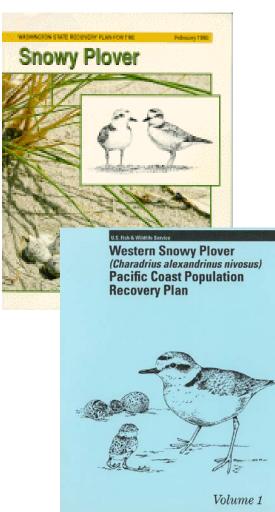
Periodic Status Review of Snowy Plovers in Washington



Derek Stinson, Biologist Wildlife Diversity Division Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife



Listing of Snowy Plover



State:

- Endangered since 1981
- Recovery plan 1995

Federal:

- Pacific coast population threatened in 1993
- Recovery plan completed 2007





Pacific coast population nests on sandy and gravelly substrates along the coast from Baja, north to Grays Harbor County, WA



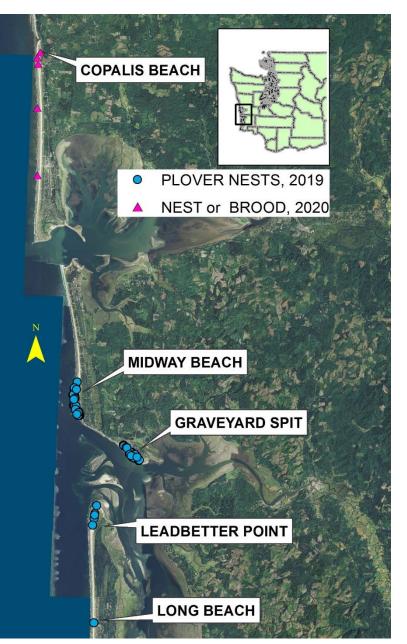


Nesting areas

- Leadbetter Point
- Graveyard Spit
- Midway Beach

• New/re-occupied 2020

- Copalis Beach
- 'Connor Creek'





Natural History

- Nest in dry sandy areas, Apr–July
- Often forage on wet sand
- Males rear the brood, females leave, mate again and produce 2nd clutch









- Beach stabilization/development of beaches eliminated nesting areas (reduced 68% range-wide)
- Introduced beachgrasses change dune geomorphology, eliminate nesting habitat
- Human disturbance
- Nest/chick predation by subsidized predators





Factors affecting Plovers in Washington

Disturbance during nesting season

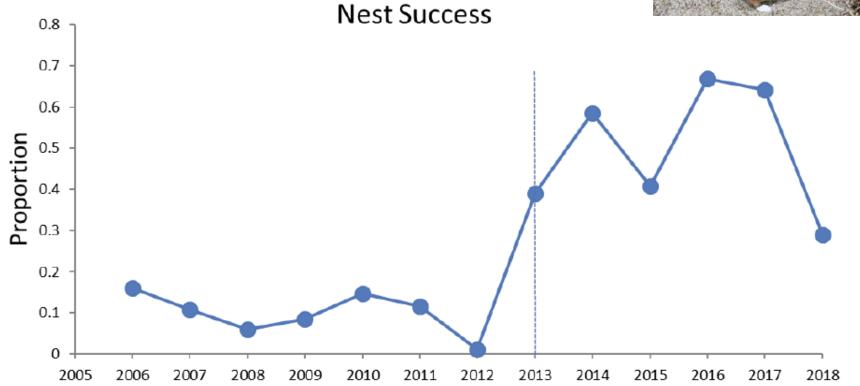
- Vehicles straying off the wet sand
- **Dogs** off leash
- Kites, WPVs,...
- People: razor clam days; 4th of July





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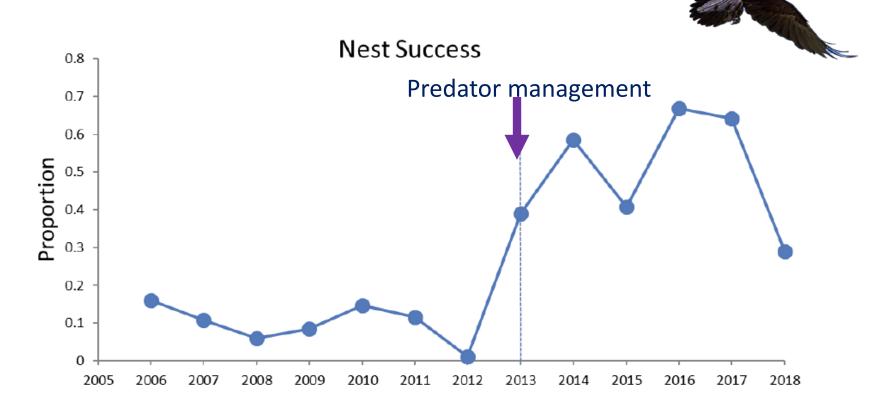
How are they doing?





Management actions

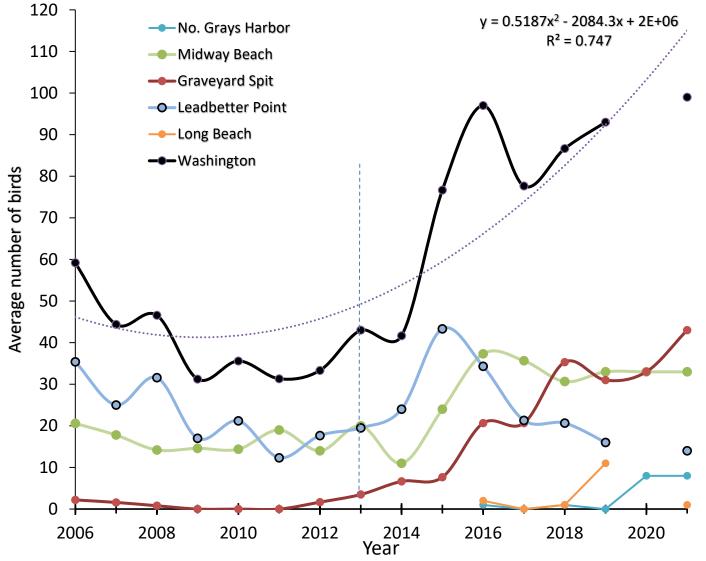
• Active predator management began 2013



• Effectiveness of predator management in WA being analyzed



Snowy Plover Population Trends





RU1 (OR, WA): Oregon—more beach, more plovers; source for many Washington plovers

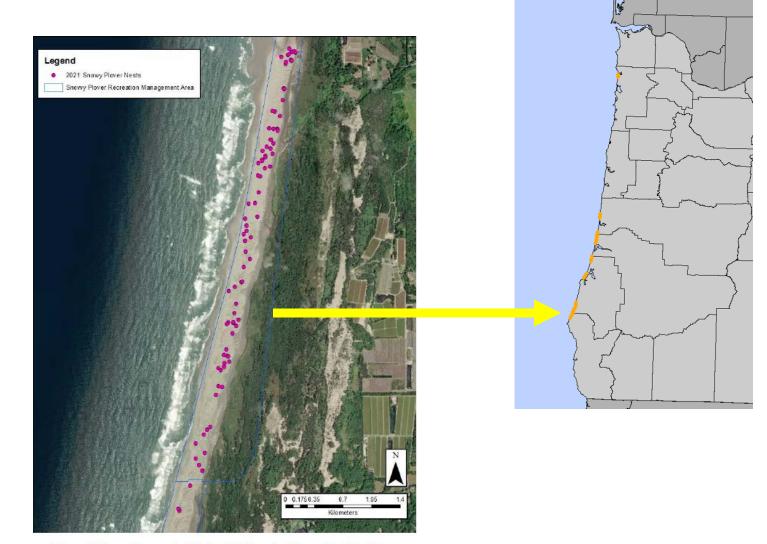


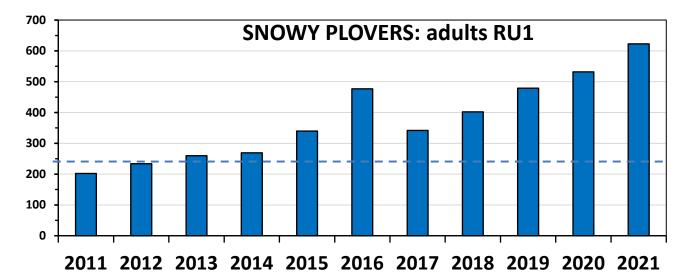


Figure 13. Snowy Plover nests at Bandon SPMA, south of the mouth of New River, Oregon, 2021.

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Management actions

Predator management began in Oregon in 2004



- Recovery Unit 1 (Washington and Oregon) increased from 137 in 2005, to 623 in 2021
- Federal Rec obj---250 breeding adults exceeded for 9 years
- All RUs that implemented predator management have met population objectives





Management of disturbance

- Symbolic rope fencing along foot trail
- Signage: restrict access on upper beach
- Careful scheduling of clam days, and Enforcement presence
- Portable toilets to reduce intrusions into nesting habitat
 - Outreach: radio spot, brochures



Razor Clamming and Nesting Birds

How you can help protect Snowy Plovers and Streaked Horned Larks



Management Actions (cont'd)

•Habitat Restoration Area on Leadbetter ~460 acres of refuge and state park lands

Needs:

- Continued predator management
- Continued cooperation/improvement of disturbance
- Management agreements to increase "secure" nesting areas



Summary

- Snowy Plovers have increased with management in Washington and Oregon
- Management of disturbance & predators still needed
- Management agreements needed to ensure habitat remains secure
- Snowy Plover numbers remain small
- Climate change?



Recommendation:

It is recommended that the species remain state-listed as endangered



Public comments

27 public comments



- 5 clearly supported maintaining Endangered status
- 21 form letters expressed alarm at disturbance of birds on Klipsan (Long Beach)
- 1 alarmed at vehicles on beaches
- 0 opposed maintaining status



State Recovery Objectives: draft revision

- Number of fledged young/male requires ~full time staff for 4-5 months, so nest monitoring suspended after 2018
- However, given WDAC concerns, the revision of recovery plan tabled, pending further analyses

Related analyses underway:

- Effectiveness of predator management
- Goal is lambda>1; best metric may not be chicks/male
- Local reproduction; chick and adult survival
- Integrated population model?









Acknowledgements

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