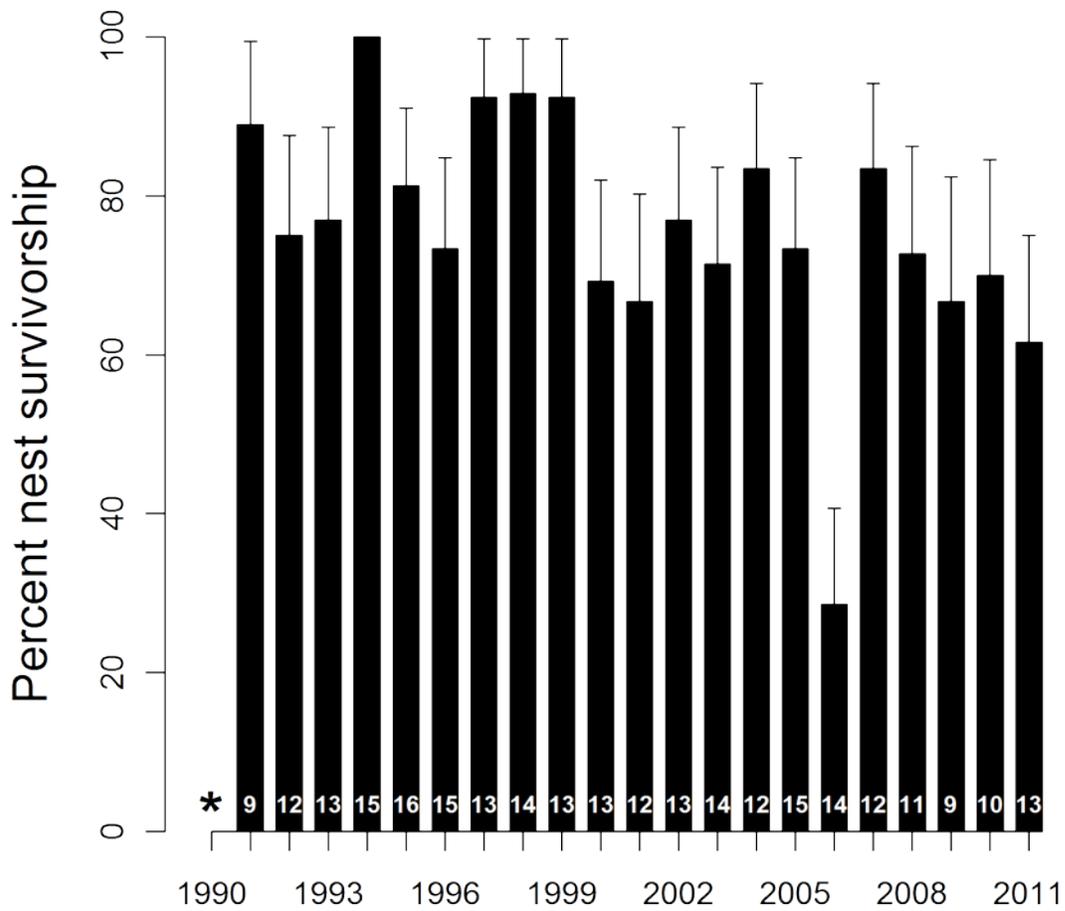


Figure 3. Annual percent nest survivorship \pm standard error of Great Blue Herons at the DeSilva Island Heronry, Marin County, California (labels on bars indicate sample size; * indicates nest survivorship data were not available).

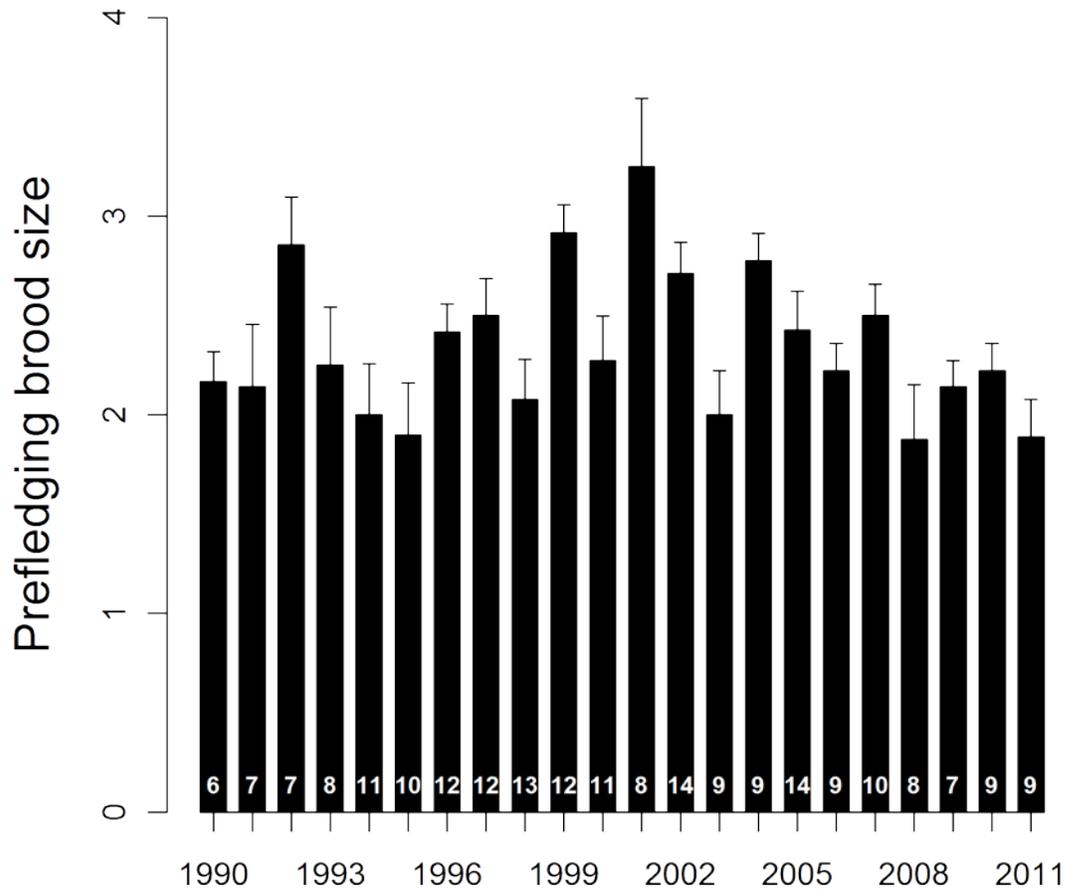


Figure 4. Annual prefledging brood size \pm standard error of Great Blue Herons at the DeSilva Island Heronry, Marin County, California (labels on bars indicate sample size).

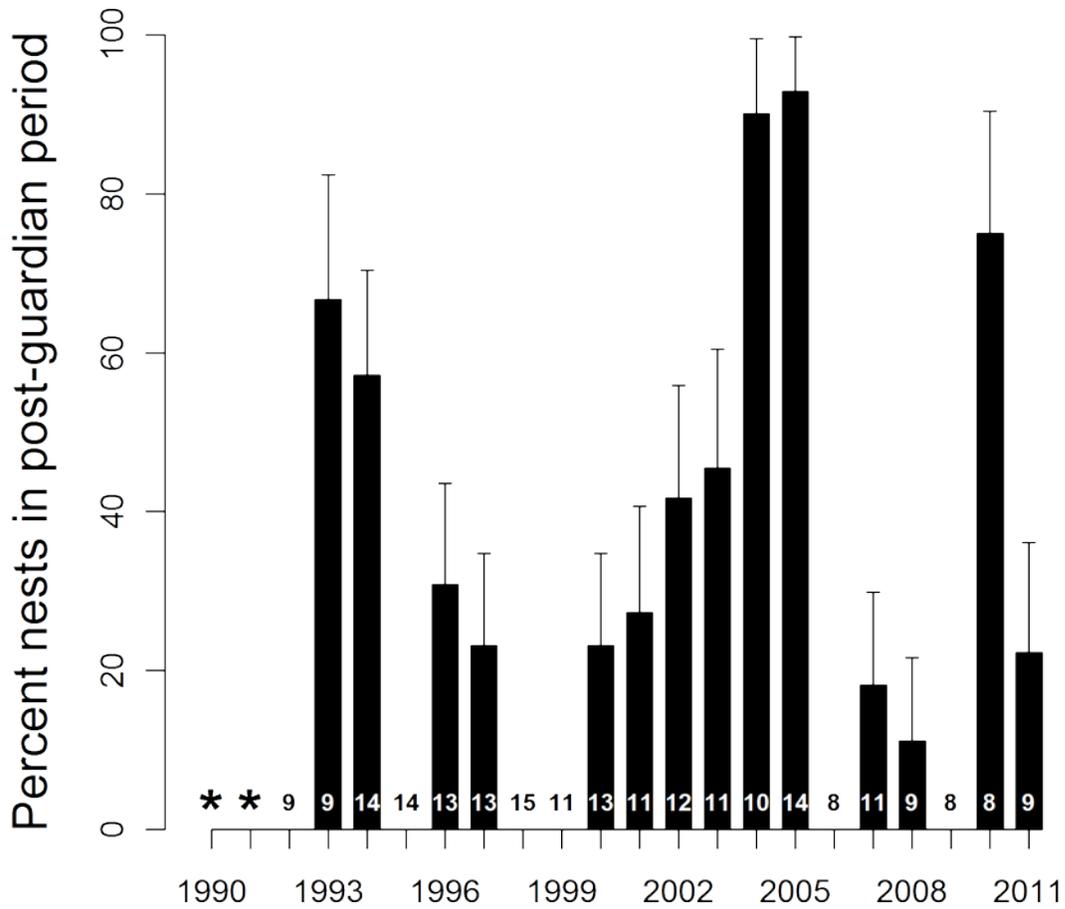


Figure 5. Annual percent of Great Blue Heron nests \pm standard error that reached the post-guardian period in early May (on or near 6-8 May) at the DeSilva Island Heronry, Marin County, California (labels on bars indicate sample size; * indicates stage data were not available).