

**Modeling Yellow-billed
Cuckoo Habitat Change
from 1952 and 1987 on
the Sacramento River
(RM 155-234)**



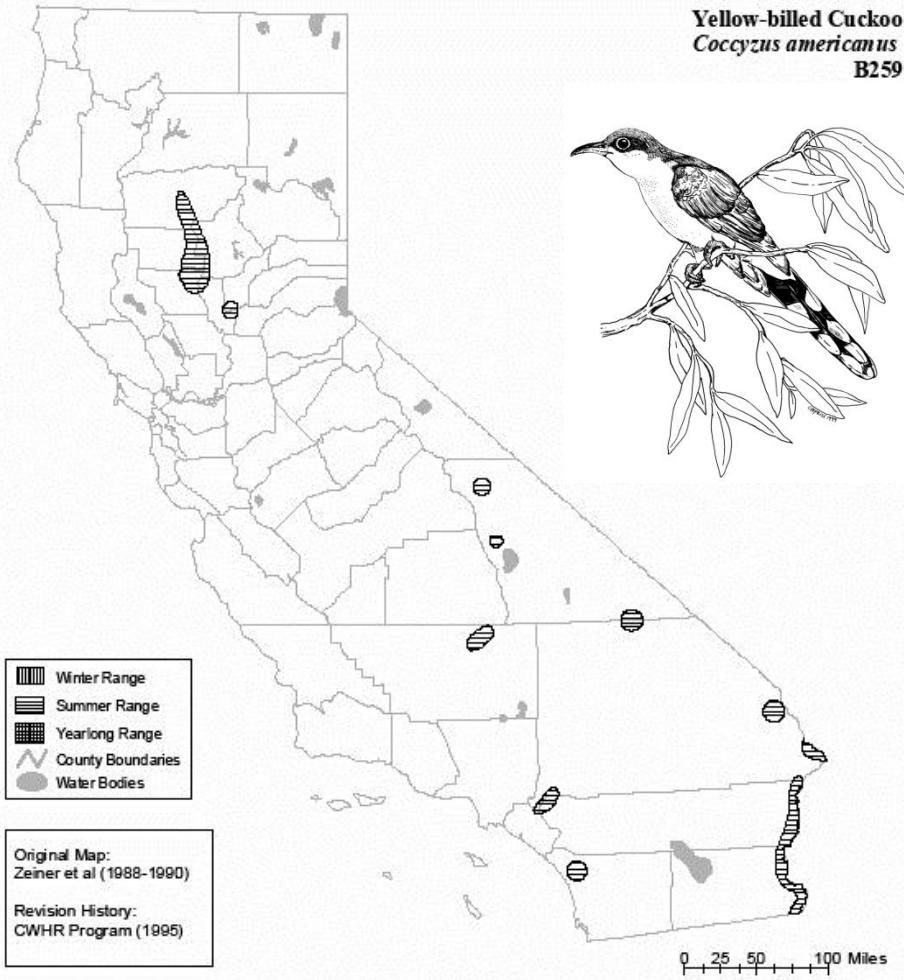
Photo by James Gallagher

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3 June 2013

Yellow-billed Cuckoo

(*Coccyzus americanus*)

Yellow-billed Cuckoo
Coccyzus americanus
B259

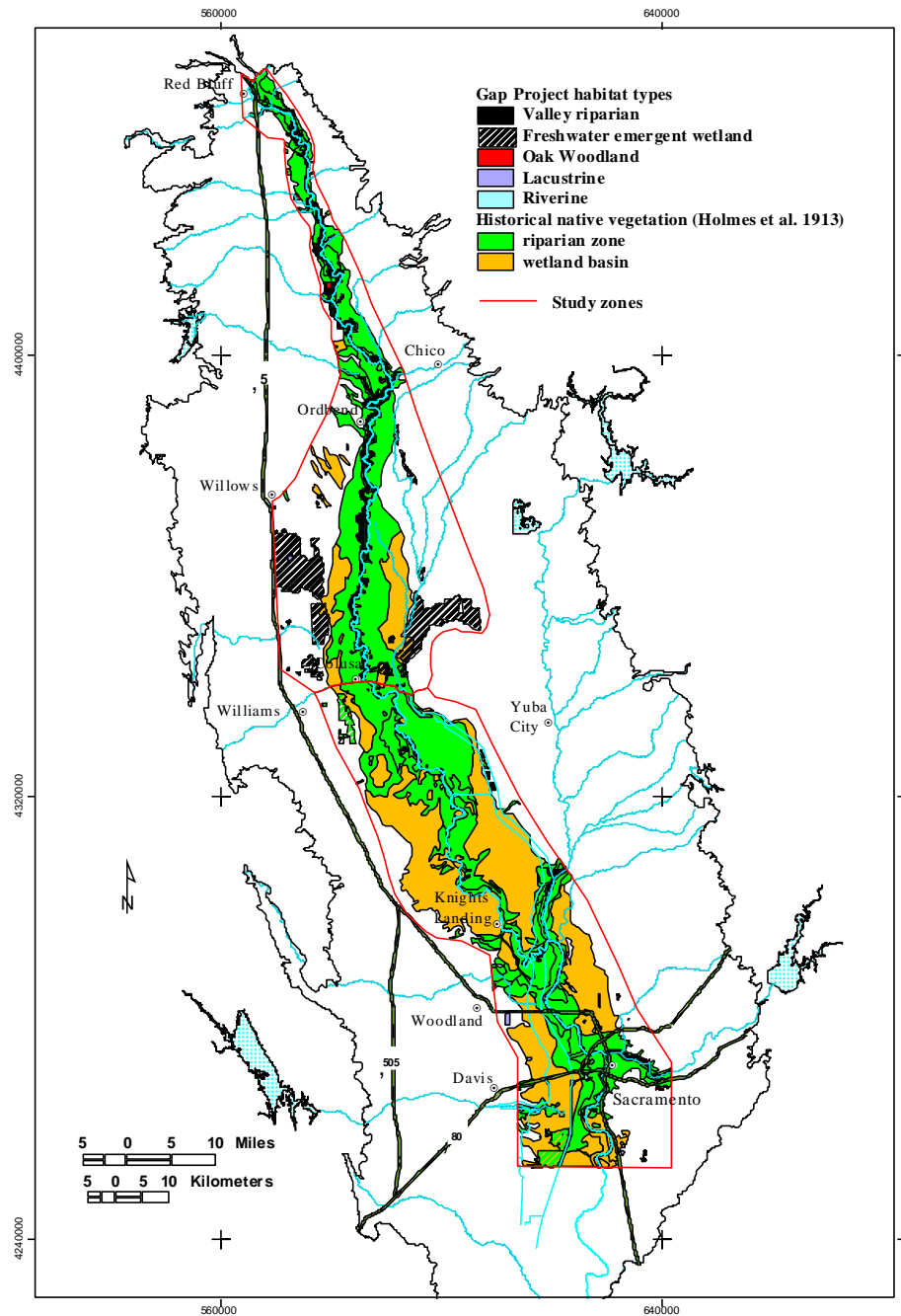


- Belding (1890) noted it was a common bird in the Central Valley
- Statewide
 - late 1800s: ~15,000 pairs
 - 1977: ~163 pairs
 - 2000: ~100 pairs
- Sacramento River population
 - 1973: ~96 pairs
 - 1977: ~60 pairs
 - 1987-1990: ~35 pairs
 - 1999-2000: ~40 pairs

Maps are based on available occurrence data and professional knowledge. They represent current, but not historic or potential, range. Unless otherwise noted above, maps were originally published in Zeiner, D.C., W.F. Laudenslayer, Jr., K.E. Mayer, and M. White, eds. 1988-1990. California's Wildlife. Vol. I-III. California Department of Fish and Game, Sacramento, California. For more information on mapping methods, visit http://www.dfg.ca.gov/whdab/html/cwahr_metadata.html.

From: Hughes 1999, Gaines 1974,
Gaines and Laymon 1984, Halterman 1991, Halterman et al. 2000

RIPARIAN VEGETATION

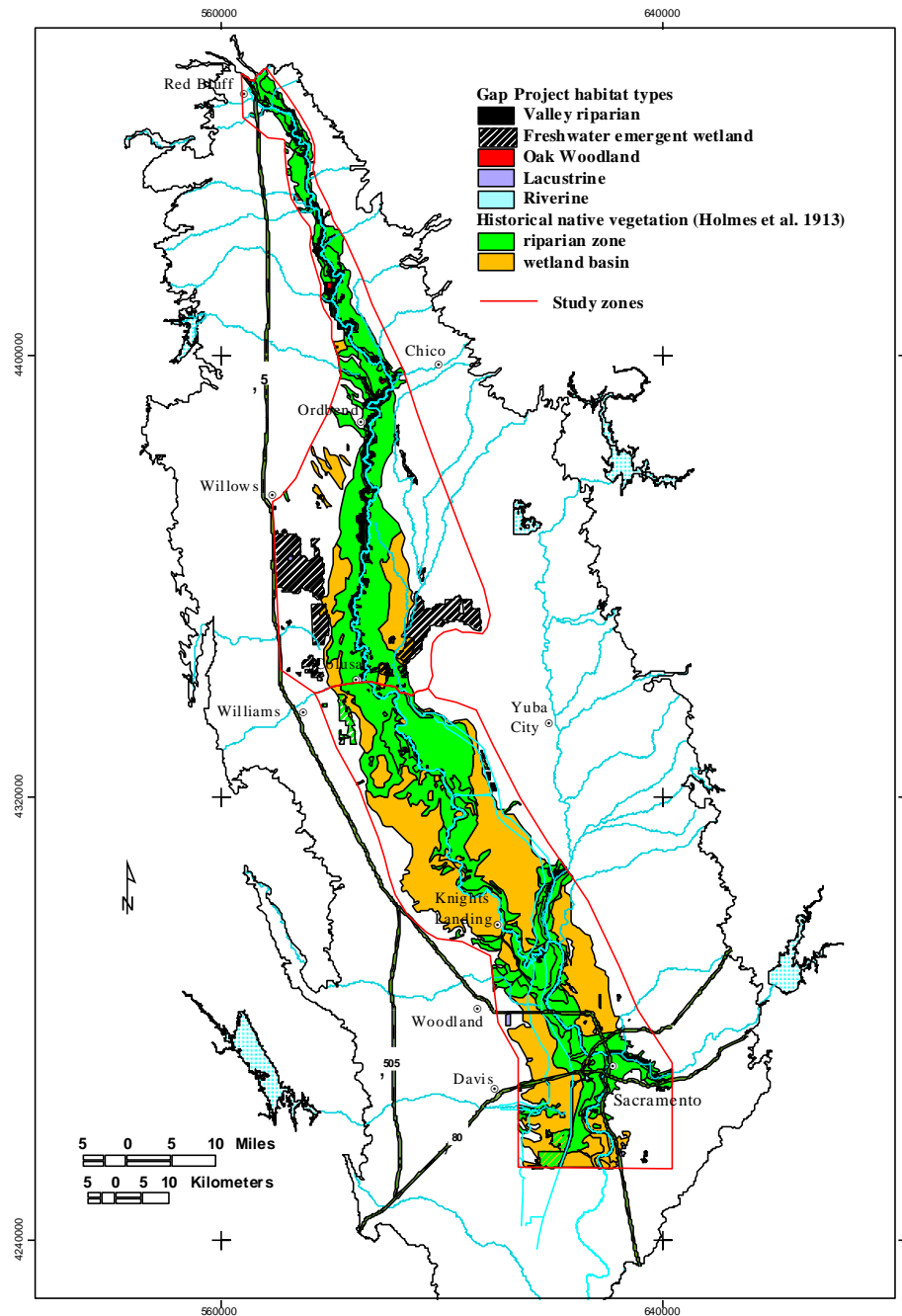


From: Greco 1999

RIPARIAN VEGETATION

8% remains
overall

~380,000 ac: Historical
~30,000 ac: Today

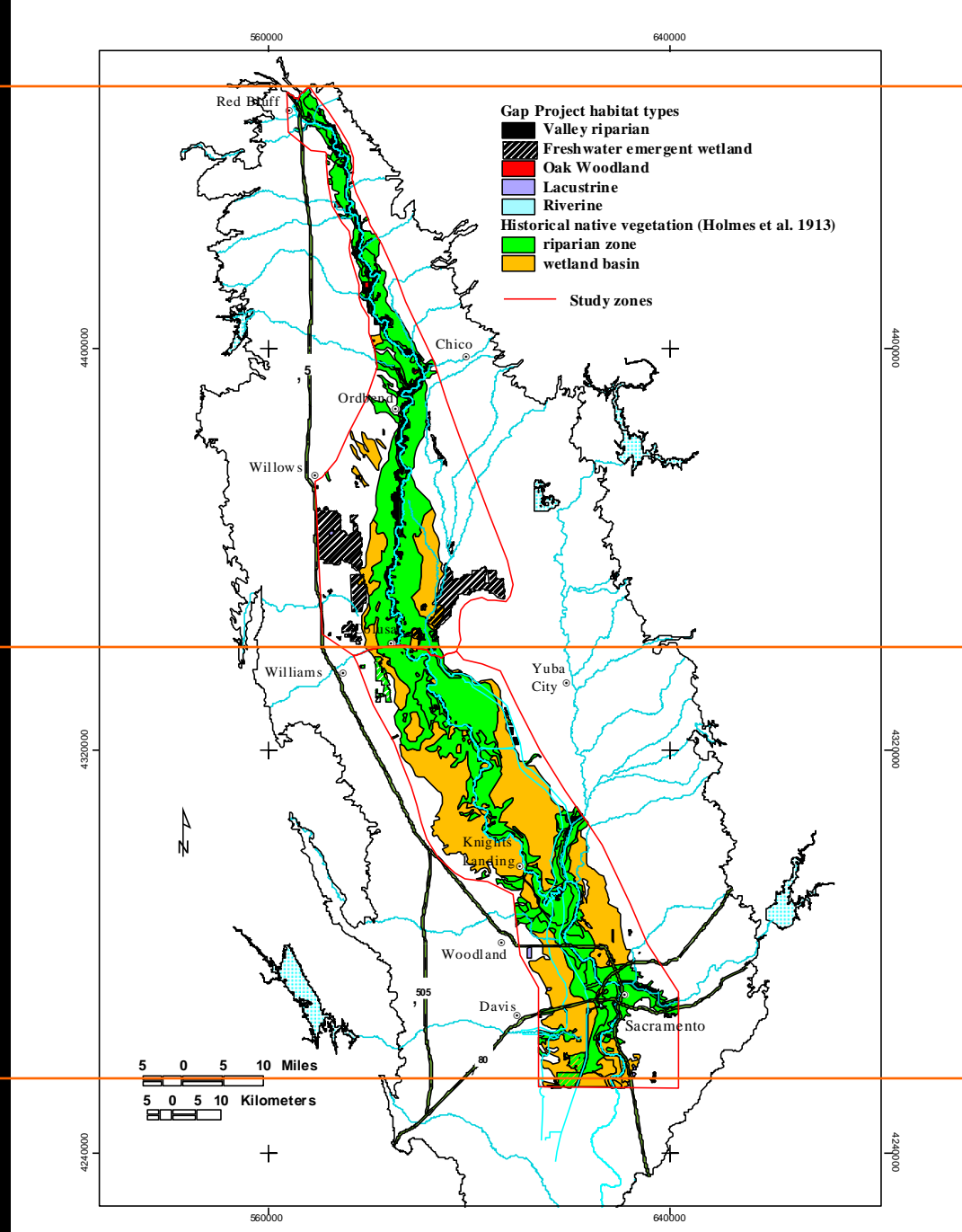


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RIPARIAN VEGETATION

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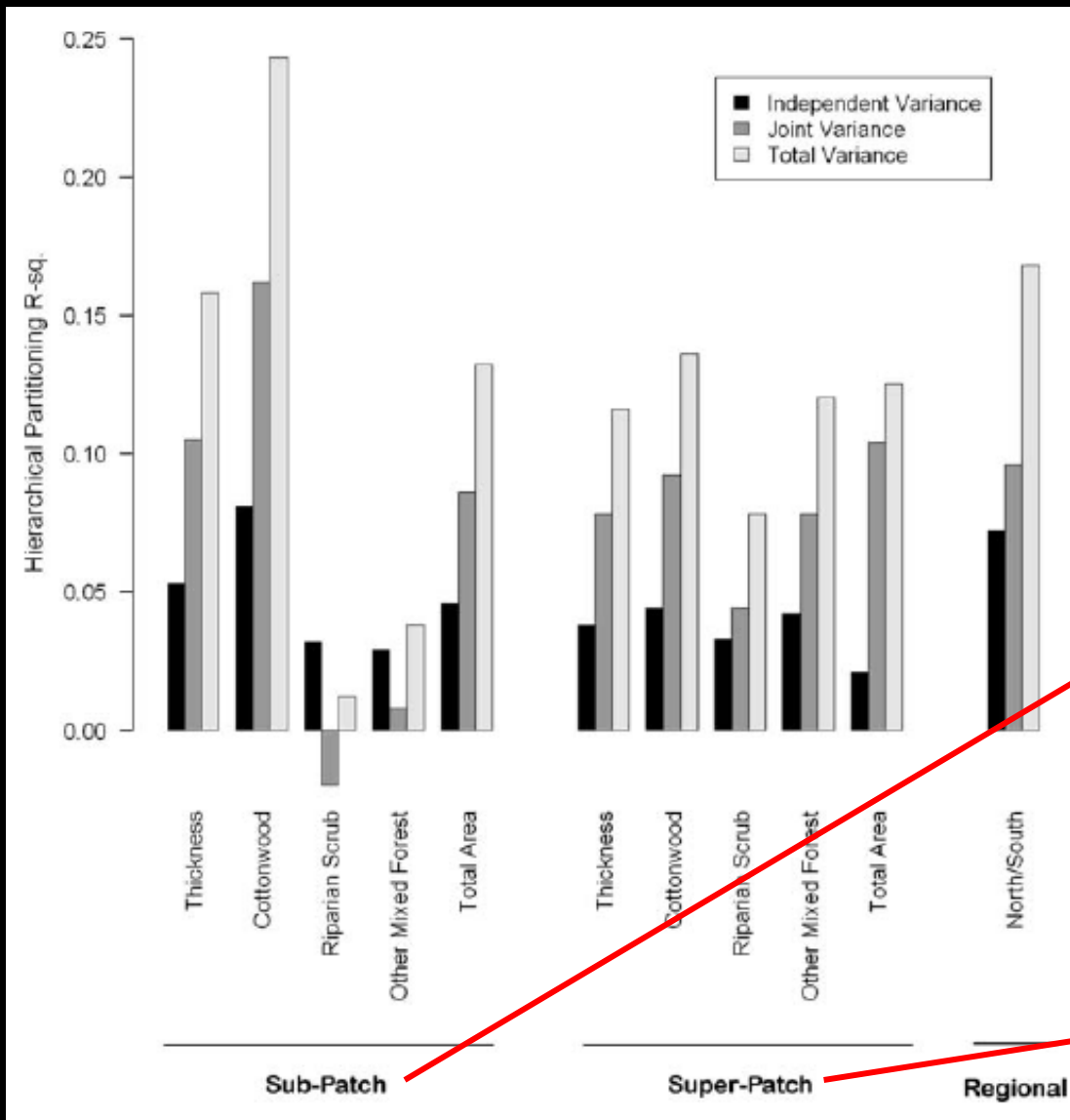
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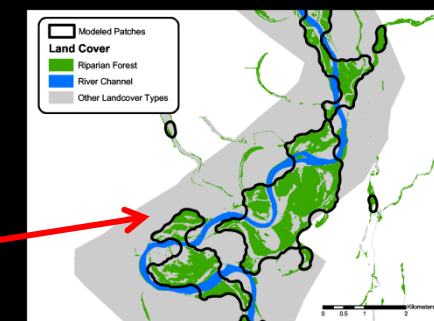
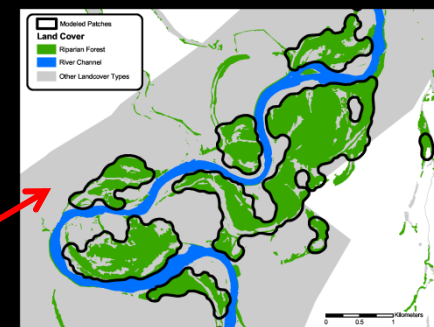
16% remains from Red Bluff to Colusa

2% remains from Colusa to Sacramento

Results from logistic regression hierarchical partitioning analysis: % Variance explained by each variable

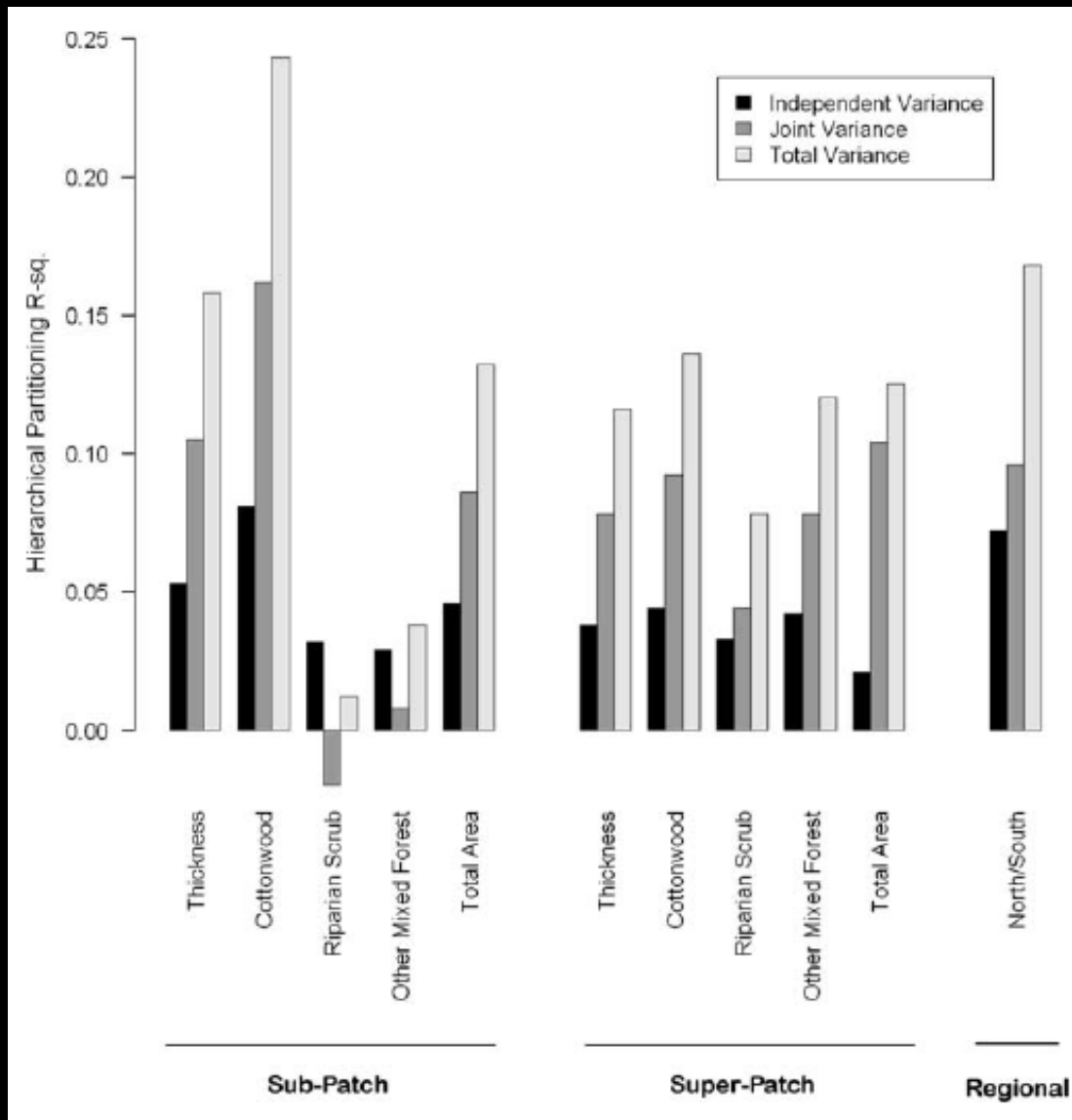


Girvetz and Greco (2007): PatchMorph Algorithm

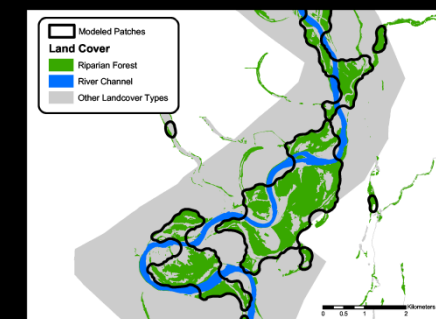


Girvetz, E. H., and S. E. Greco. 2009. Multi-scale predictive habitat suitability modeling based on hierarchically delineated patches: an example for yellow-billed cuckoos nesting in riparian forests, California, USA. *Landscape Ecology* 24(10):1315–1329

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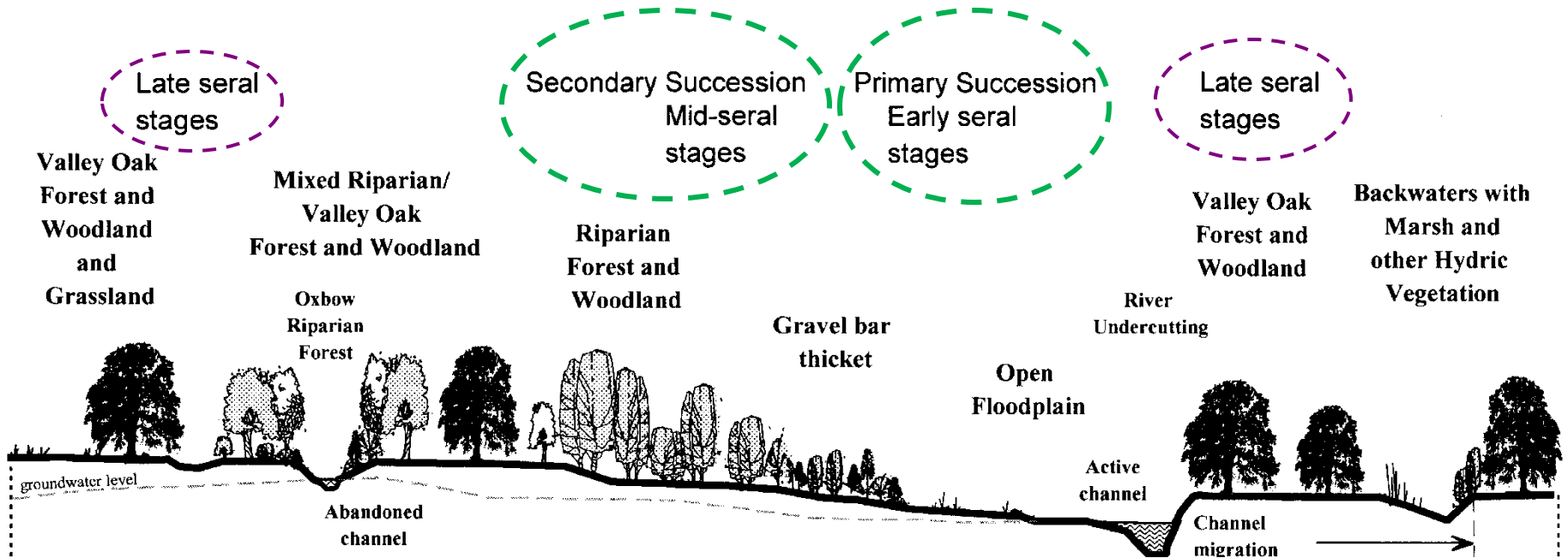


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Riparian Landscape Structure and Composition:



An idealized toposequence of riparian plant communities in the Sacramento Valley (adapted from Conard et al. 1980).

Vaghti, M. G. and S. E. Greco. 2007. Riparian Vegetation of the Great Valley.
 IN: Barbour, M. G., T. Keeler-Wolf and A. Schoenherr (Eds.)
Terrestrial Vegetation of California, 3rd ed., UC Press, Berkeley, CA, pp. 425-455.

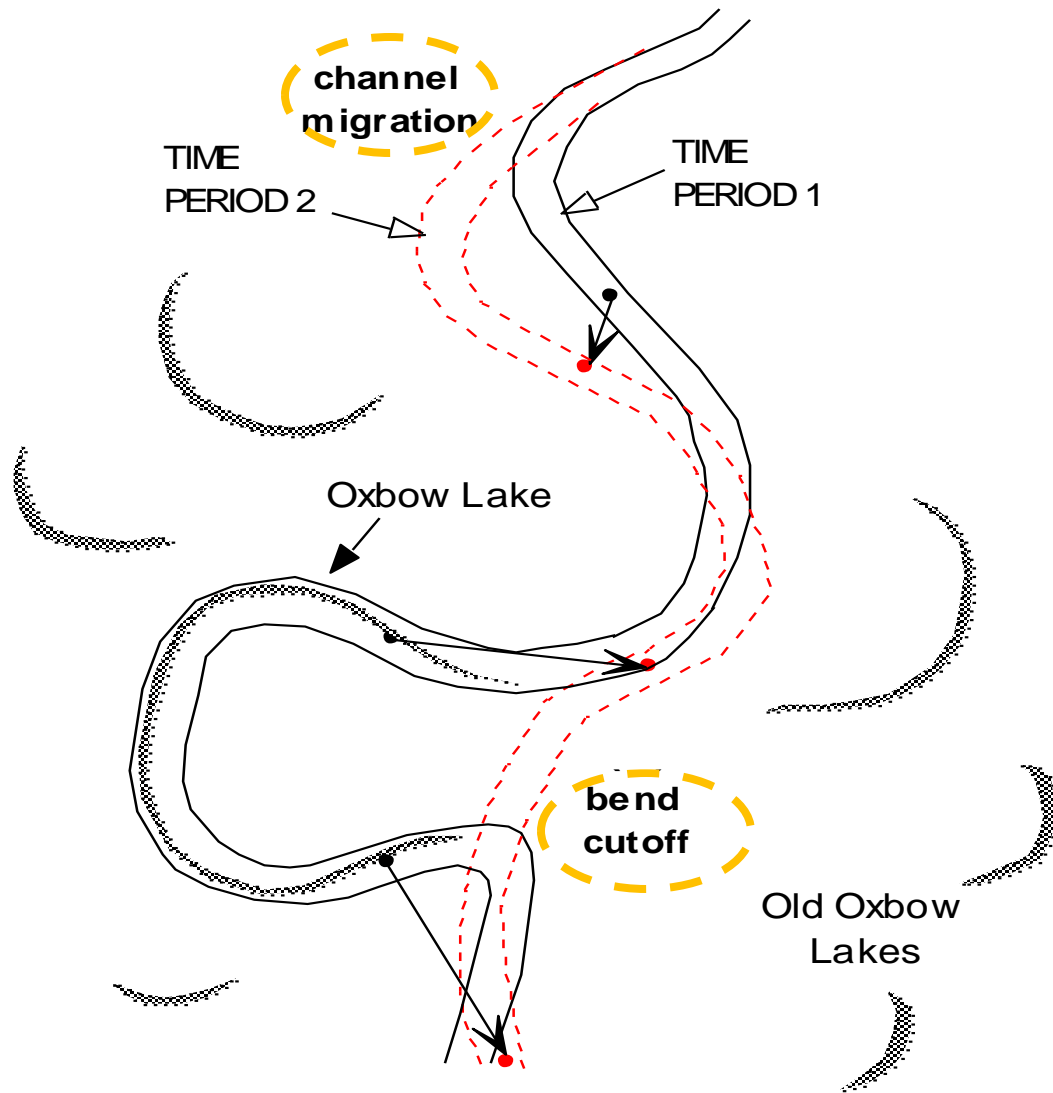


FIGURE 3.1: Two time periods depicting river meander dynamics: (a) channel migration, note point bar development on the upper bend, and (b) channel cutoff on the lower bend forms an oxbow lake. Channel inflection points are also mapped between the time periods.



Photo by Geoff Fricker



Constraints on natural processes:

Diversion dams

Shasta Dam



Riprap

Levees



Red Bluff

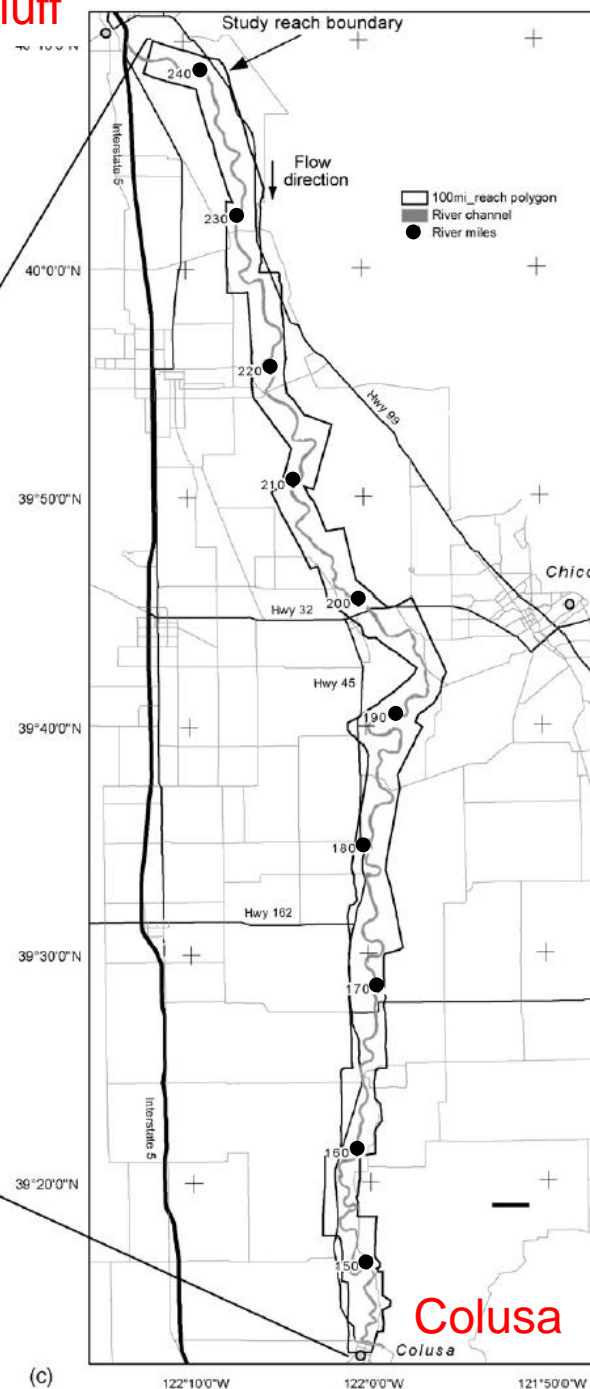


(a)

Sacramento River Study Reach RM 144-245



(b)



(c)

(Greco et al. 2007, Landscape & Urban Planning)



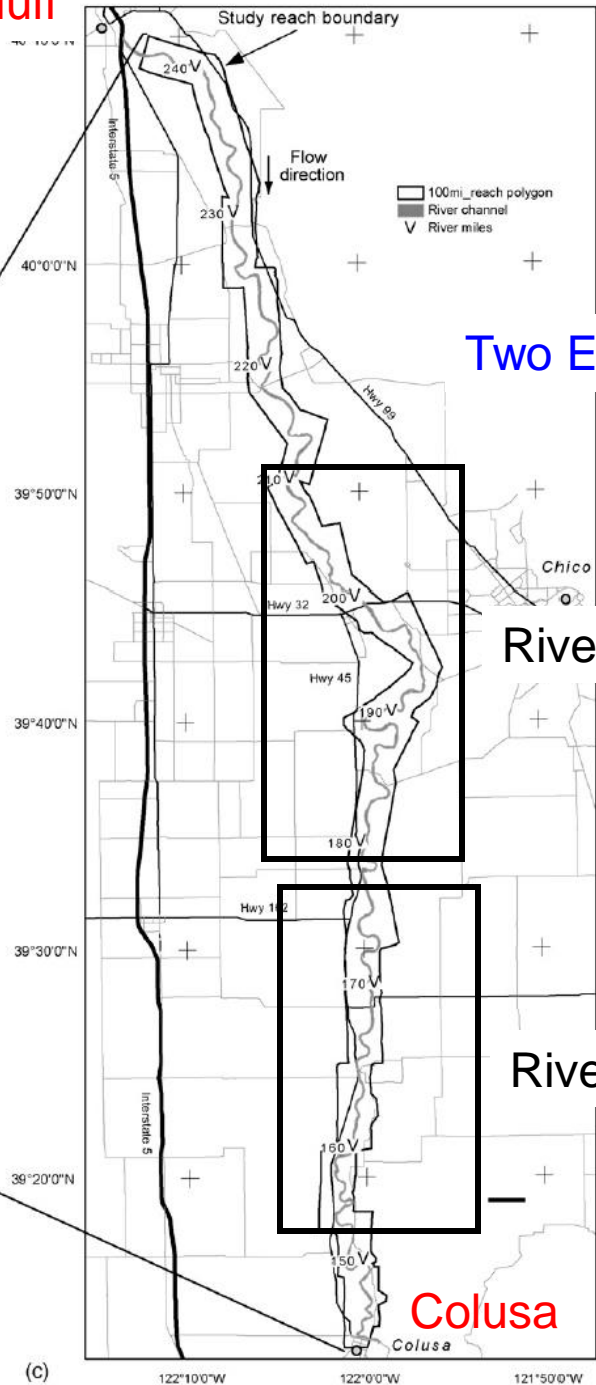
(a)

**Sacramento River
Study Reach
RM 144-245**



(b)

Red Bluff



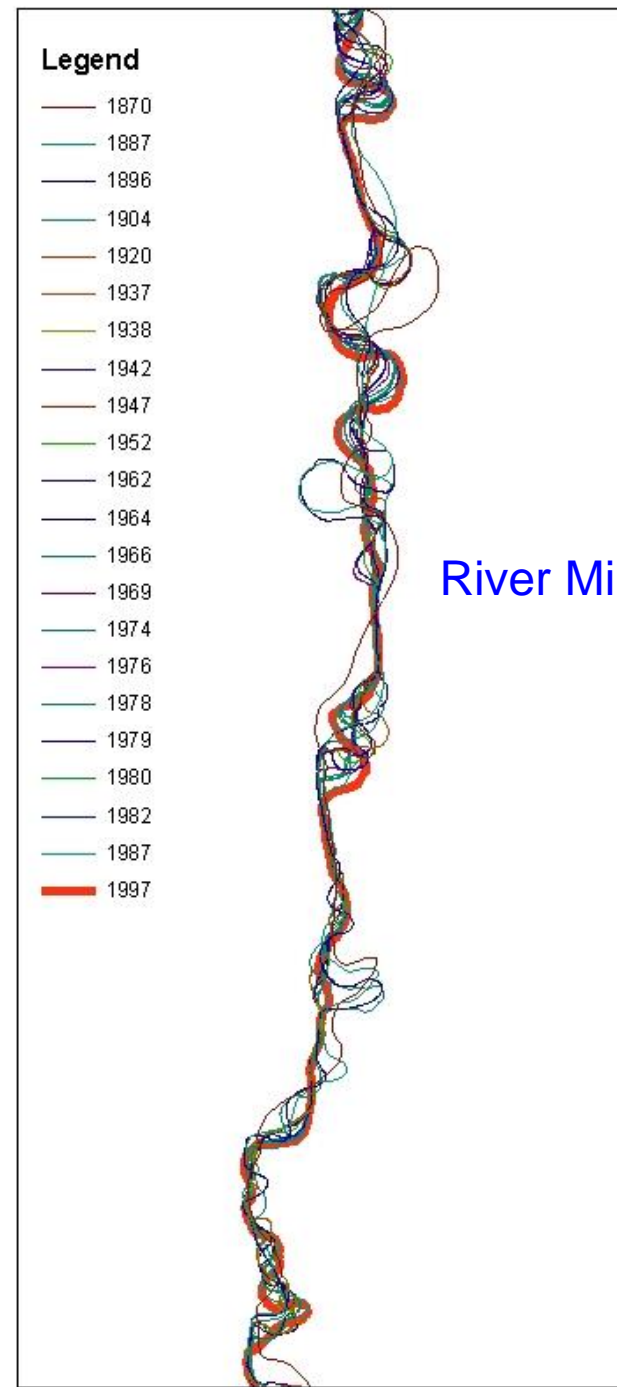
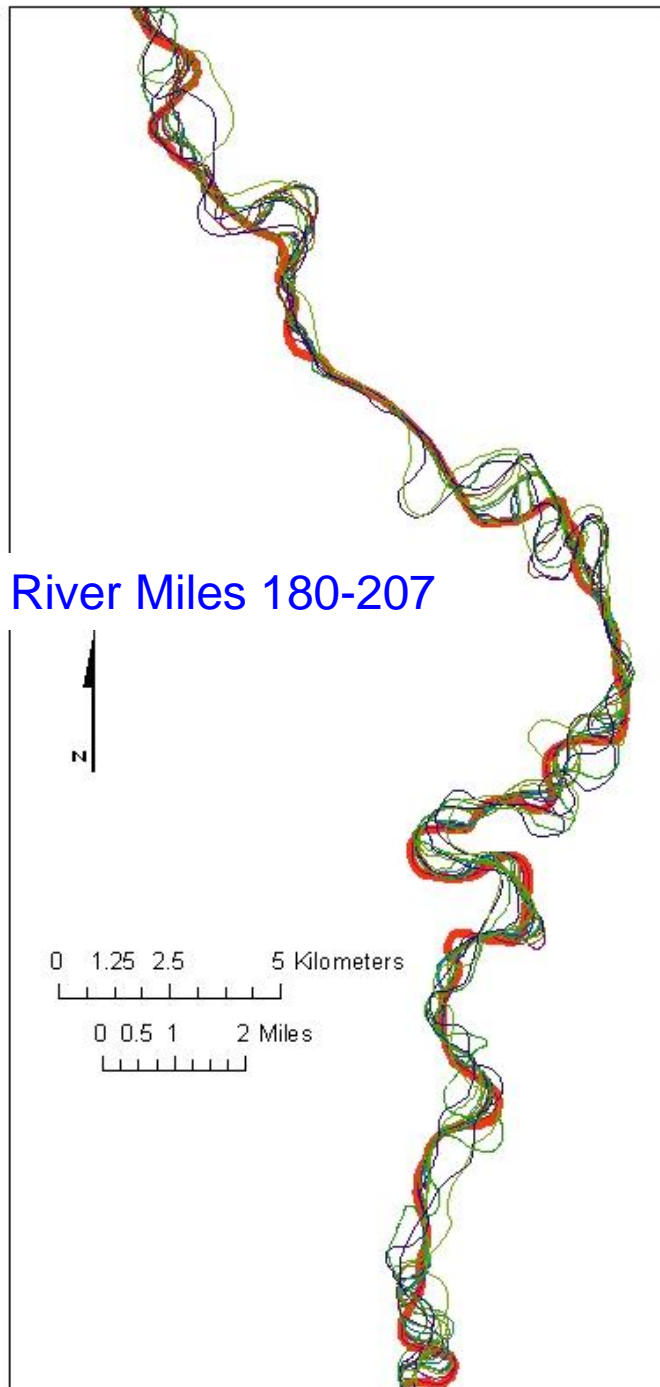
Two Example Reaches

River Miles 180-207

River Miles 155-176

Colusa

(c)
















Floodplain Age Surface

River Miles 180-207

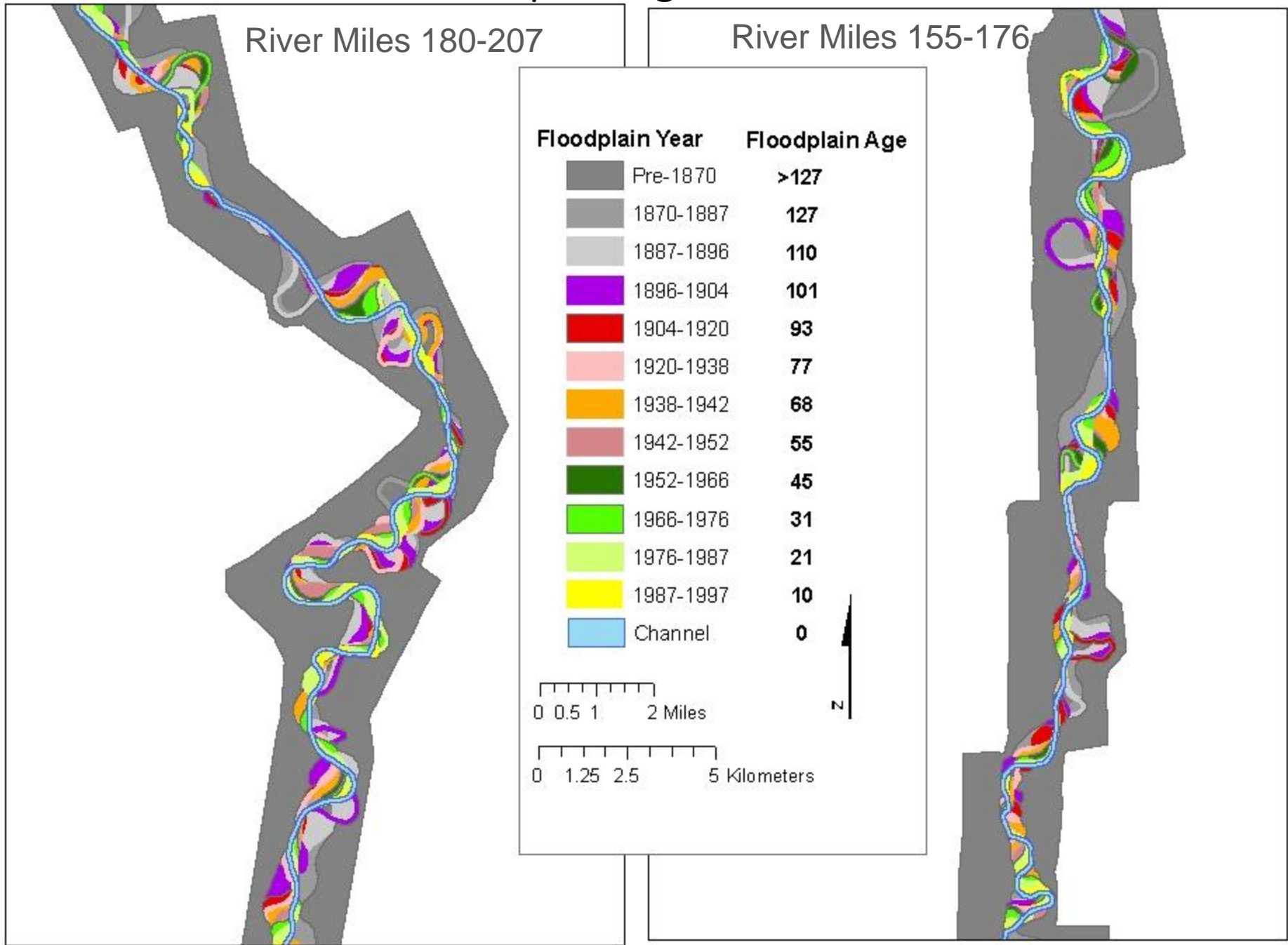
River Miles 155-176

Floodplain Year **Floodplain Age**

	Pre-1870	>127
	1870-1887	127
	1887-1896	110
	1896-1904	101
	1904-1920	93
	1920-1938	77
	1938-1942	68
	1942-1952	55
	1952-1966	45
	1966-1976	31
	1976-1987	21
	1987-1997	10
	Channel	0

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

0 1.25 2.5 5 Kilometers
















Floodplain Age Surface

River Miles 180-207

River Miles 155-176

Floodplain Year **Floodplain Age**

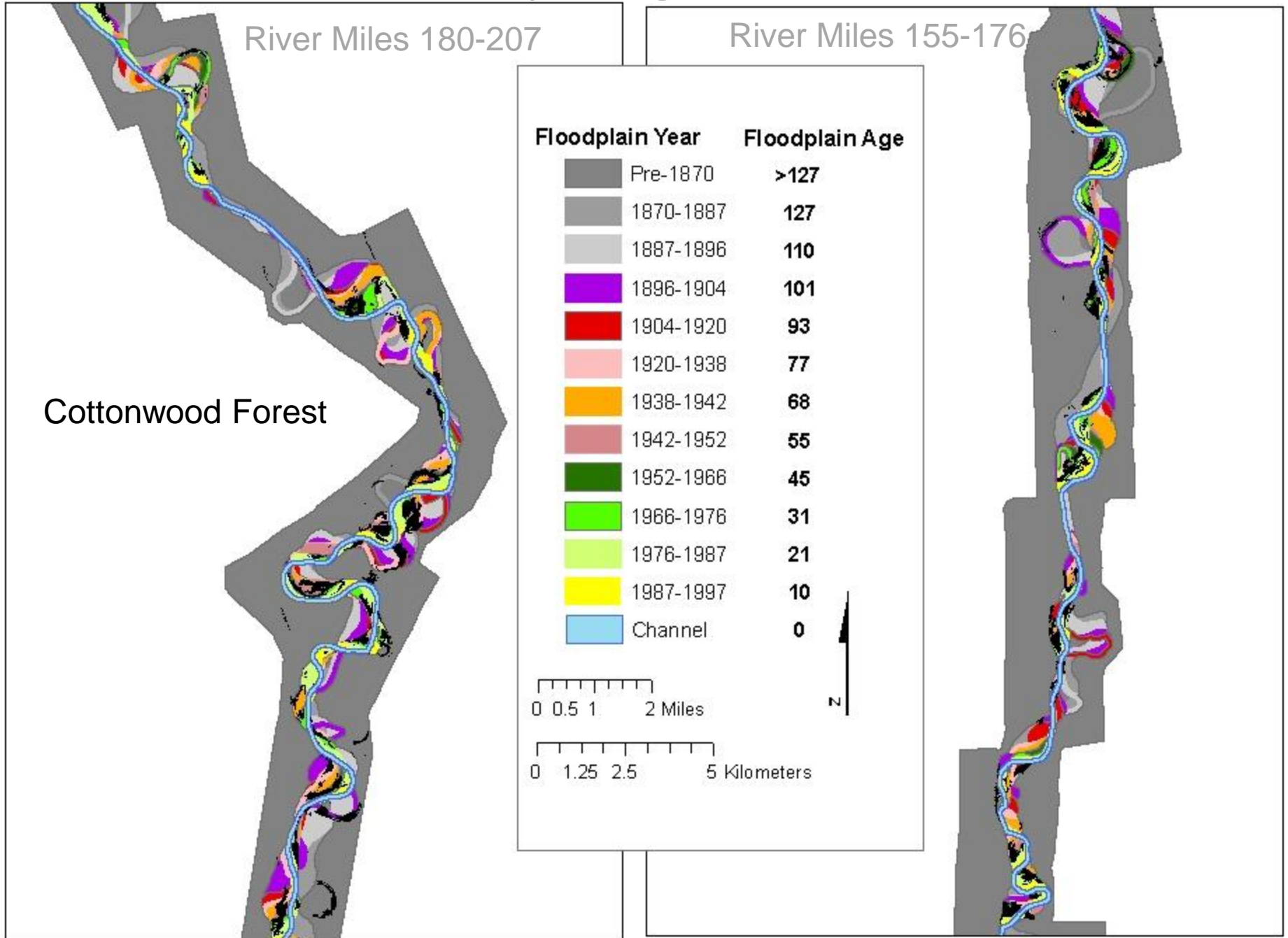
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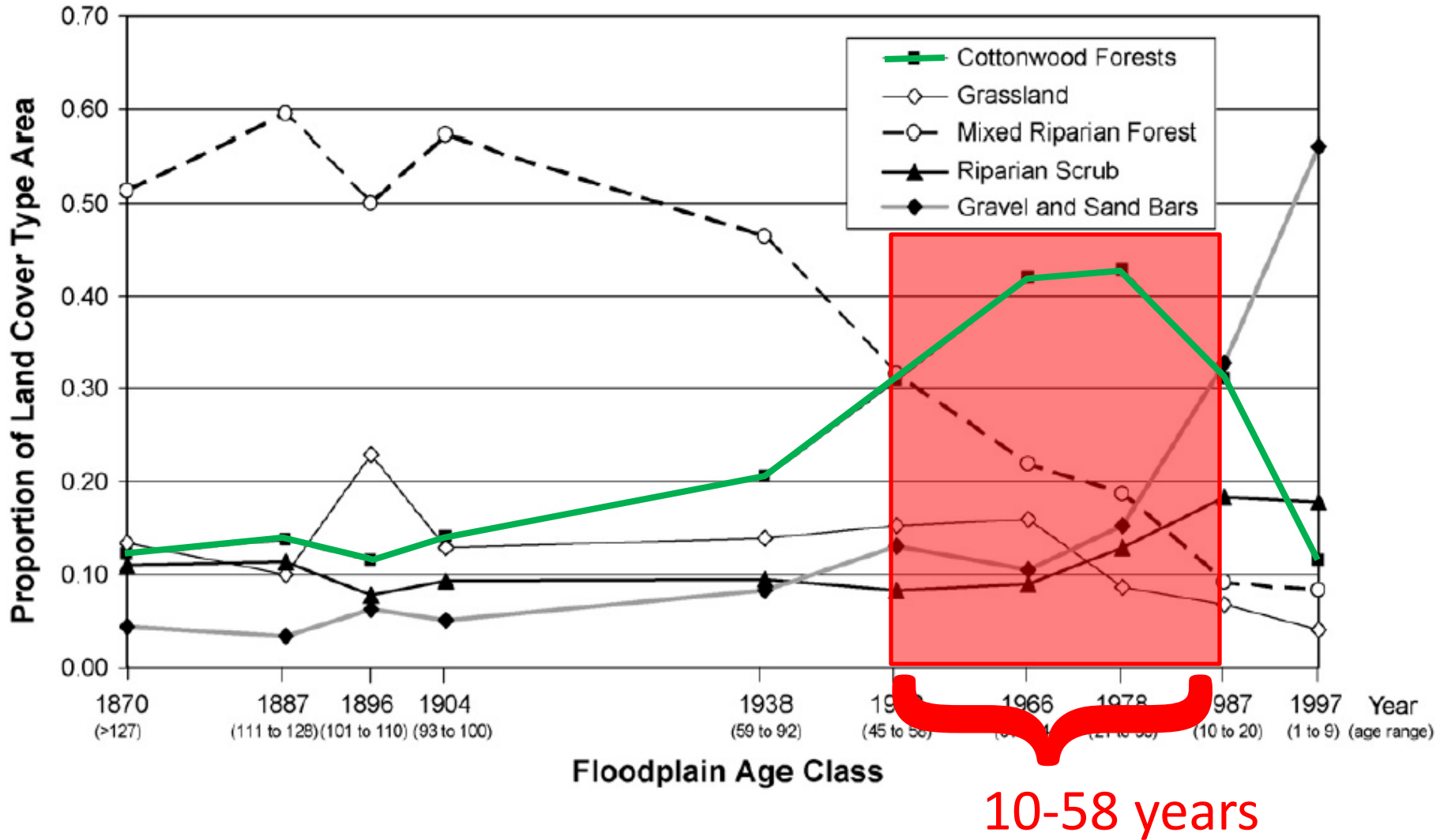
0 0.5 1 2 Miles

0 1.25 2.5 5 Kilometers



Cottonwood Forest

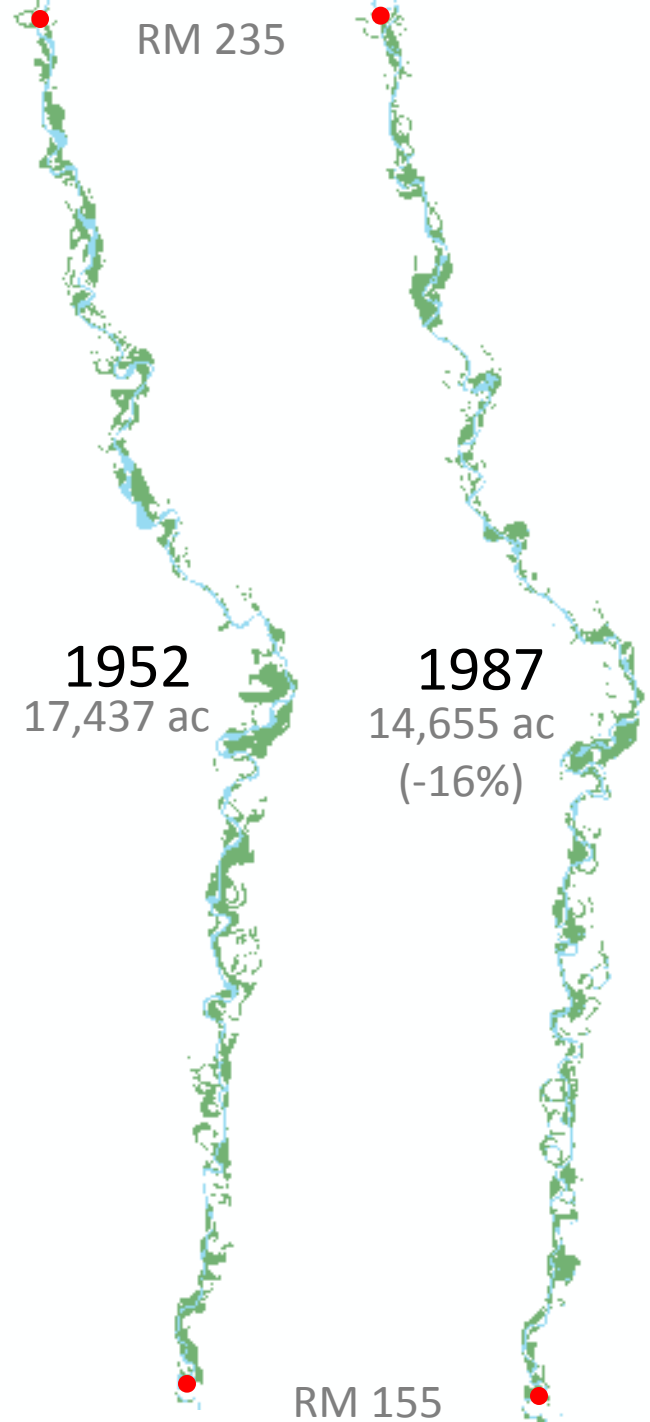




From: Greco, S.E., A.K. Fremier, R.E. Plant, and E.W. Larsen. 2007. A tool for tracking floodplain age land surface patterns on a large meandering river with applications for ecological planning and restoration design. *Landscape and Urban Planning* 81(4):354-373

Shifting Mosaic Analysis

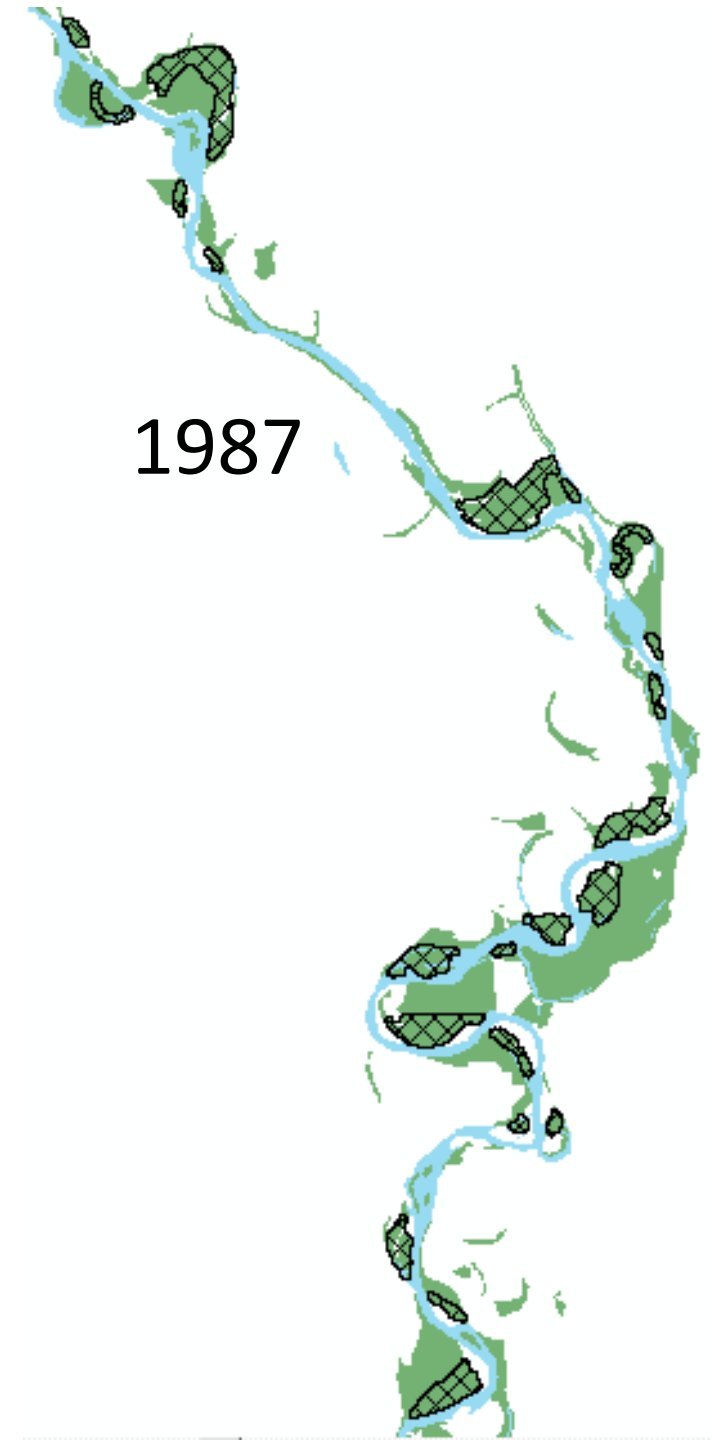
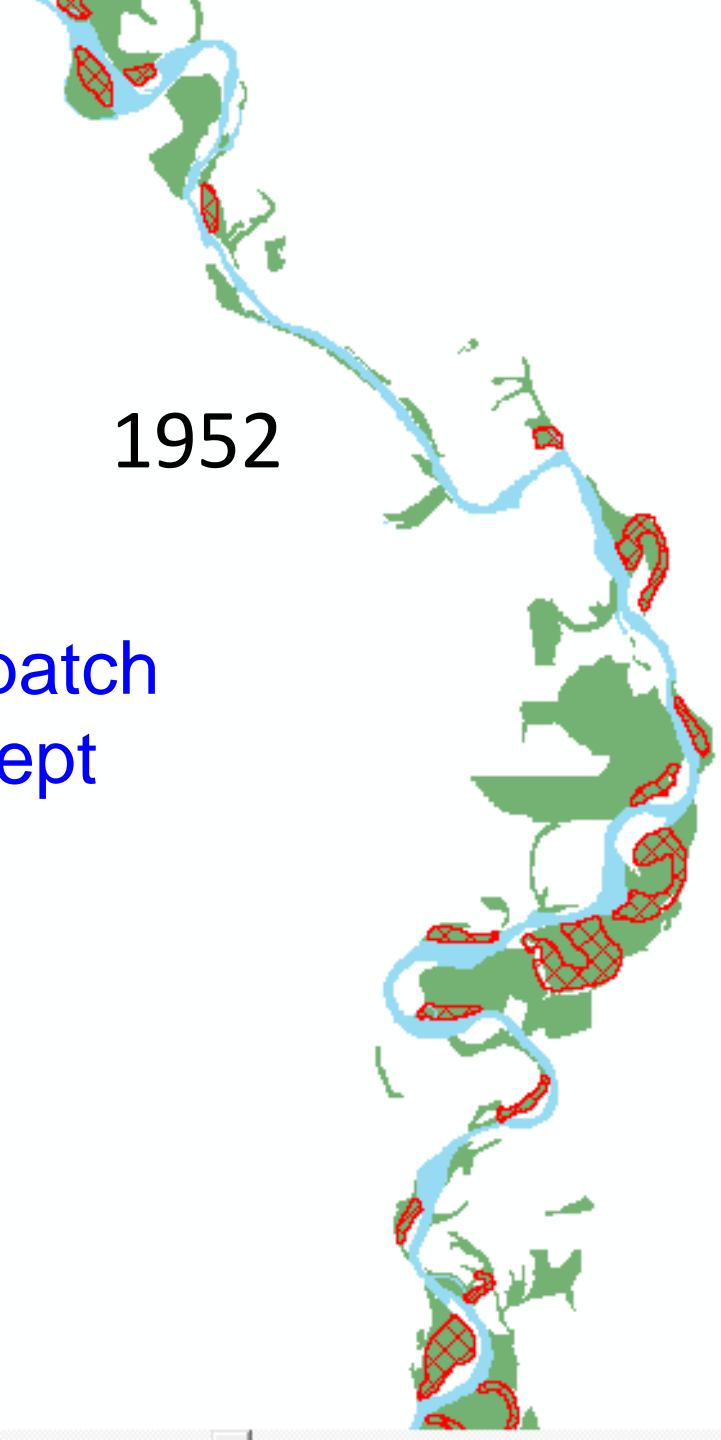
- Study area RM 155-235
 - 80 river miles
- CDWR vegetation/land cover GIS data by Robert McGill
- Co-occurrence of riparian vegetation on <60 year old floodplain in 1952 and in 1987
 - 35 year difference
- Model Variables
 - Patch size >5 ha (12 ac)
 - Patch width >100 m
 - Vegetation species composition (FPA <60 yrs)

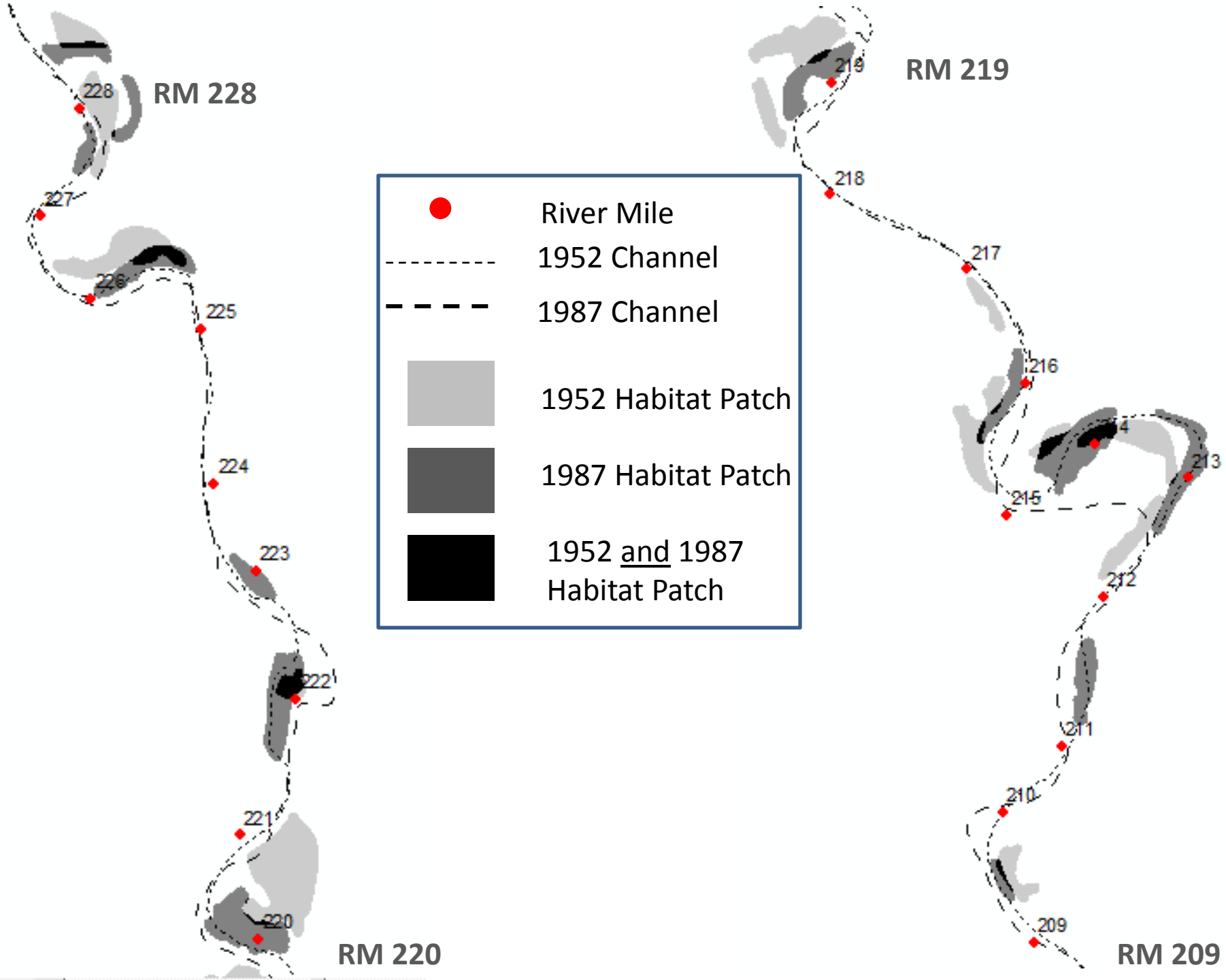


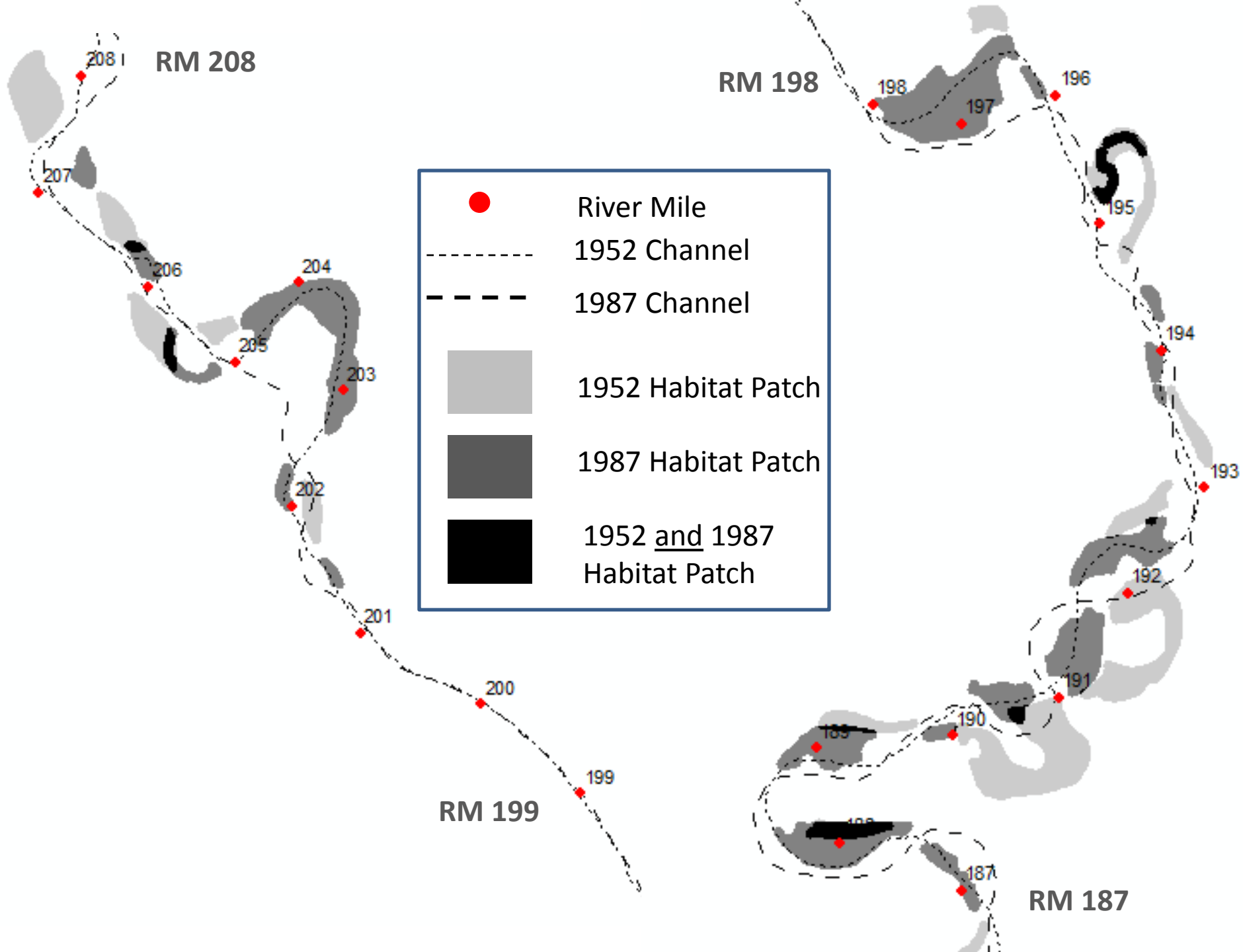
1952

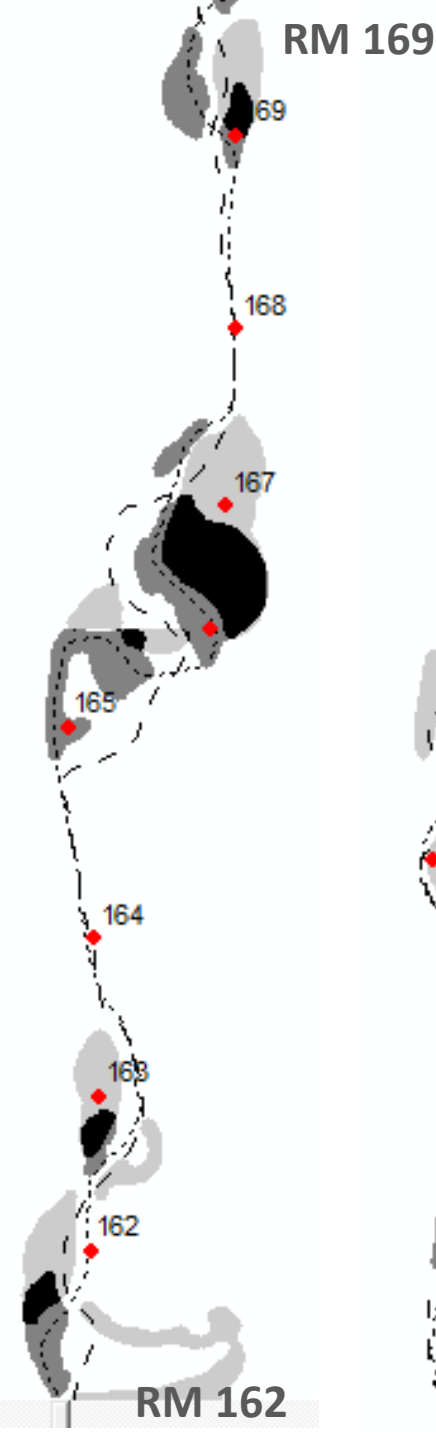
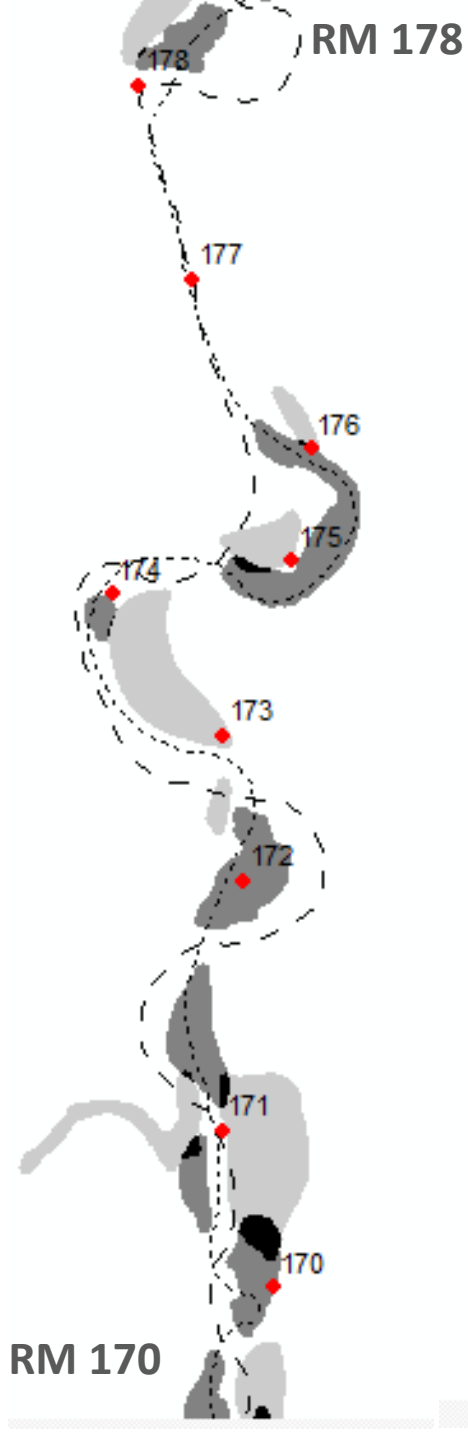
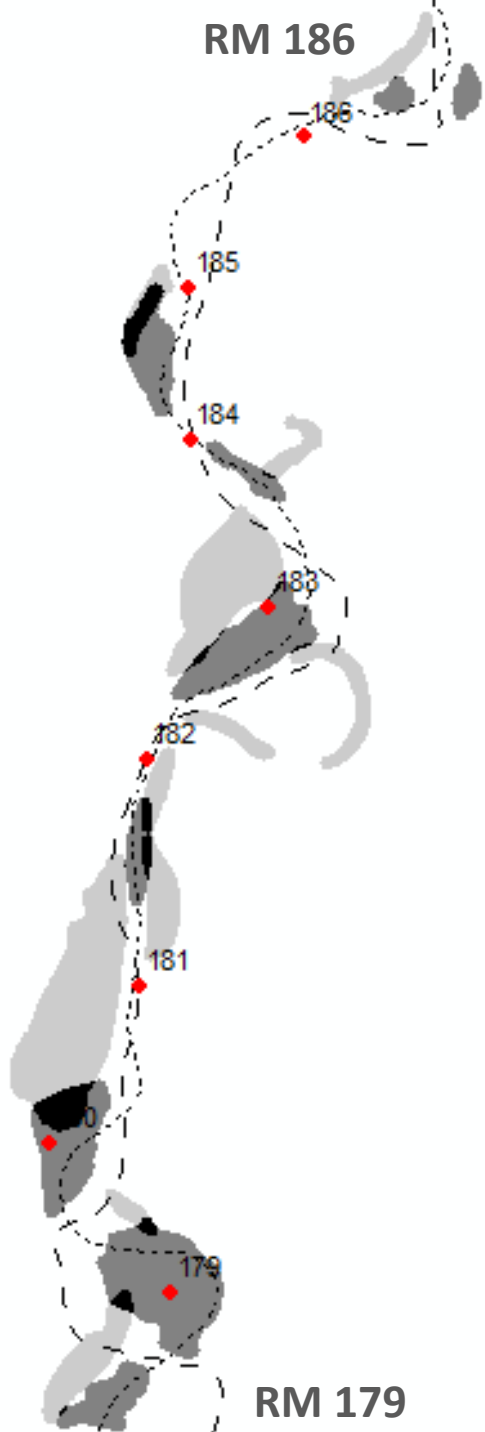
1987

Sub-patch
Concept









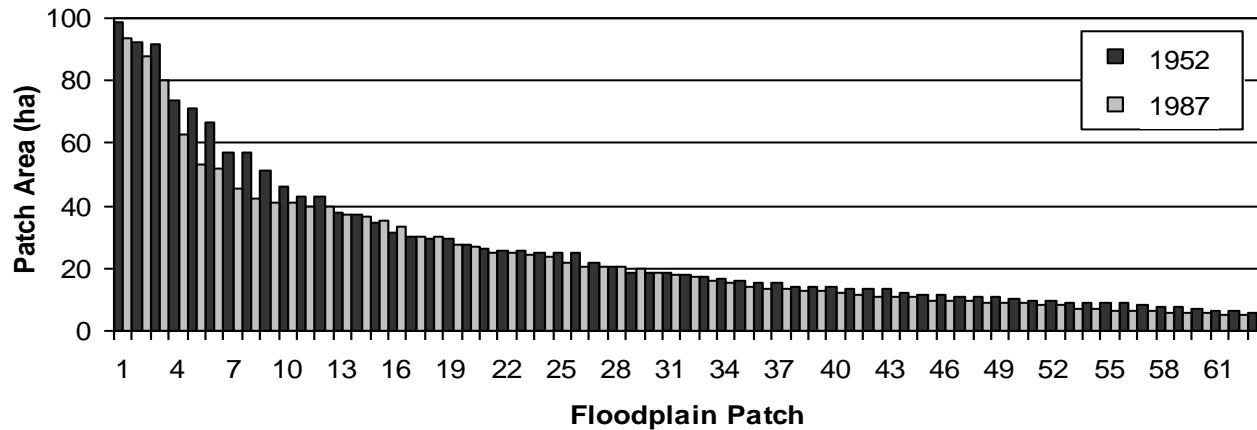
Shifting Mosaic Patch Analysis Findings

- Vegetation on floodplain <60 years old:
1952=1,664 ha 1987=1,479 ha (-11%)
- Only 247 ha were co-incident between 1952 and 1987 (15%)
- Of the 63 patches in 1952, 15 (24%) blinked out completely and 48 (76%) shifted adjacent to a patch in 1987
- Of the 62 patches in 1987, 17 (27%) arose anew independently of the patches in 1952 and the remaining 73% formed adjacent to the patches from 1952

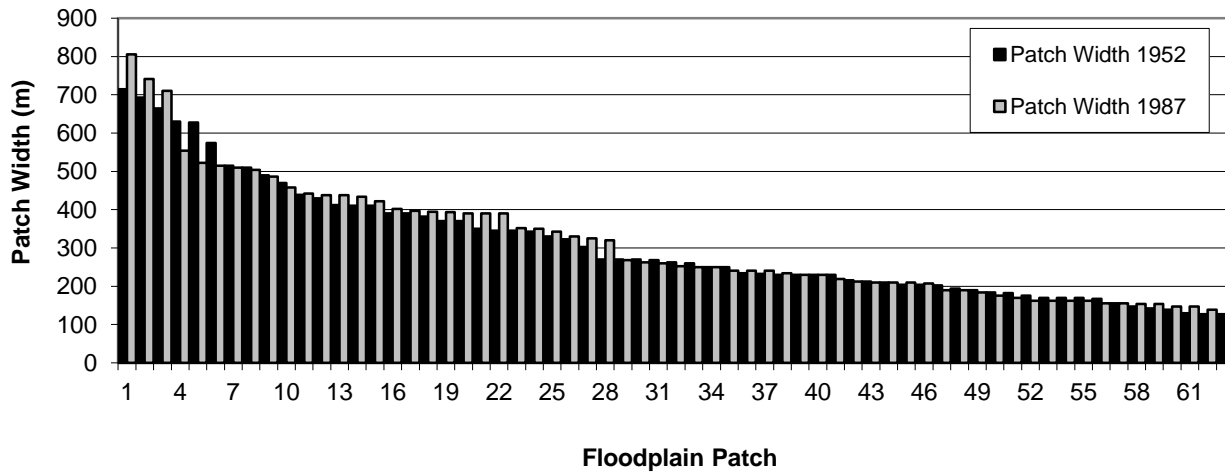
Sub-Patch Change Analysis

Frequency Distributions

AREA



WIDTH



Sub-Patch Change Findings

- Sub-Patch Area 1952
 - Number: 63
 - Range: 6-99 ha
 - Mean: 26 ha
 - Std Dev: 22.5 ha
- Sub-Patch Area 1987
 - Number: 62
 - Range: 5-93 ha
 - Mean: 24 ha
 - Std Dev: 19.9 ha
- Sub-Patch Width 1952
 - Number: 63
 - Range: 127-714 m
 - Mean: 310 m
 - Std Dev: 152 m
- Sub-Patch Width 1987
 - Number: 62
 - Range: 139-806 m
 - Mean: 316 m
 - Std Dev: 155 m

Sub-Patch Change Findings

- Remarkable stability over the 35 year time period
 - Despite:
 - 85% of patches changing location
 - 65% reduction in peak flows
 - 52% reduction in new land production
- Possible explanation:
 - The percent of land <65 years old colonized by riparian vegetation:
 - 1952: 21%
 - 1987: 37%
 - Reduction of scour allows more extant vegetation

**Comparison of
Field Surveyed Patches for Yellow-billed Cuckoo Occupancy (1987-1990)*
and Patches Predicted for Yellow-billed Cuckoo (YBCU) Occupancy
Using Floodplain Age (1987)**

n=56	Floodplain <60 years	Floodplain >60 years
YBCU Detected	33	8
YBCU Not Detected	4	11

Overall Accuracy = 79%

Commission Error = 7%

Omission Error = 14%

*Halterman 1991

Habitat Conservation Strategy

Reduce Physical Constraints:

Dams & Diversions: “naturalize” the hydrograph

Levees: set back in the floodplains away from main channel

Channel restraint (riprap): remove where feasible

Process-based Restoration



Active Restoration

Natural Processes:

Cultural Practices:

- Re-establish flooding regimes
- *Allow channel meander and cut-off*
- Natural seed and vegetative dispersal
- Natural recruitment / regeneration
(emphasize primary succession)
- Rely on groundwater resources
- Not “passive” management

- Horticulture / Planting: *zonation design (use reference sites)*
- Accelerate succession
(emphasize secondary succession)
- Irrigate
- Grading: *restore former floodplain topographic variation and reconstruct former overflow channels in terraces*

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Calif. Dept. of Water Resources*

Greco, S. E. 2012. Patch Change and the Shifting Mosaic of an Endangered Bird's Habitat on a Large Meandering River. *River Research and Applications*. DOI: 10.1002/rra.2568



Photo by James Gallagher,
Sea and Sage Audubon

