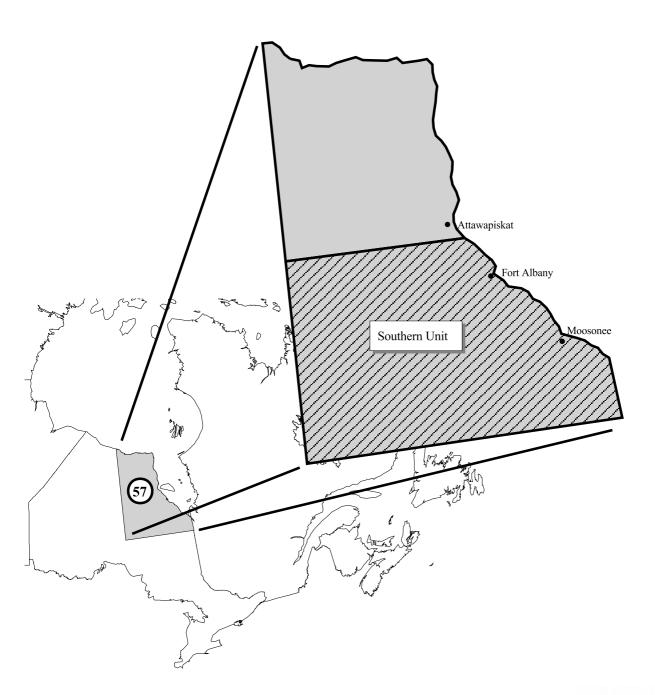
# WESTERN JAMES BAY LOWLANDS

Experimental Waterfowl Breeding Population Survey 2001





## 2001 Waterfowl Breeding Population Survey Northeastern Ontario

#### **EXPERIMENTAL STRATUM**

May 2001

Stratum Surveyed 57

Survey Conducted and Data Supplied by United States Fish & Wildlife Service

Aerial Crews

Pilot/Observer Mark D. Koneff, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Observer Charles Kitchens-Hayes, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

#### **Abstract**

This stratum has been surveyed during three of the past twelve years in conjunction with the Black Duck Joint Venture to provide waterfowl breeding population estimates for northeastern Ontario to the south and west of James Bay. In contrast to recent warm and dry winters, this region experienced cold temperatures and significant snowfall during the winter of 2000-2001, resulting in generally good breeding habitat conditions. A warm and relatively dry spring provided conditions favorable for waterfowl production. Dabblers were not abundant. Divers were more abundant with good numbers of scaup, goldeneye, bufflehead, and particularly ringnecked ducks. No scoters or oldsquaw were observed. The estimate of breeding Canada geese was similar to that in 1992, but substantially below the 1992-1993 mean.

#### Methods

The procedures followed in conducting this survey are detailed in the Standard Operating Procedures for Aerial Waterfowl Breeding Ground Population and Habitat Survey, Section III, revised April 1987. A Partenavia P68 Observer aircraft was used for the survey. Visibility corrections were obtained using Bayesian updating procedures and pooled data from an ongoing helicopter visibility bias correction study being conducted in eastern Canada.

Since 1998, waterfowl and habitat data have been collected using an onboard digital recording system designed to attribute each waterfowl observation with a geographic location recorded in latitude/longitude. During data transcription, each observation is associated with pertinent information (i.e., stratum, transect, and segment, time, weather conditions, and geographic location).

Stratum 57 has been surveyed, or partially surveyed, 3 of the past 11 years, 1992, 1993, and 2001. All 6 transects have been surveyed only in 1993. Only 4 of 6 transects were flown in 2001 because fuel unavailability. The 1992, 1993, and 2001 population estimates in Table 2 correspond to the Southern Unit of Stratum 57. The Southern Unit is a subset of Stratum 57 containing transects 1 - 4. Estimates for the Southern Unit are presented for the sake of comparison among the 3 years that the survey has been conducted, since only transects 1 - 4 have been surveyed in all years. Additionally, because the stratum areas used in previous pilot reports were inaccurate, we present population estimates for the entire Stratum 57 for 1993 (Table 3). Visibility correction factors used in estimating populations in all 3 years are presented in Table 4

### **Weather and Habitat Conditions**

Stratum 57: Terrain in this stratum varies from slightly rolling, elevated, and drier south of James Bay to the nearly flat, wet lowlands in western portions of the stratum. Well-developed river systems drain into James Bay in this stratum. Wetlands in the southeast consist primarily of smaller bogs and wooded wetlands. Large bogs and ribbed fens commonly referred to as "string bogs" constitute much of the western portion of stratum 57, corresponding to the James Bay lowlands physiographic region.

The winter of 2000-2001 in this region was cold with and good snow accumulations. Relatively warm and dry spring weather, in conjunction with improved wetland conditions, should favor waterfowl production in 2001.

Table 1. Survey design for Northeastern Ontario, 2001.

STRATUM	57
STRATOW	37
Cymray Dagian	
Survey Design	
Square Miles in Stratum	69,302
Linear Miles Sampled in Stratum	1188
Number of Transects in Stratum	6
Number of Segments in Stratum	66
Expansion Factor	233.34
_	
Current Year Coverage	
Square Miles in Stratum (So. Unit)	42,382.5
Linear Miles in Sample	900
Number of Transects in Sample	4
Number of Segments in Sample	50
Expansion Factor	188.37
•	
1993 Coverage	
Square Miles in Stratum (So. Unit)	42,382.5
Linear Miles in Sample	792

Number of Transects in Sample	4
Number of Segments in Sample	44
Expansion Factor	214.05
•	
1993 Coverage	
Square Miles in Stratum (Full	69,302
Stratum)	
Linear Miles in Sample	1080
Number of Transects in Sample	6
Number of Segments in Sample	60
Expansion Factor	256.67
•	
1992 Coverage	
Square Miles in Stratum (So. Unit)	42,382.5
Linear Miles in Sample	738
Number of Transects in Sample	4
Number of Segments in Sample	41
Expansion Factor	229.71

## **Breeding Populations**

Dabblers over all were not abundant. Mallard and American black duck estimates were 35.3% and 38.3% below their 1992-1993 means for the Southern Unit, respectively. In contrast, divers were more abundant with good numbers of scaup, goldeneye, bufflehead, and particularly ringnecked ducks. Goldeneye estimates were up 211.3% from the 1992-1993 mean, while bufflehead estimates were 930.6% higher. Ring-necked ducks were particularly abundant at an estimated 73.6 thousand birds, up 252.8% from the 1992-1993 mean. No scoters or oldsquaw were observed in 2001 on transects 1 – 4. The estimated number of breeding Canada geese was similar the 1992-1993 mean.

Table 2. Status of waterfowl breeding population estimates (thousands, adjusted for visibility bias) by species with comparisons against 1992 and 1993 estimates for the western James Bay lowlands, Southern Unit.

		Stratu	ım 57 (So	uthern Unit)		
Species/Ponds	2001	1993	1992	1992-1993 Mean	% Change From 1992-1993 Mean	
Ducks						
Dabblers						
Mallard	17.6	4.7	49.6	27.1	-35.3	
Am.black duck	6.5	0.0	21.2	10.6	-38.3	
Gadwall	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.7	<del></del>	
Am. wigeon	0.0	2.2	2.4	2.3	-100.0	
Am. green-winged teal	8.1	0.0	4.9	2.4	231.7	
Blue-winged teal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
N. shoveler	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
N. pintail	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.2	-100.0	
Subtotal	32.2	8.2	80.5	44.4	-27.5	
Divers						
Redhead	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<del></del>	
Canvasback	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Scaups	11.9	3.6	6.9	5.3	127.1	
Ring-necked duck	73.6	30.3	11.4	20.9	252.8	
Goldeneyes	42.7	13.2	14.2	13.7	211.3	
Bufflehead	14.5	0.0	2.8	1.4	930.6	
Ruddy Duck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Subtotal	142.7	47.1	35.3	41.2	246.1	
Miscellaneous						
Oldsquaw	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.5	-100.0	
Eiders	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Scoters	0.0	0.0	26.8	13.4	-100.0	
Mergansers	7.3	6.1	6.9	6.5	12.4	
Subtotal	7.3	6.1	34.7	20.4	-64.1	
Total Ducks	182.2	61.5	150.4	106.0	71.9	
Canada Goose	70.8	63.7	77.8	70.7	0.1	
American Coot	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		

Table 3. Status of waterfowl breeding population estimates (thousands, adjusted for visibility bias) by species in 1993 for the western James Bay lowlands.

	Stratum 57	(Entire Stratum)
Species/Ponds	1993	
Ducks		
Dabblers		
Mallard	22.9	
Am.black duck	8.7	
Gadwall	1.0	
Am. wigeon	1.6	
Am. green-winged teal	2.8	
Blue-winged teal	0.0	
N. shoveler	0.0	
N. pintail	1.7	
Subtotal	38.7	
Divers		
Redhead	0.0	
Canvasback	0.0	
Scaups	6.5	
Ring-necked duck	26.8	
Goldeneyes	18.2	
Bufflehead	0.5	
Ruddy Duck	0.0	
Subtotal	51.9	
Miscellaneous		
Oldsquaw	0.0	
Eiders	0.0	
Scoters	3.6	
Mergansers	5.5	
Subtotal	9.1	
Total Ducks	99.7	
Canada Goose	97.3	
American Coot	0.0	

Table 4. Visibility correction factors by species and year used in waterfowl breeding population estimation for the western James Bay lowlands.

Stratum 57			
Species/Ponds	1992	1993	2001
Ducks			
Dabblers			
Mallard	2.84	3.65	1.941328
Am.black duck	2.88	2.76	2.165301
Gadwall	3.04	3.04	3.04
Am. wigeon	5.24	5.24	4.529145
Am. green-winged teal	1.18	1.49	5.369232
Blue-winged teal	7.43	7.43	10.31
N. shoveler	3.48	3.48	3.49
N. pintail	2.65	2.65	2.66
Divers			
Redhead	3.11	3.11	3.11
Canvasback	2.58	2.58	2.59
Scaups	0.68	0.68	1.98
Ring-necked duck	3.83	4.16	3.075554
Goldeneyes	7.72	7.72	7.55
Bufflehead	1.53	1.53	2.024379
Ruddy Duck	5.94	5.94	5.94
Miscellaneous			
Oldsquaw	1.99	1.99	1.99
Scoters	1.27	1.27	1.45
Mergansers	0.77	1.1	1.295425
Canada Goose	2.73	2.73	2.722313
American Coot	4.71	4.71	4.71