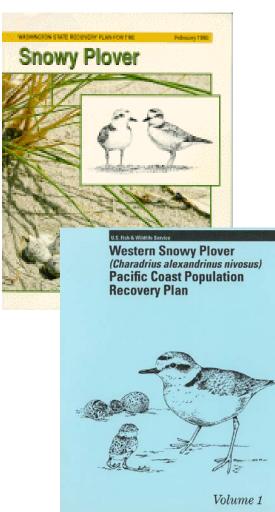
Periodic Status Review of Snowy Plovers in Washington



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

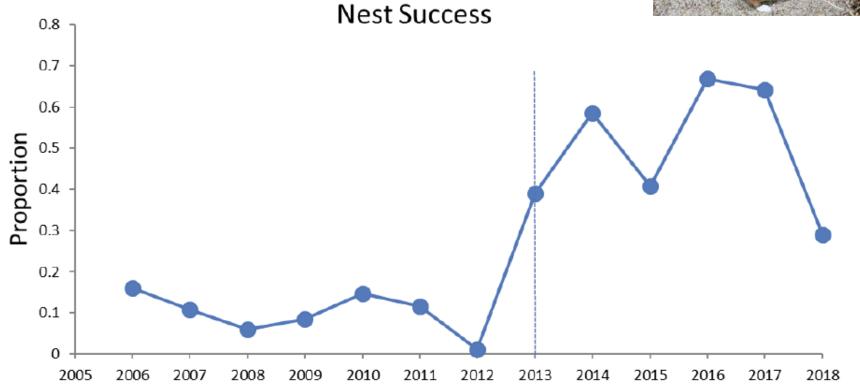
- Vehicles straying off the wet sand
- **Dogs** off leash
- Kites, WPVs,...
- People: razor clam days; 4th of July





Department of Fish and Wildlife

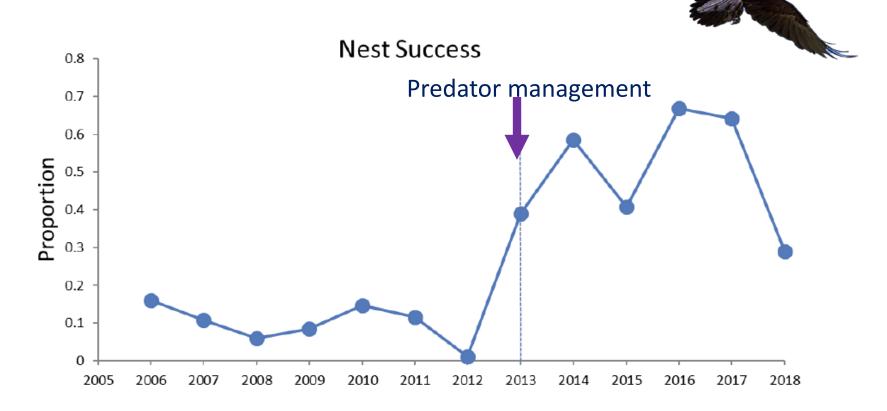
How are they doing?





Management actions

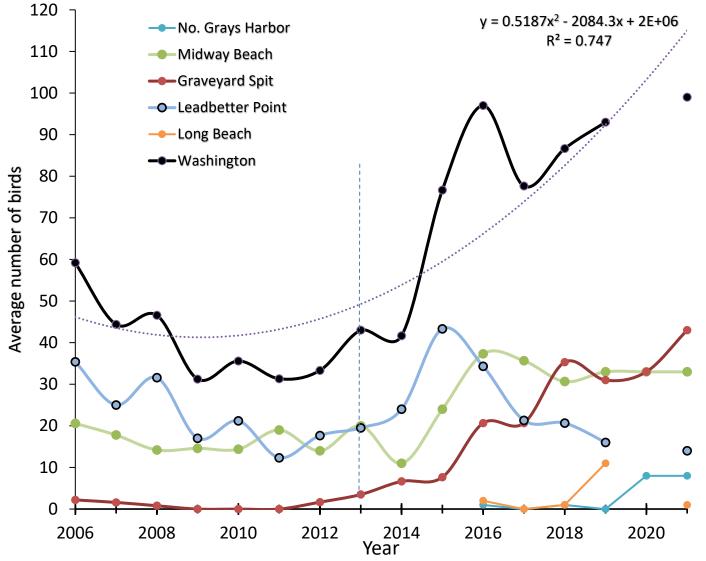
• Active predator management began 2013



• 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

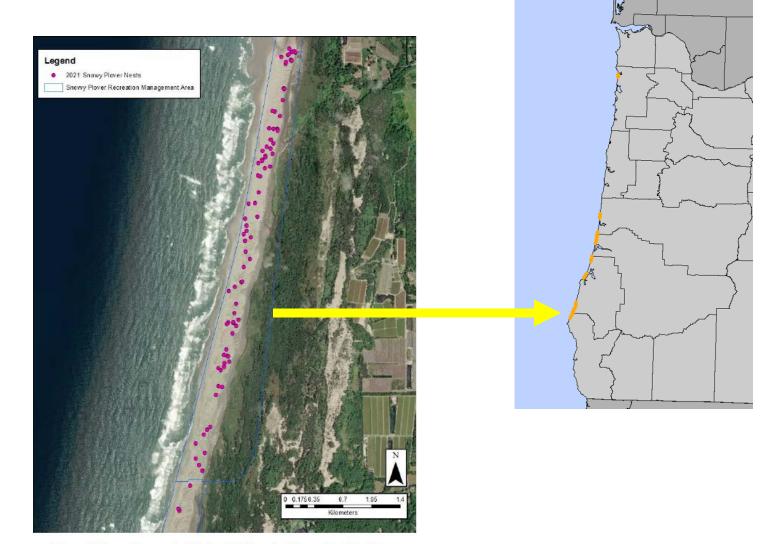


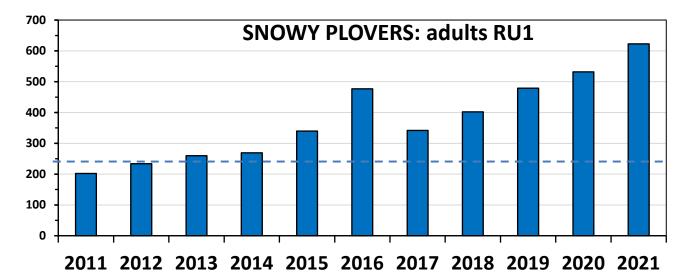


Figure 13. Snowy Plover nests at Bandon SPMA, south of the mouth of New River, Oregon, 2021.

Department of Fish and Wildlife

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

Dedication and hard work of Cyndie Sundstrom, Anthony Novack, Warren Michaelis (ret.), and Scott Pearson

Photos by many known and unknown, but including:

Joe Higbee Mark Williams Rod Gilbert Greg Thompson Derek Stinson



