Quantifying Eagle Vehicle Strike Risk in the Western U.S.

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Conserving Raptors and Our Shared Environment

HAWK



Acknowledgements

SMARTENERGY



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WILDLIFE RESOURCES





Research Objectives

- Quantify EVS risk in relationship to eagle density, carcass density, road characteristics, *annual variability*
- Quantify eagle behavior at carcasses, especially flush thresholds for both 2-axle and larger vehicles
- Provide correction factors for "apparent EVS" loss vs. actual mortality
- "Proof of concept" for EVS mitigation







Methods

- 3-year field effort (fall/winter)
- 2 study areas: UT and OR
 - selected road segments driven repeatedly during fall/winter
 - subset ROW transects (2 x 2-mi) receive walking and dog searches (detection corrections)
 - camera traps deployed at fresh carcasses for 2-3 week periods
- WY study area: reduced effort for 2 years (AZ also 1-yr pilot effort)
- Record roadkill/road characteristics, live eagle observations, scavengers, and indices of live prey and traffic

Results Overview (2 Seasons Combined)

Measure	OR	UT
Driving Effort	15,927 miles (14 rounds)	6,946 miles (16 rounds)
Walking Effort*	572 miles (14 rounds)	442 miles (11 rounds)
Road Carcasses	703	995
(per 100 mi)	(4.4)	(14.3)
Walk Carcasses	386	673
(per 100 mi)	(67.5)	(152.3)
Eagles - live	529	907
(per 100 mi)	(3.3)	(13.1)
Eagles near	77	117
carcass (% obs)	(14.6%)	(12.9%)
Eagles - dead	7	22
(est. per 100 mi)	(0.75)	(3.9)

*Walking transects <10% of drive roads



- 15 "fresh" mortalities, 14 older carcasses
- Estimate of mortality/100 mi based on fresh only
- Likely underestimate (does not correct for extremely low road persistence)
- Eagle mortality, live eagle density, and mammal roadkill all **3-4X** higher in UT

UT carcasses per 100 driving miles



- UT rabbit roadkill went from 38.9% to 6.8% of total between years
- OR rabbit roadkill went from 47.4% to 2.0% of total between years

Utah Graphic Example (2 YRS)

UTAH

6 R



Price

Cedar

Provo

SAN PLACH

edar City

SCHAME DESERT





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Camera Results

CAMERAS YR1	Oregon	Utah
"Trap effort"	25	30
Eagle "captures"	12%	43%
Eagle photos (Total photos)	4,386 (134,139)	5,063 (80,253)

CAMERAS YR2	Oregon	Utah	Wyoming
"Trap effort"	22	52	22
Total photos	339,674	497,693	162,310

*1.2 million photos total, 151 deployments

*52,447 eagle pictures, 100s of unique eagle/vehicle interactions ~900,000 additional photos captured during 2018-19 field season (in review)





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Implementation



- How will it work on the ground?
 - Gather baseline info, run model, set offset targets
 - Work with DOT/private contractors
 - **Estimated cost of implementation:**
 - Roadkill removal (assume 3 mo/yr, 25% eagle fatality reduction, weekly relocation of all "available mammals"):

• \$1,094-\$4,171/eagle/yr (average = \$2,305)

 Power pole retrofit (assume 30 poles/eagle/yr, \$600-\$1,000/pole, other REA assumptions)

\$14,900-\$29,800/eagle/yr (average = \$22,350)

Next Steps and Take Away

 Work with USFWS, industry, DOTs, etc. to work out details of mitigation application

 Run data through expert elicitation vehicle collision model (Lonsdorf et al. [JWM 2018])

 Expand camera work and hotspot identification with partners!

• EVS risk IS going to be a tractable issue!

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CAM74



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Questions/Feedback?



