

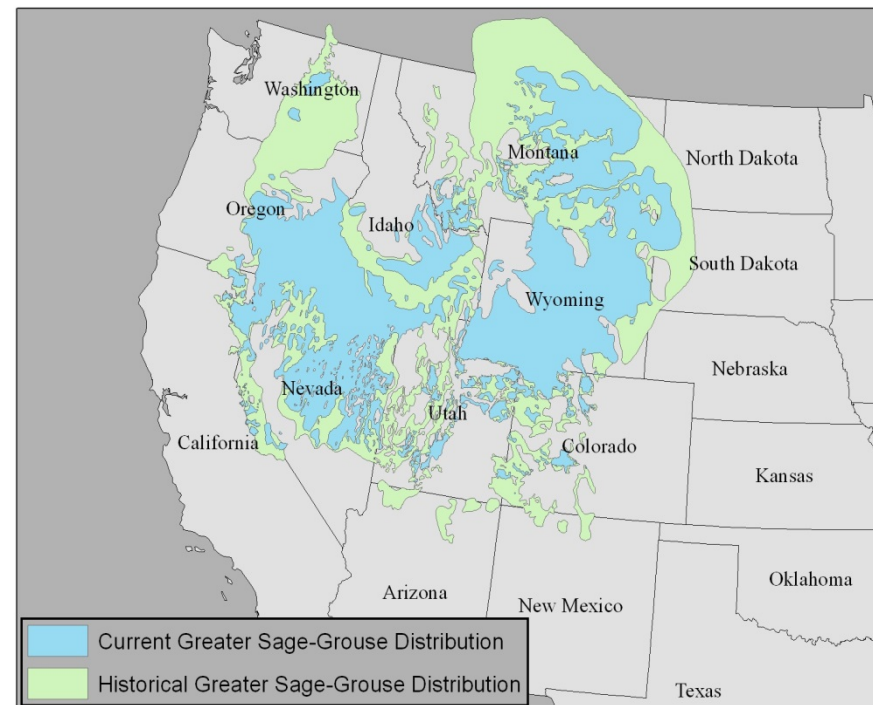
EFFECTS OF LANDSCAPE-SCALE ENVIRONMENTAL VARIATION ON GREATER SAGE-GROUSE CHICK SURVIVAL

GUTTERY ET AL. 2013 PLOS ONE

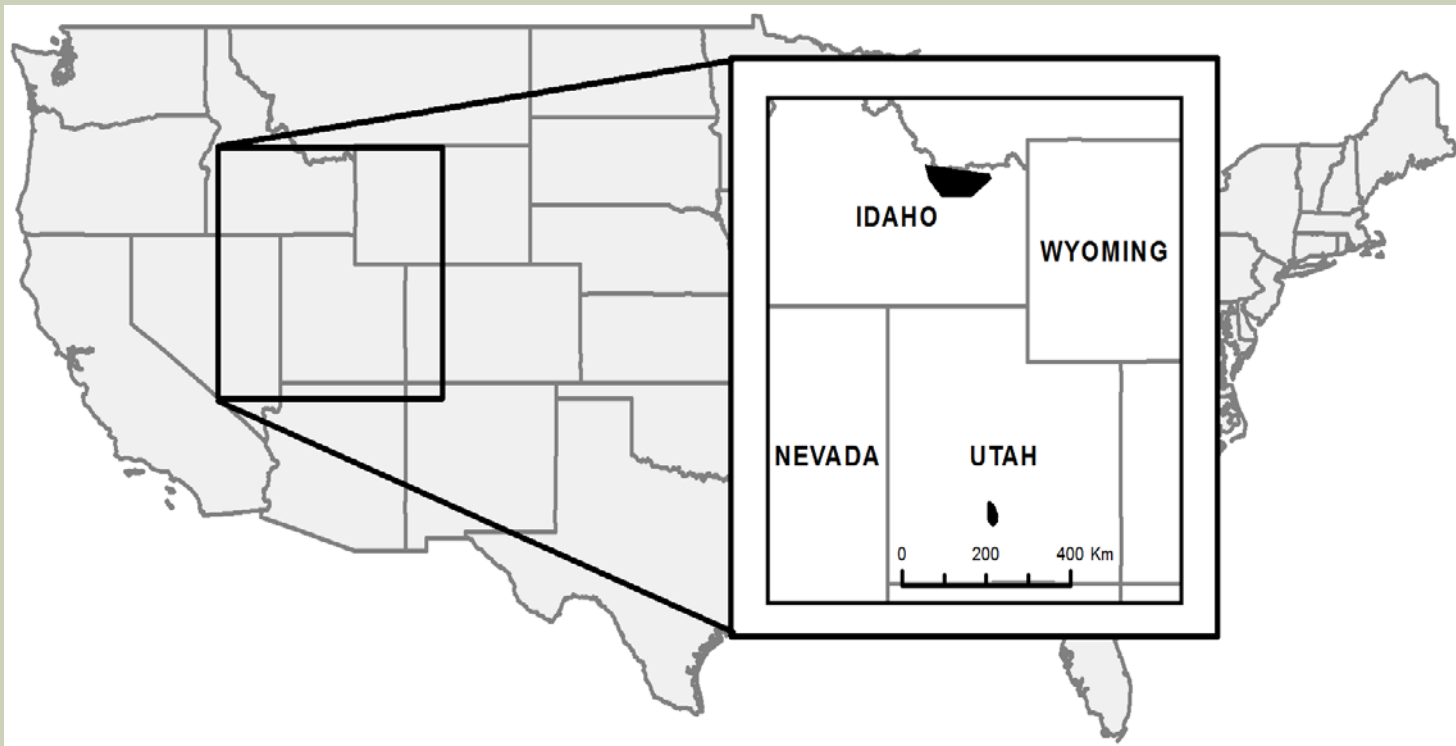
**Presenter:
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Dahlgren, USU
Extension**

**Michael
Guttery, USU**

INTRODUCTION



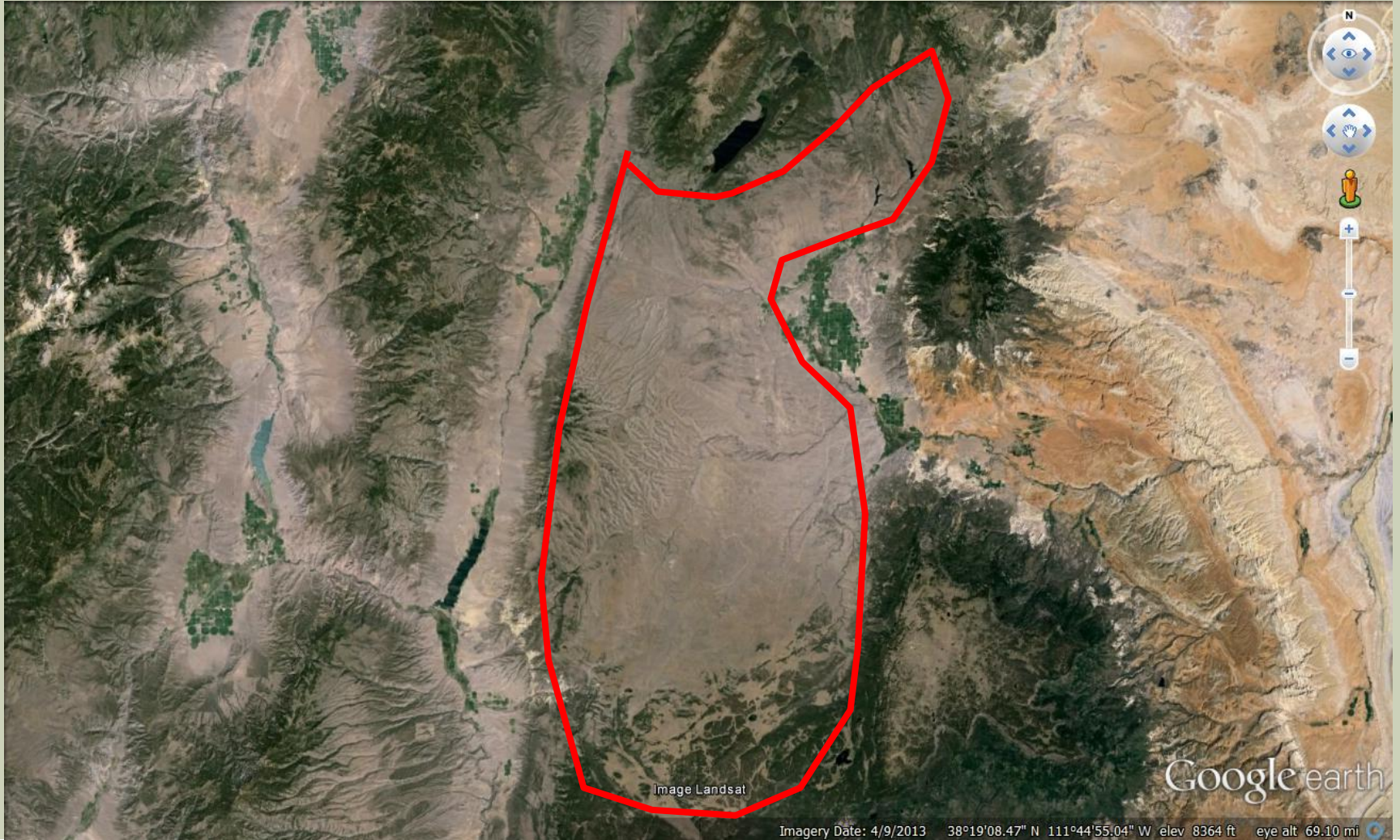
STUDY AREAS



UPPER SNAKE RIVER PLAIN, ID



PARKER MOUNTAIN, UT



METHODS



PREVIOUS RESEARCH (PARKER 2005-2006)

- 0.50 Survival to 42 days
- One study area
- 2 years



LARGE SCALE - MULTIPLE SITES

Analysis and Modeling:

- Monitored Survival (Telemetry-based)
- Model: Known-Fate MLE (R; Manly and Schmutz 2001)
- Covariate Data:
 - Palmer drought Severity Index (PDSI)
 - Palmer Z-Index
 - Winter Nov 1- Apr 30
 - Summer May 1 – July 31
 - Parameter-Elevation Regressions on Independent Slopes Model (PRISM)
 - NDVI (Phenological “Greenness”)



RESULTS

Table 1. Capture statistics for greater sage-grouse chicks marked in Idaho (1999–2002) and Utah (2005–2009).

Year	Broods ¹	Chicks ²	Hen Ages ³	Marked ⁴
1999	13	30	SY=3, ASY=10	2.31
2000	15	42	SY=4, ASY=11	2.80
2001	14	40	SY=1, ASY=13	2.86
2002	24	71	SY=5, ASY=19	2.96
2005	21	89	SY=11, ASY=10	4.24
2006	21	61	SY=0, ASY=21	2.90
2007	12	55	SY=4, ASY=8	4.58
2008	11	66	SY=2, ASY=9	6.00
2009	11	64	SY=1, ASY=10	5.82
Total	142	518	SY=31, ASY=111	3.65

¹Number of broods captured.

²Total number of chicks marked with radio-transmitters.

³SY=second year hen (hatched the previous year), ASY = after second year hen (hatched ≥ 2 years earlier).

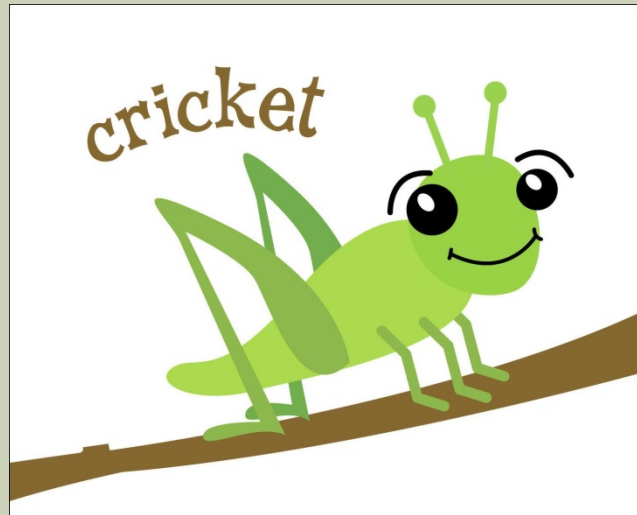
⁴Average number of chicks marked per brood.

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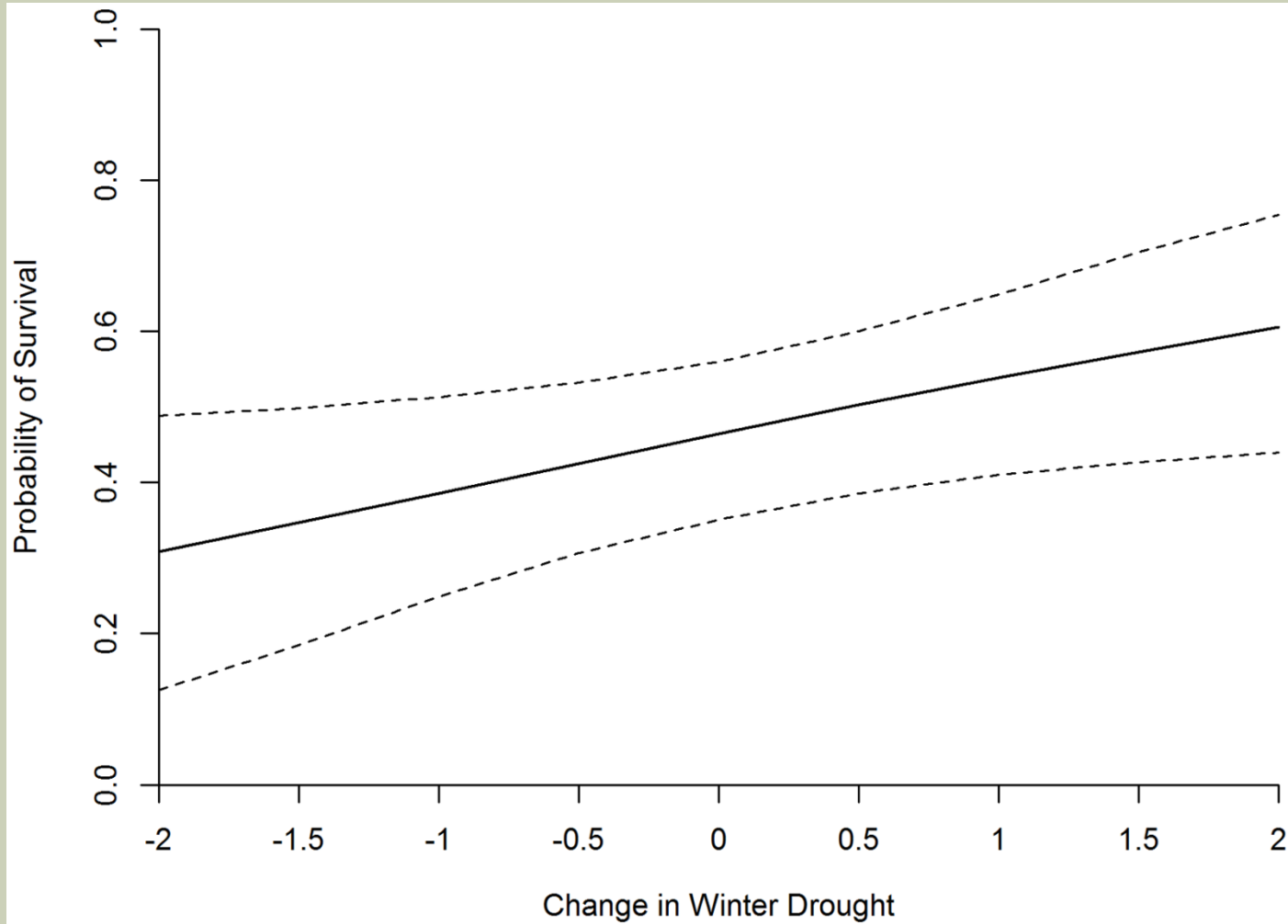
> 11,000
Exposure
Days



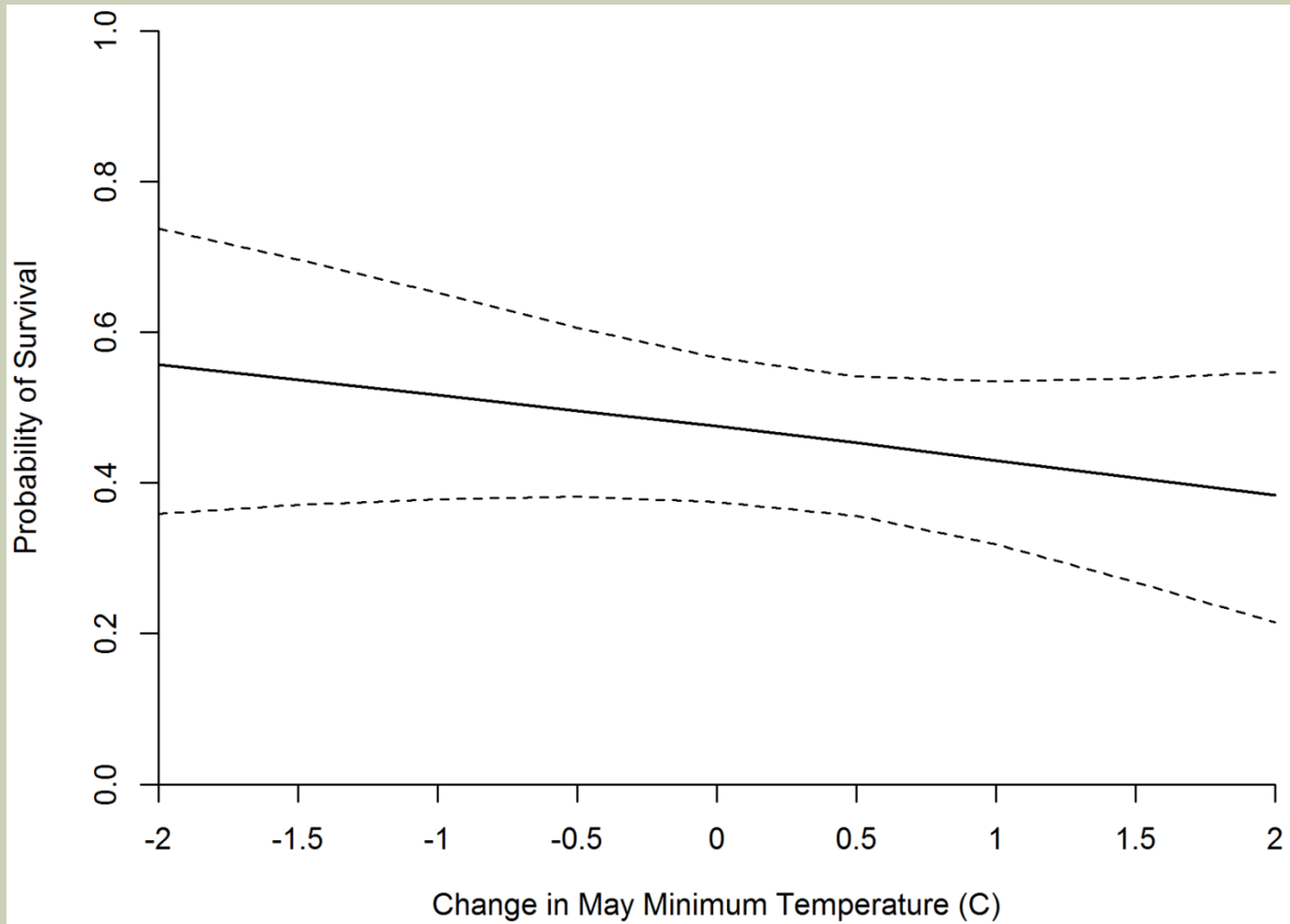
NDVI – NOTHING!!!



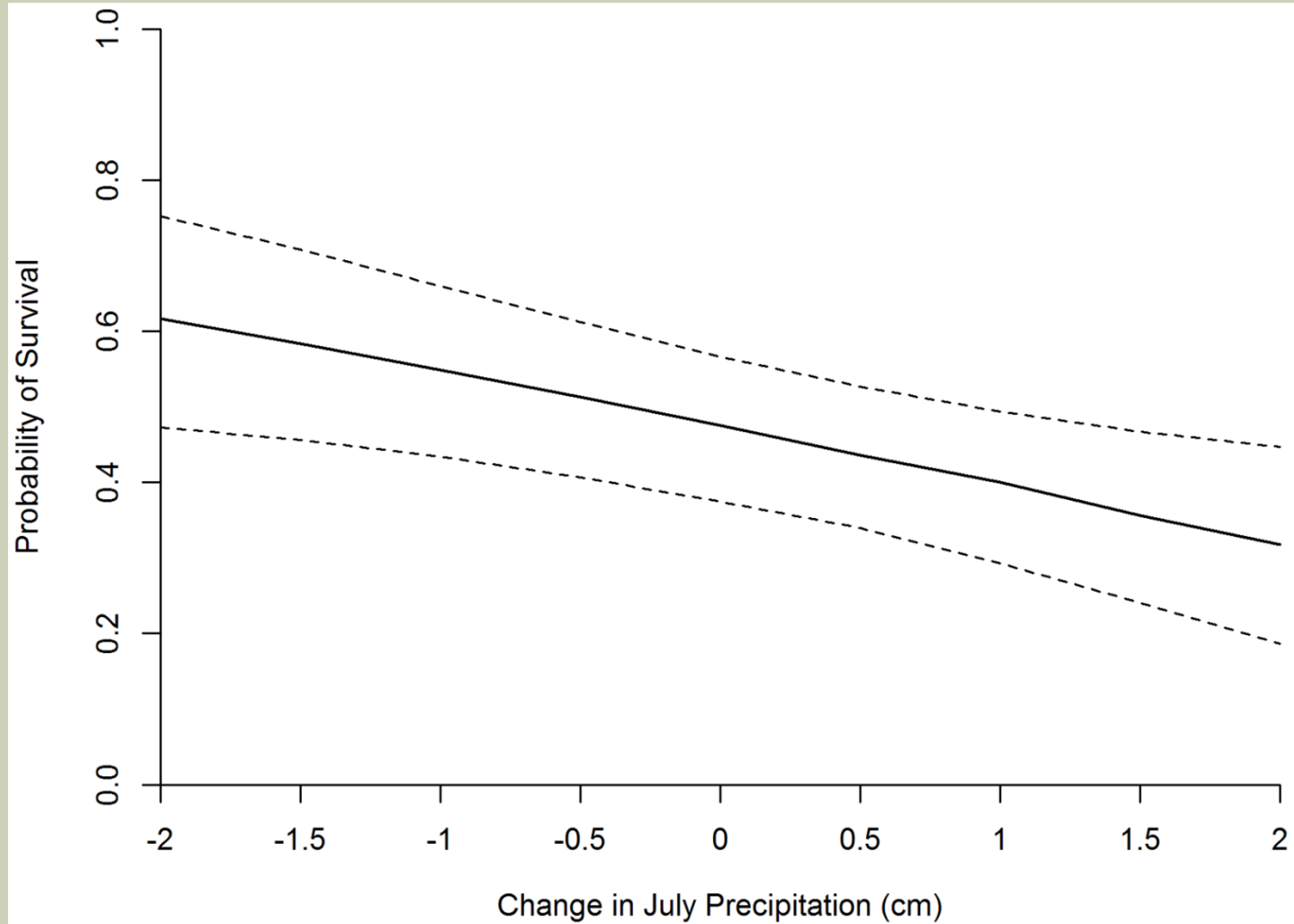
WINTER DROUGHT



MINIMUM MAY TEMPERATURE



JULY PRECIPITATION



TAKE HOME

- **Climate Matters**
- **Periodic Production Hypothesis**
- **Moisture Facilitated Predation Hypothesis (Grouse?)**
- **High Levels of Chick Survival!!!!**



QUESTIONS

