



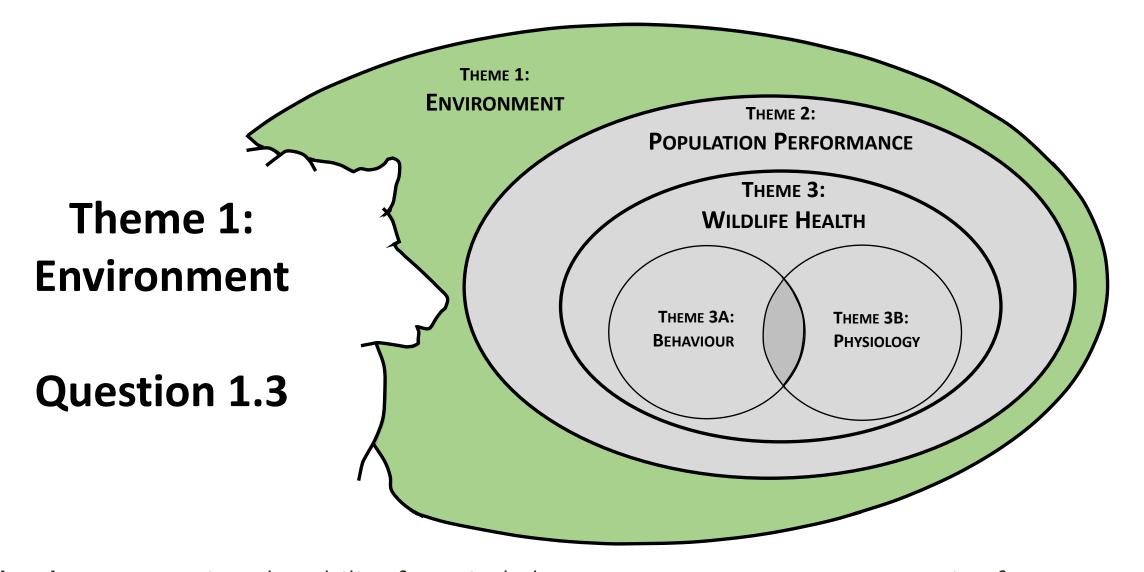




Surrogacy & umbrella effects of grizzly bears on songbirds is scale dependent

Theme 1 – Question 1.3

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Calgary, Alberta
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Objective: Determine the ability for grizzly bears to act as a surrogate species for songbirds in Alberta, based on the assumption of mutually beneficial overlapping habitat

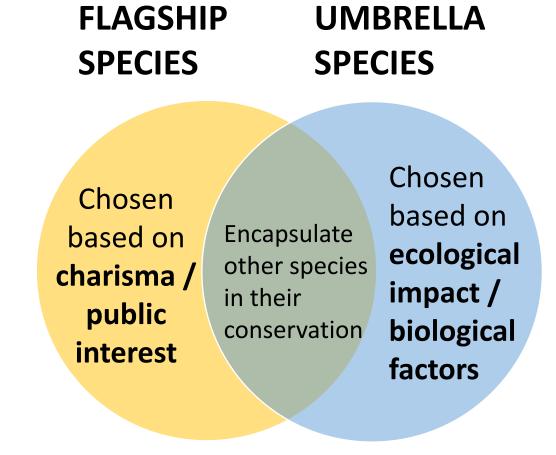
Terminology

SURROGACY

 Describes the use of one species as a representative for another

Why?

Provide a simplification of the management of many species



Successes, failures, caveats

Study design: scale and questions

UMBRELLA

INTERMEDIATE

LOCALIZED

Largest scale

- 1) Compare to other flagships: species' range & planning unit size
- 2) Compare effect of location w/in a flagship's range

Examine
 relationship b/w
 bear resource
 selection functions
 (RSFs) & bird
 diversity

Smallest scale

Compare sites
 selected by grizzly
 bears vs. local
 random sites for
 bird diversity &
 composition

Pre-existing spatial data+ modelling

Field study (data)

UMBRELLA EFFECT

Compare flagship species

Spatial variation within flagship range

Planning unit size

Planning unit location

UMBRELLA EFFECT

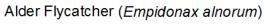
Compare flagship species

Spatial variation within flagship range

Planning unit size

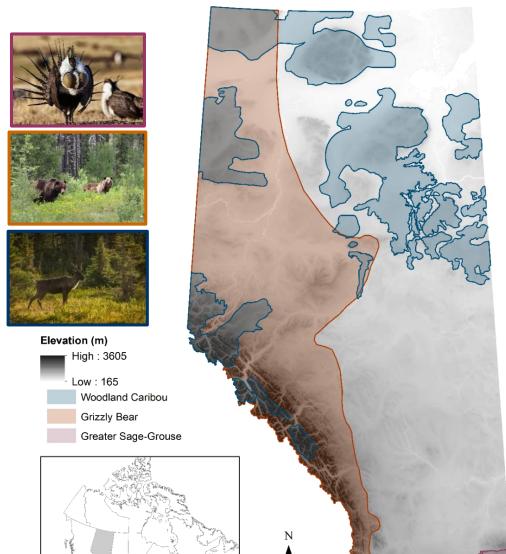
Planning unit location

Flagship species:

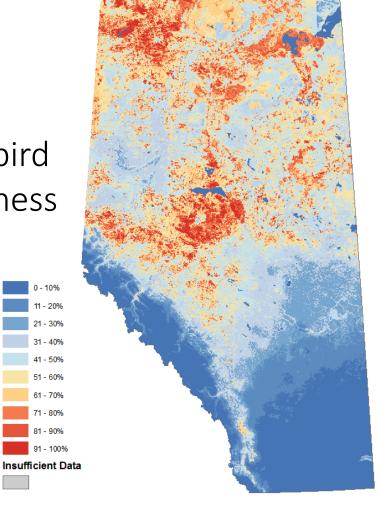


Normalized Predicted Relative Abundance: Current

Example songbird (of 104)



versus songbird species richness



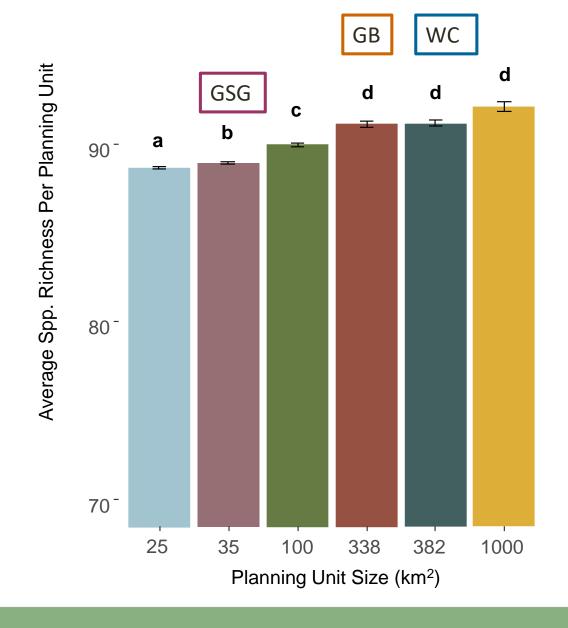
PLANNING UNIT SIZE

6 PLANNING UNIT SIZES

- 25 km²
- 35 km² (GSG)
- 100 km²
- 338 km² (GB)
- 382 km² (WC)
- 1000 km²

SAME BOUNDARY

Alberta



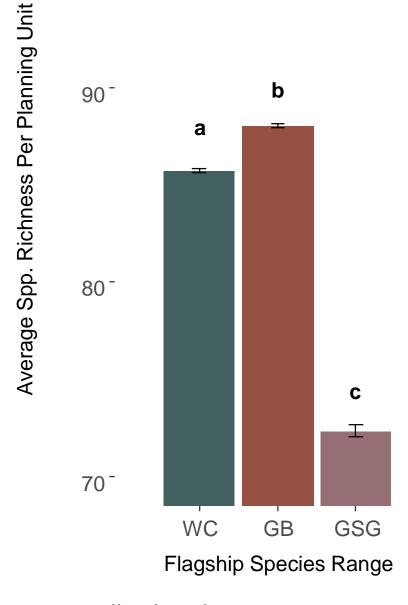
PLANNING UNIT LOCATION

1 PLANNING UNIT SIZE

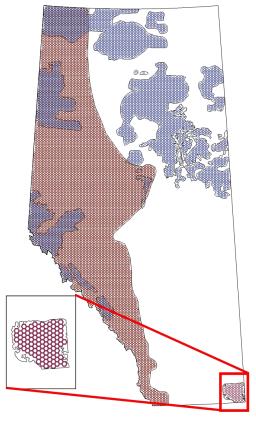
25 km²

3 BOUNDARIES

- Woodland Caribou (BLUE)
- Grizzly Bear (ORANGE)
- Greater Sage-grouse (PURPLE)



Key result: Grizzly Bear > Woodland Caribou > Greater Sage-grouse



UMBRELLA EFFECT

Compare flagship species

Spatial variation within flagship range

Planning unit size

Planning unit location

SPATIAL VARIATION: BMA COMPARISON

BMA = BEAR MANAGEMENT AREA

Elevation (m)

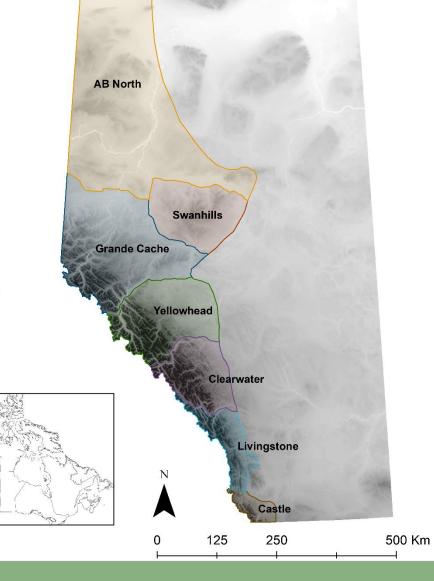
High: 3605

Low: 165

1 PLANNING UNIT SIZE

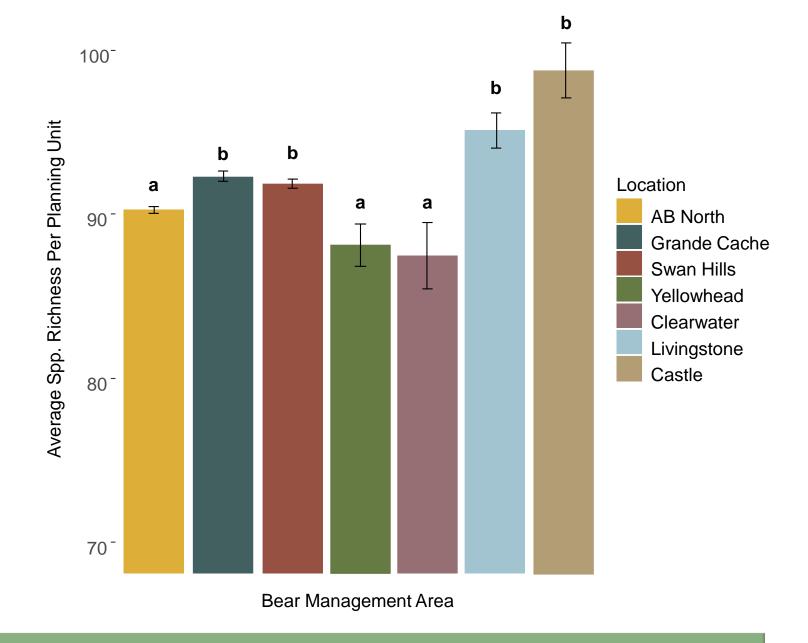
• 338 km²

7 BOUNDARIES (BMAS)



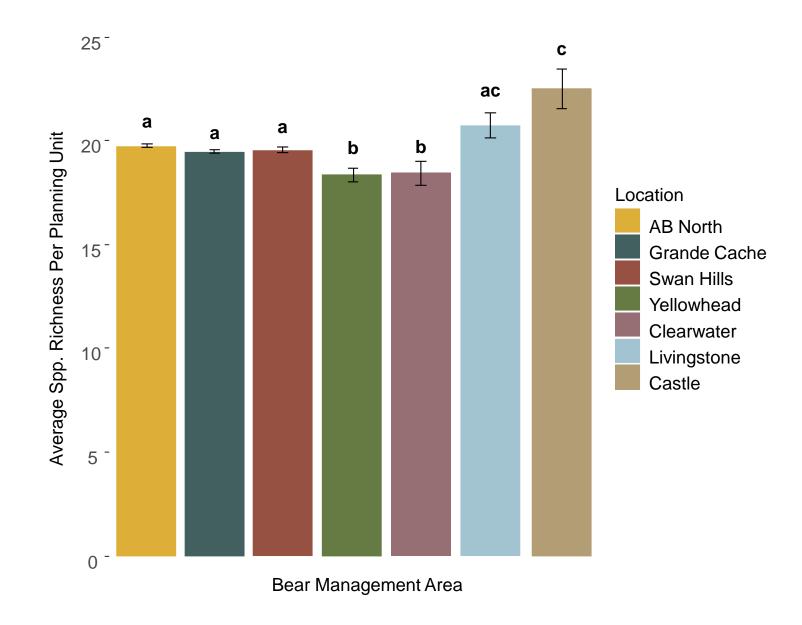
SPATIAL VARIATION: BMA COMPARISON

All songbird species

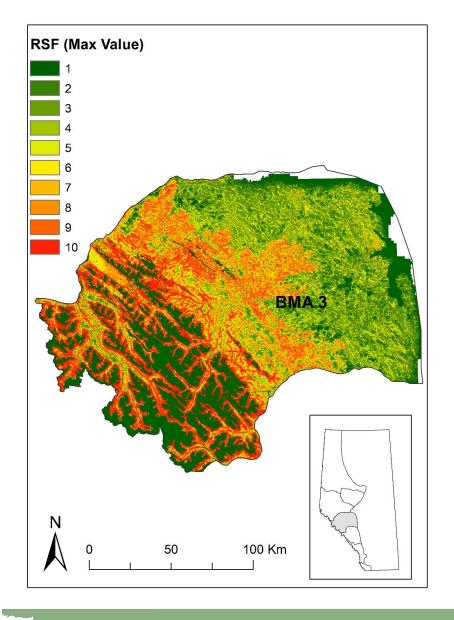


SPATIAL VARIATION: BMA COMPARISON

Species at risk (only)



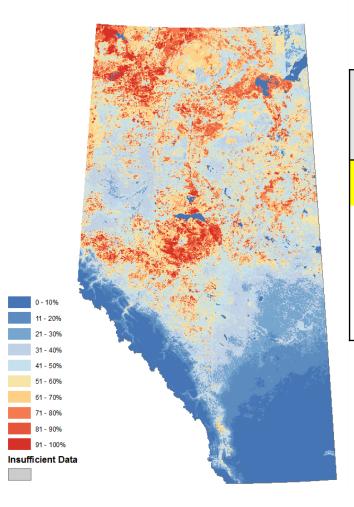
INTERMEDIATE



Example songbird (of 104)

Alder Flycatcher (*Empidonax alnorum*)

Normalized Predicted Relative Abundance: Current



Relationships (richness ~ RSF)

RSF	Beta	SE	p-value
MAX RSF	0.050	0.004	<0.001
RSF S1	0.046	0.004	<0.001
RSF S2	0.044	0.004	<0.001
RSF S3	0.045	0.004	<0.001

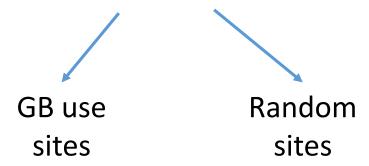
Key result (intermediate scale):

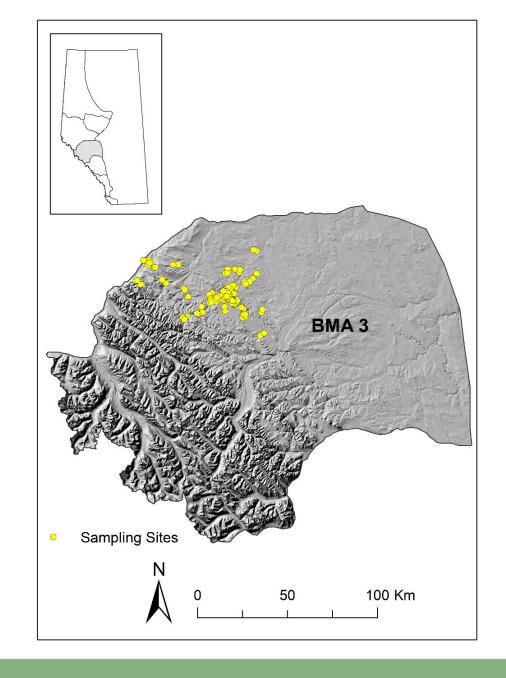
5% increase in bird diversity per 1 unit increase in grizzly habitat

LOCALIZED

 Compare sites selected by grizzly bears for activities and nearby random sites

- 130 points
 - 65 pairs





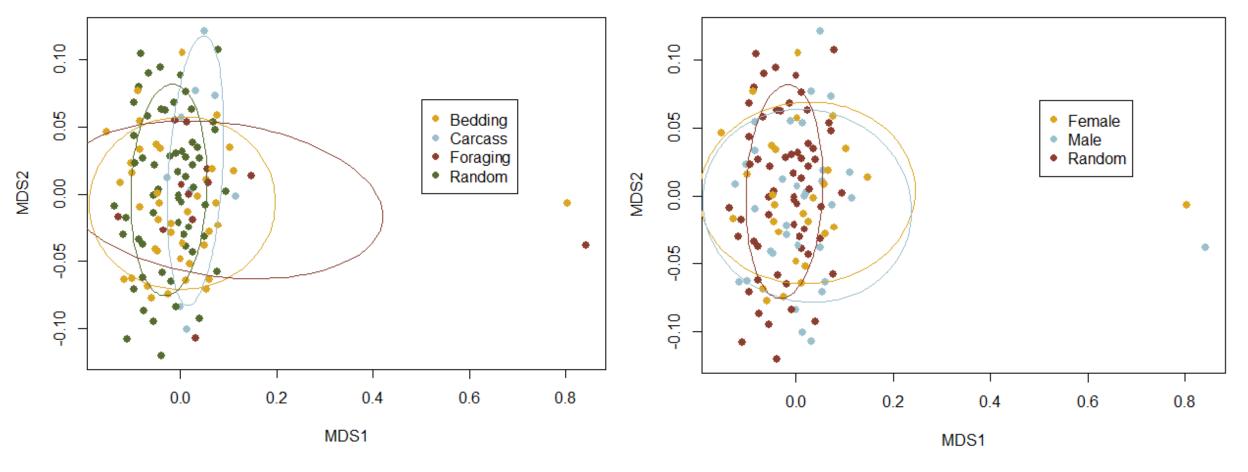
LOCALIZED

 Compare sites selected by grizzly bears for activities and nearby random sites

ARU = Autonomous Recording Unit



LOCALIZED



Key result (local scale): No relationship between grizzly habitat (use) & bird diversity/composition

ENVIRONMENT



Determine the ability for grizzly bears to act as a surrogate species for songbirds in Alberta, based on the assumption of mutually beneficial overlapping habitat

Umbrella

Intermediate

Localized

- Stronger relationships in cross-taxon surrogacy are more likely at larger scales (attributed to the species-area relationship)
- But location at larger scales still matters with grizzly range > caribou
 > sage grouse

Acknowledgements & questions



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Dan Farr



















Weyerhaeuser

WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY

ConocoPhillips

Canada 🦊



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