

Population Trends of the Yuma Clapper Rail in the Colorado River Delta



Yuma Clapper Rail (*Rallus longirostris yumanensis*)

- Subspecies endemic to brackish and freshwater marshes from the Lower Colorado River and Delta
- Degradation and habitat loss
- Population decrease
- Subspecies is Endangered in the USA and Threatened in Mexico





OBJECTIVES

- Assess changes in population abundance of Yuma Clapper Rails and provide information for their conservation
- Guide management activities of the Upper Gulf of California and Colorado River Delta Biosphere Reserve



Ciénega de Santa Clara

Andrade Wetlands



Laguna del Indio



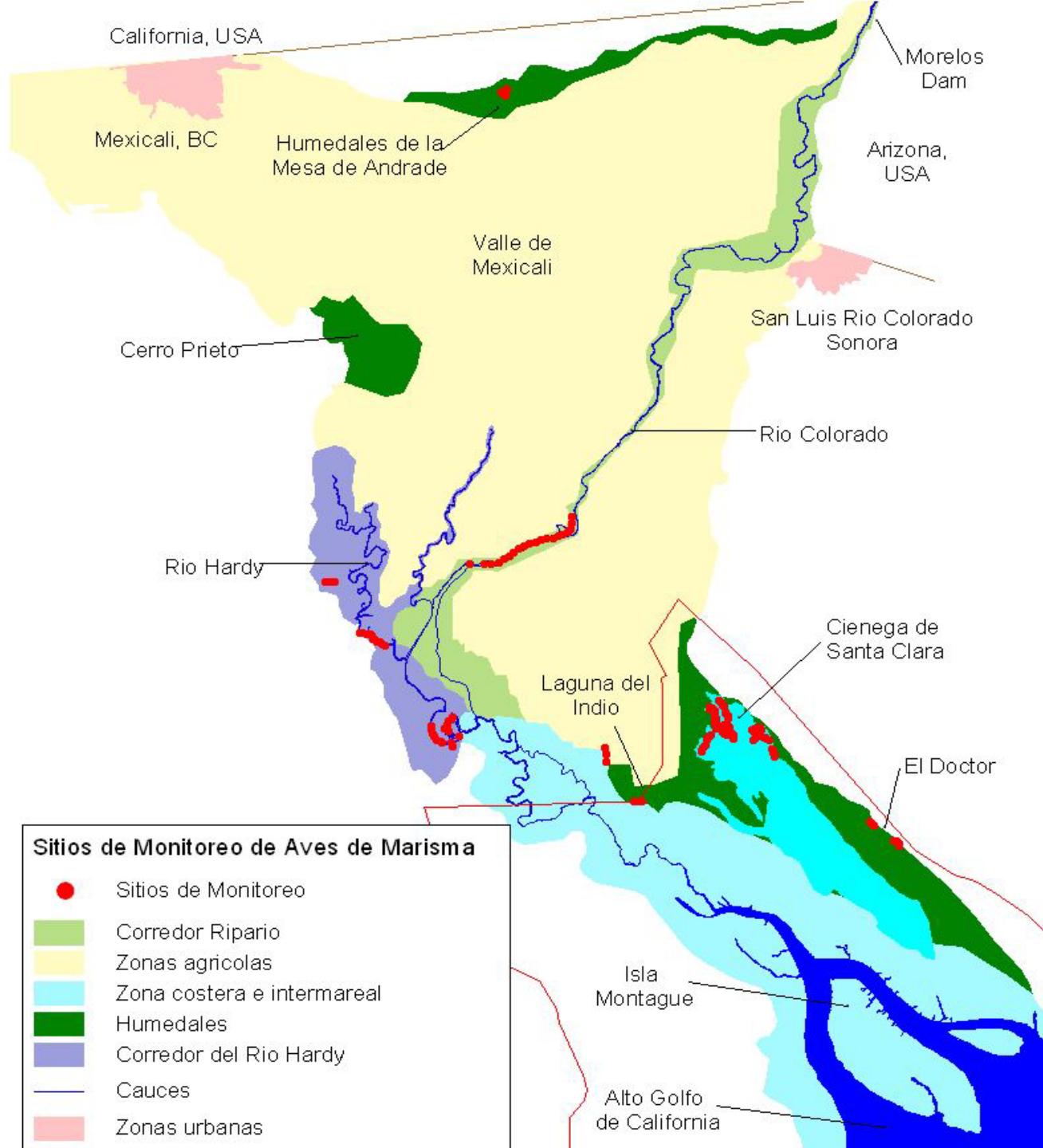
Hardy River



Colorado River

Monitoring Routes and Point Counts of Marshbirds in the Colorado River Delta

Wetland	Point Counts	Routes
Ciénega de Santa Clara	75	15
Mesa de Andrade	6	1
Laguna del Indio	8	1
Río Hardy	35	3
El Doctor	9	2
Río Colorado	20	1
Total	153	23



Monitoring Protocol

- USFWS Protocol (8 min) – call response surveys
- 1 min sil, 2 min voc, 2 min sil, 2 min voc, 1 min sil
- Multi-species Protocol (Conway 2002)
- Two times per year: March and May
- Seven years of data: 1999-2005



METHODS

Monitoring program designed to:

- Detect population changes >3% per year at the Cienega de Santa Clara
- $\alpha = 0.95$ (significance level)
- $\beta = 0.90$ (statistical power)
- Detect changes in distribution at other more dynamic or smaller marshes

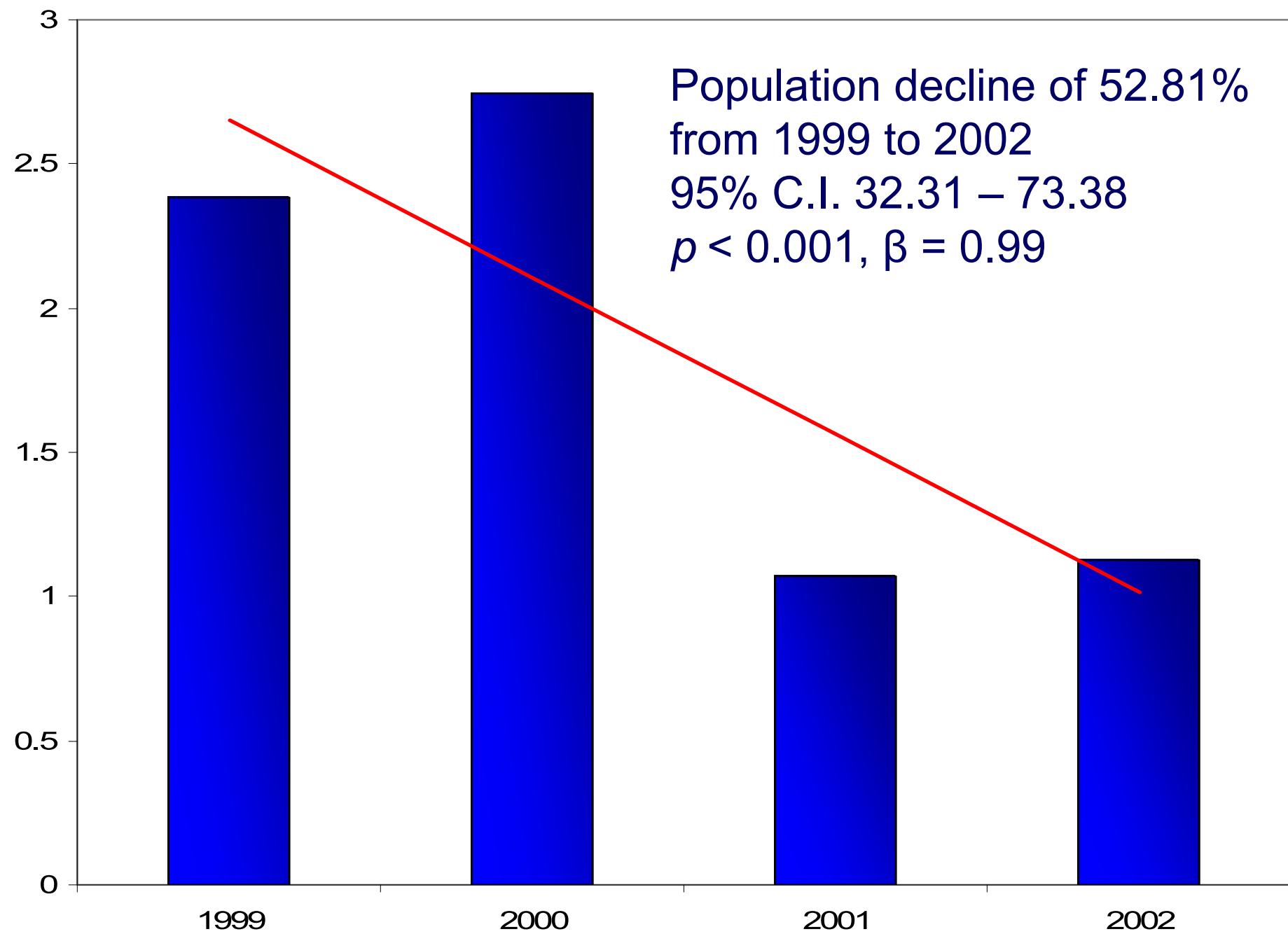
RESULTS



RESULTS

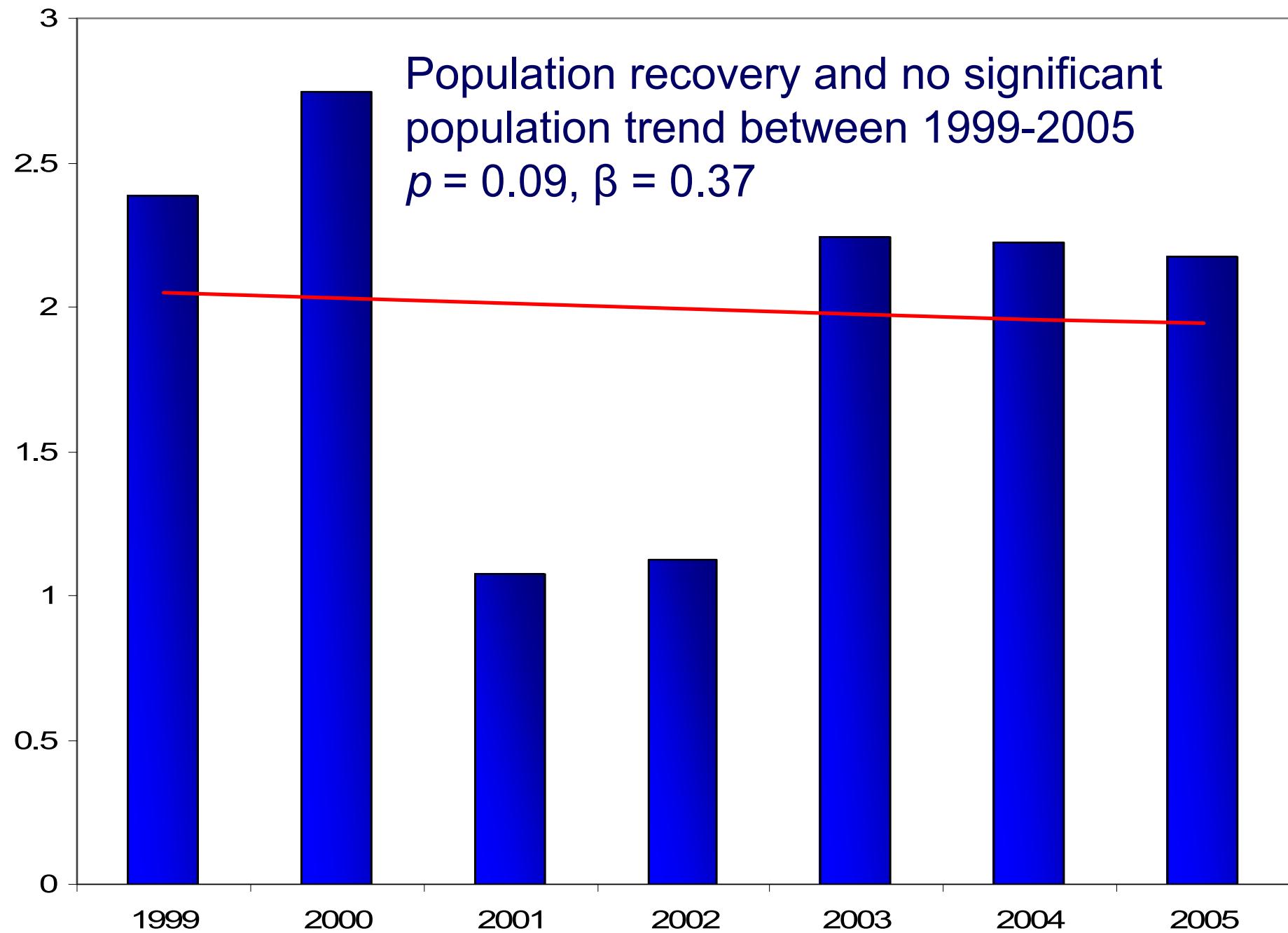
- A total of 2,325 Clapper Rails have been detected
- An average of 322 Clapper Rails per year

	1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II
Ciénega	194	164	190	222	85	76	65	104	125	211	213	121	198	128
Río Hardy	4	10	3	12	4	7	NS	NS	NS	23	NS	19	NS	20
Río Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	12	NS	4	NS	0	NS	10
Laguna del Indio	3	4	3	18	4	5	6	8	NS	2	NS	0	NS	8
El Doctor	NS	NS	7	5	0	3	2	3	NS	2	NS	0	NS	0
Mesa de Andrade	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	2	2	1	NS	0	10	NS
Total	201	178	203	257	93	91	76	129	127	243	213	140	208	166





Population recovery and no significant population trend between 1999-2005
 $p = 0.09$, $\beta = 0.37$



Legend

Five Classes

Gley, Saline Soil
Typha Dominated 1

Typha Dominated 2
Phragmites

CLRA Population Dynamics



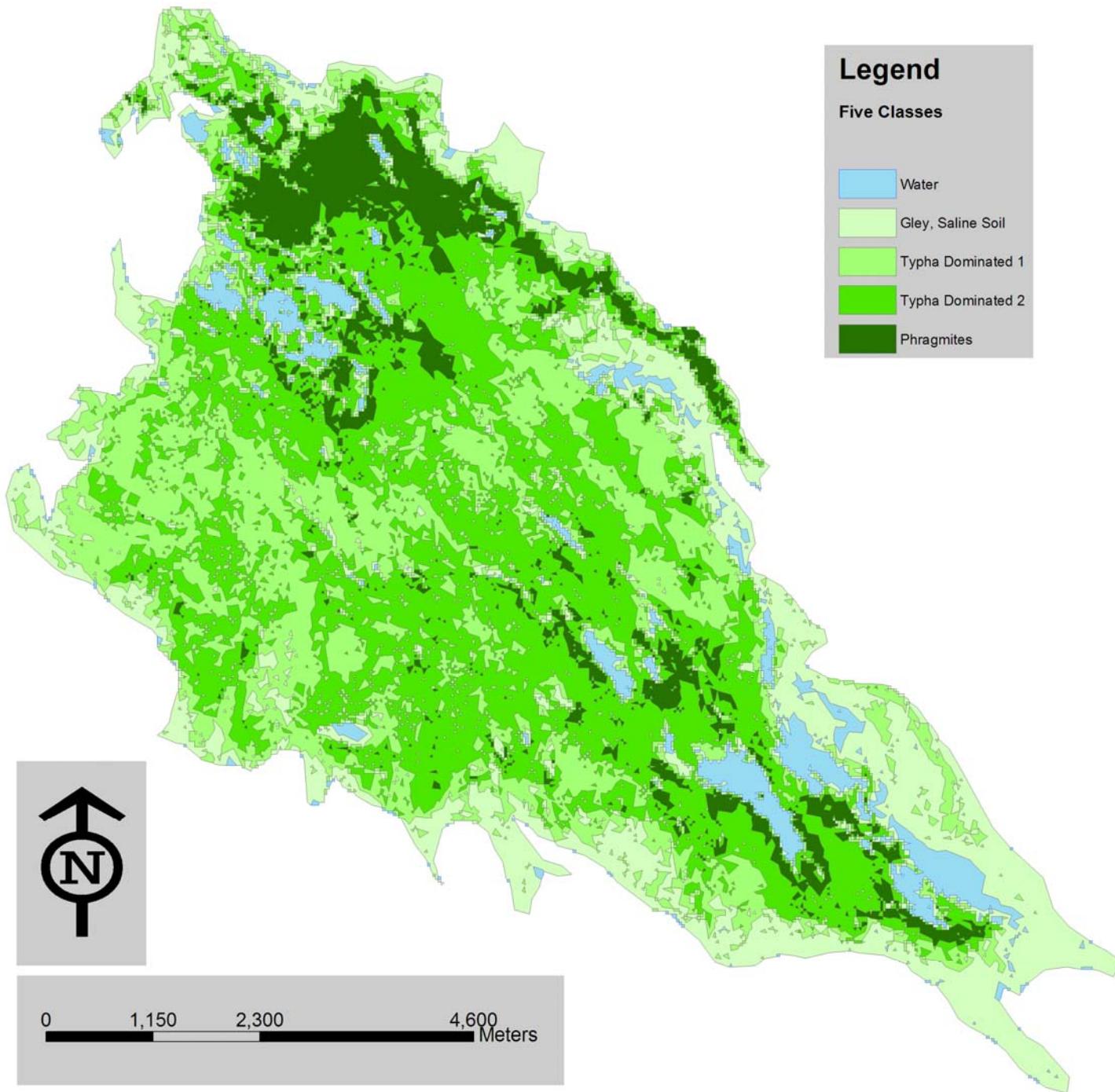
Marsh Vegetation Dynamics



Variations in direction of flows entering
the Cienega de Santa Clara



0 1,150 2,300 4,600 Meters



Detections of Yuma Clapper Rails in the Cienega de Santa Clara during 2005

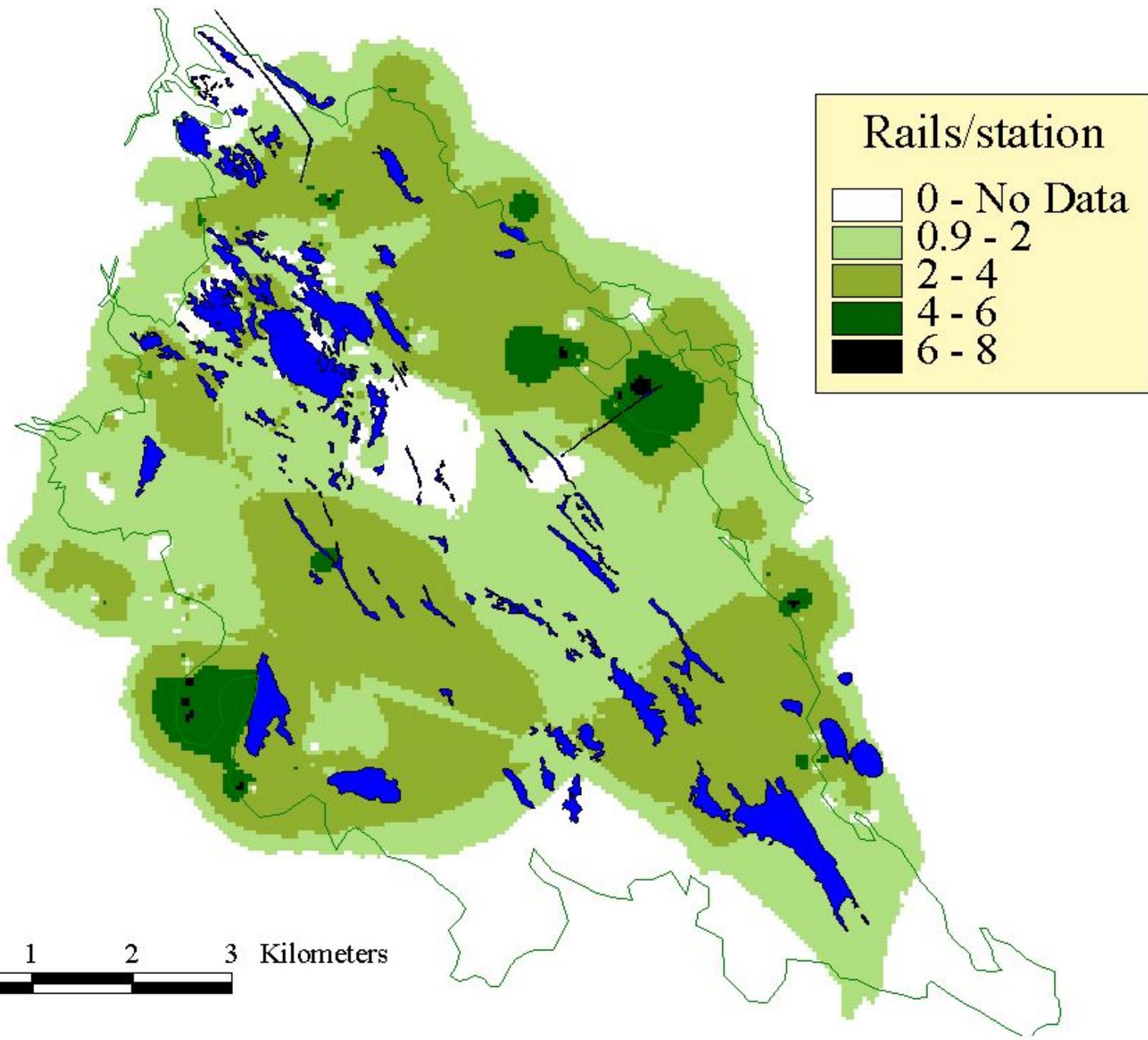
	USFWS	
	March	May
Total Count	198	128
Individuals per point	2.64	1.7
Standard Error	0.24	0.19
95% Confidence Interval	2.15 - 3.12	1.32 - 2.09

Estimates of Density (individual/ha) and abundance of Yuma Clapper Rails in the Cienega de Santa Clara during 2005

Model	D	95% CI	Pop Est	95% CI	GOF p
March	0.72	0.53 0.95	4,147	3,074 5,510	0.71
May	0.58	0.36 0.64	3,376	2,088 3,712	0.25
Pooled data	0.57	0.46 0.69	3,277	2,668 4,002	0.69

Estimates obtained using DISTANCE

Not corrected with estimates of response rate



Detections of Yuma Clapper Rails in the Colorado River Delta, during 2005

	Multi-species		USFWS		Total
	March	May	March	May	
Humedal					
Ciénega	169	132	198	128	627
Laguna del Indio	-	8	-	-	8
Mesa de Andrade	10	-	7	-	17
Río Colorado	-	10	-	-	10
Río Hardy	-	20	-	-	20
Total	179	170	205	128	682

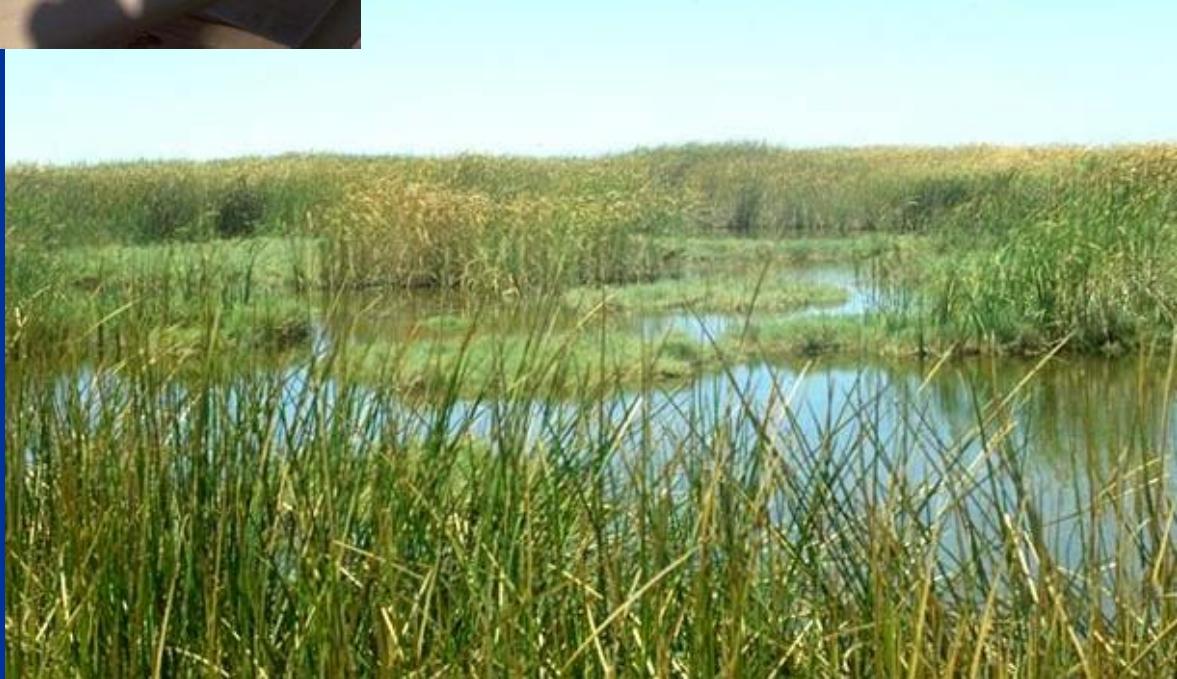
Conservation of Yuma Clapper Rails

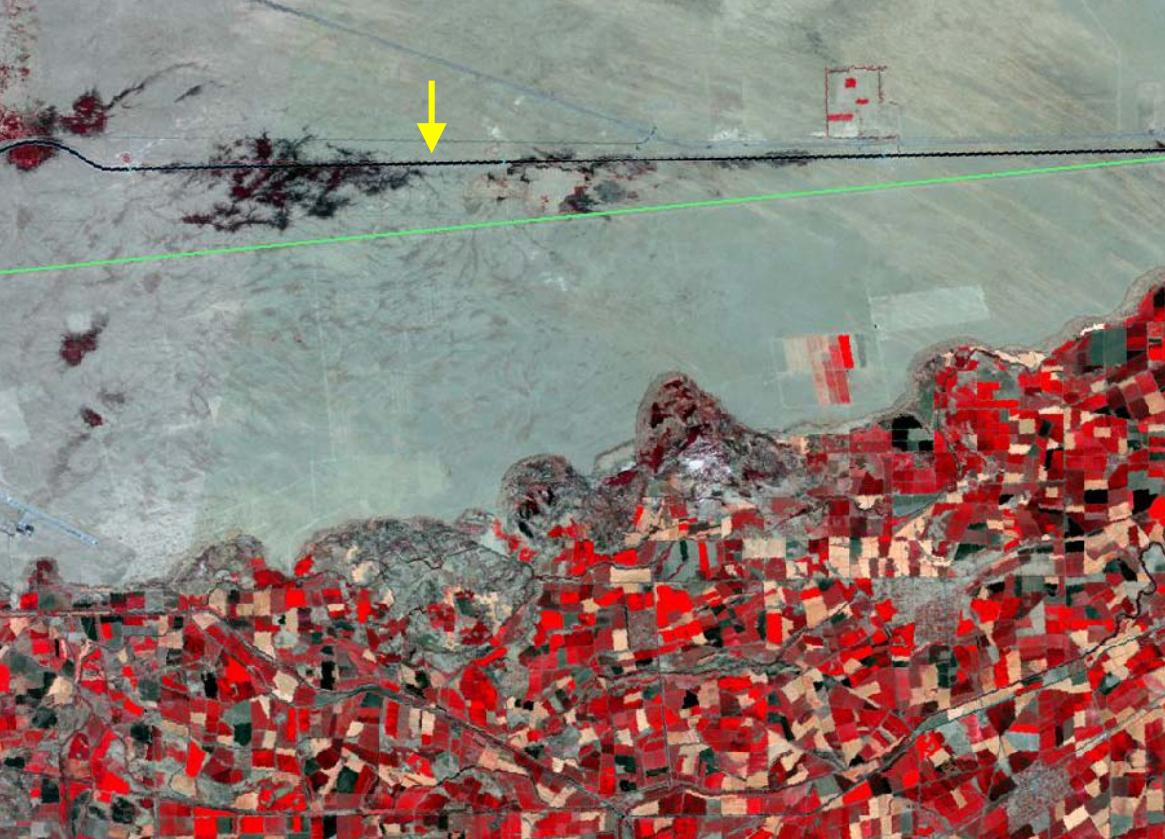
- Maintain a dynamic system of marshlands is critical in maintaining healthy populations of Yuma Clapper Rails
- Secure water sources for marsh wetlands



...and the Yuma
Desalting Plant

The Cienega de
Santa Clara...





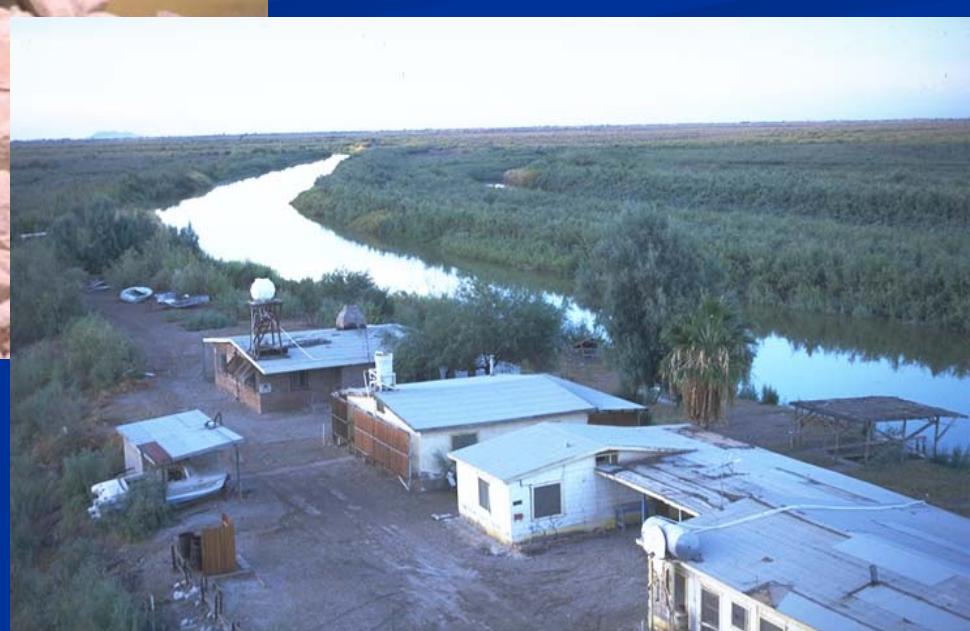
The Andrade Mesa Wetlands...

...and the Lining of
the All-American
Canal



Conservation of Yuma Clapper Rails

- Restoration using agricultural drainage water is a good option to expand rail habitat





Conservation Recommendations

- Long-term monitoring to guide management and restoration actions

