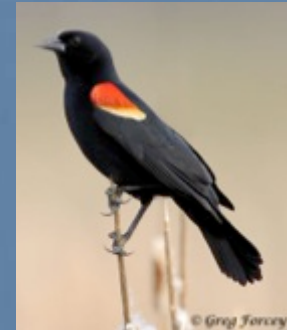
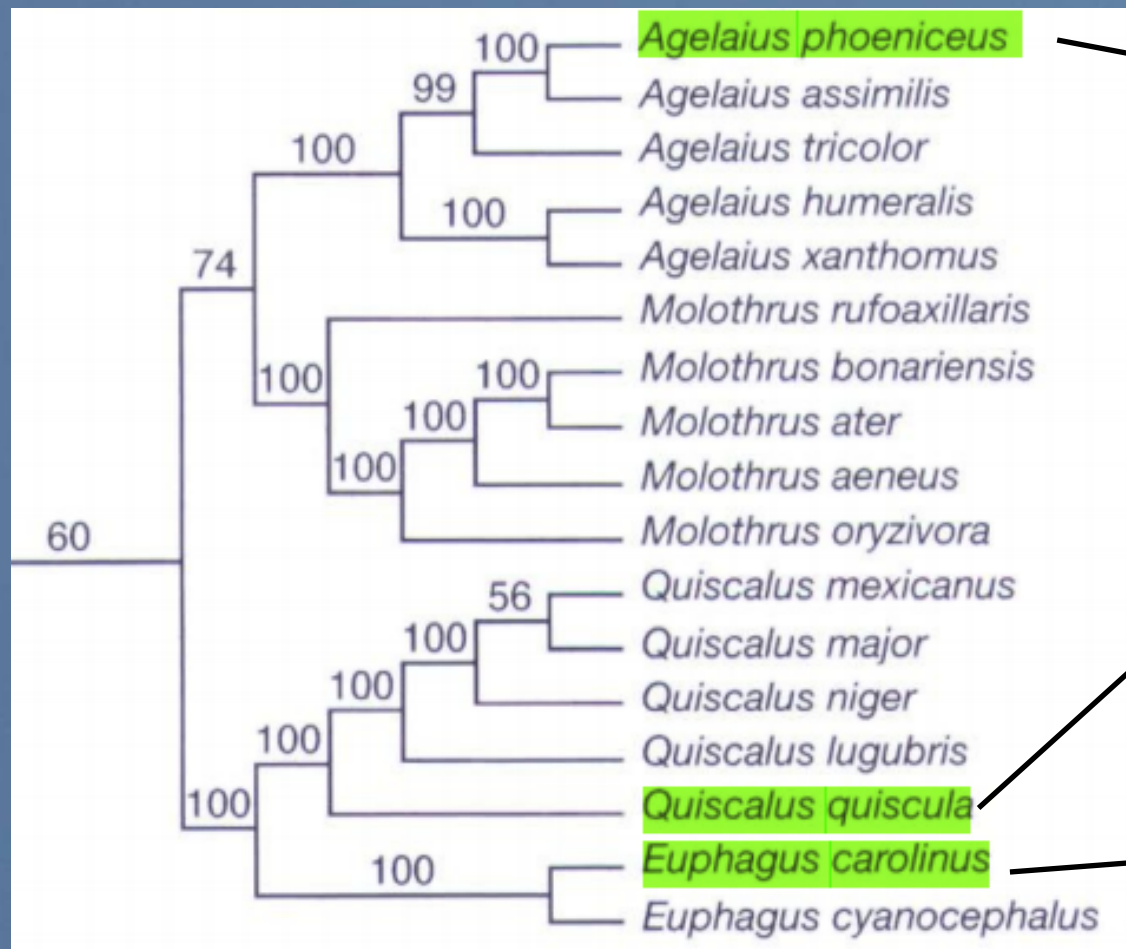


Three Icterids breed in northern New England.  
Do they compete for resources?  
A review of the (scant) evidence.

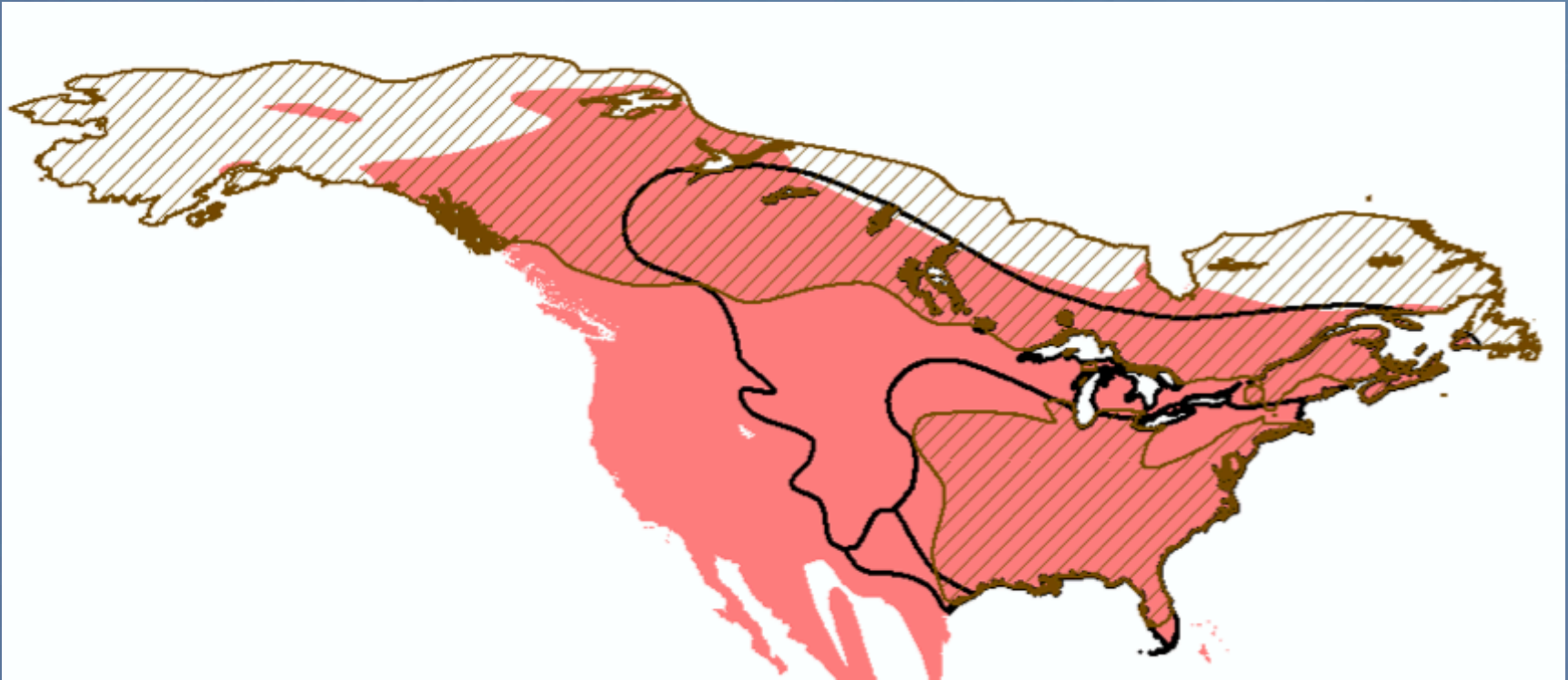


Luke L. Powell  
Thomas P. Hodgman  
William E. Glanz

# Phylogeny – Eaton 2006



# Breeding Range Overlap



## Key

Rust: Rusty

Black: Grack

“Red”: Red-wing

# Ellison (1990): Red-winged Blackbirds

- RWBL respond aggressively to RUBL playback on four occasions.
- “On 22 and 23 May I saw male Red-winged Blackbirds attack and drive off male Rusty Blackbirds. The Red-winged Blackbirds flew at foraging male rusties on two occasions in full aggressive flight display with the red coverts exposed and song given in flight. After displacing the smaller blackbird the red-wings rose to high perches and gave song-spread displays”.
- RWBL prefer open areas – less foraging in “**ephemeral pools** in swamps and clearcuts”.
- “Clearing of most of the trees in wet coniferous woodlands and from the margins of ponds may lead to more intense competition between red-wings and rusties leading to local declines of the latter”. –Walter Ellison, 1990



Photo: [animal.discovery.com](http://animal.discovery.com)



# Common Grackles

*“Clear-cutting of forests around wooded swamps favours Grackles, which depend on more open areas for foraging and may lead to replacement of the Rusty by the larger blackbird”.*

*-Erskine 1990, Maritimes BBA*

*“Common Grackles did not appear to react aggressively to Rusty Blackbirds in spite of their tendency to respond to playback of Rusty Blackbird song”.*

*-Ellison 1990*



Photo: Dan Tallman

# Dhondt (2012)

Conditions required to ***prove*** existence of interspecific competition

*(consider breeding OR wintering)*

1. Fitness of one species reduced by presence of another
2. Distribution or abundance of one species is reduced by the presence of another
3. Resource use by one species affects resource availability of another



Photo: James Osenton

# Dhondt (2012)

## Conditions required to *prove* existence of interspecific competition

### 1. Fitness of one species reduced by presence of another

*Prediction I: RUBL body condition reduced in presence of COGR / RWBL*

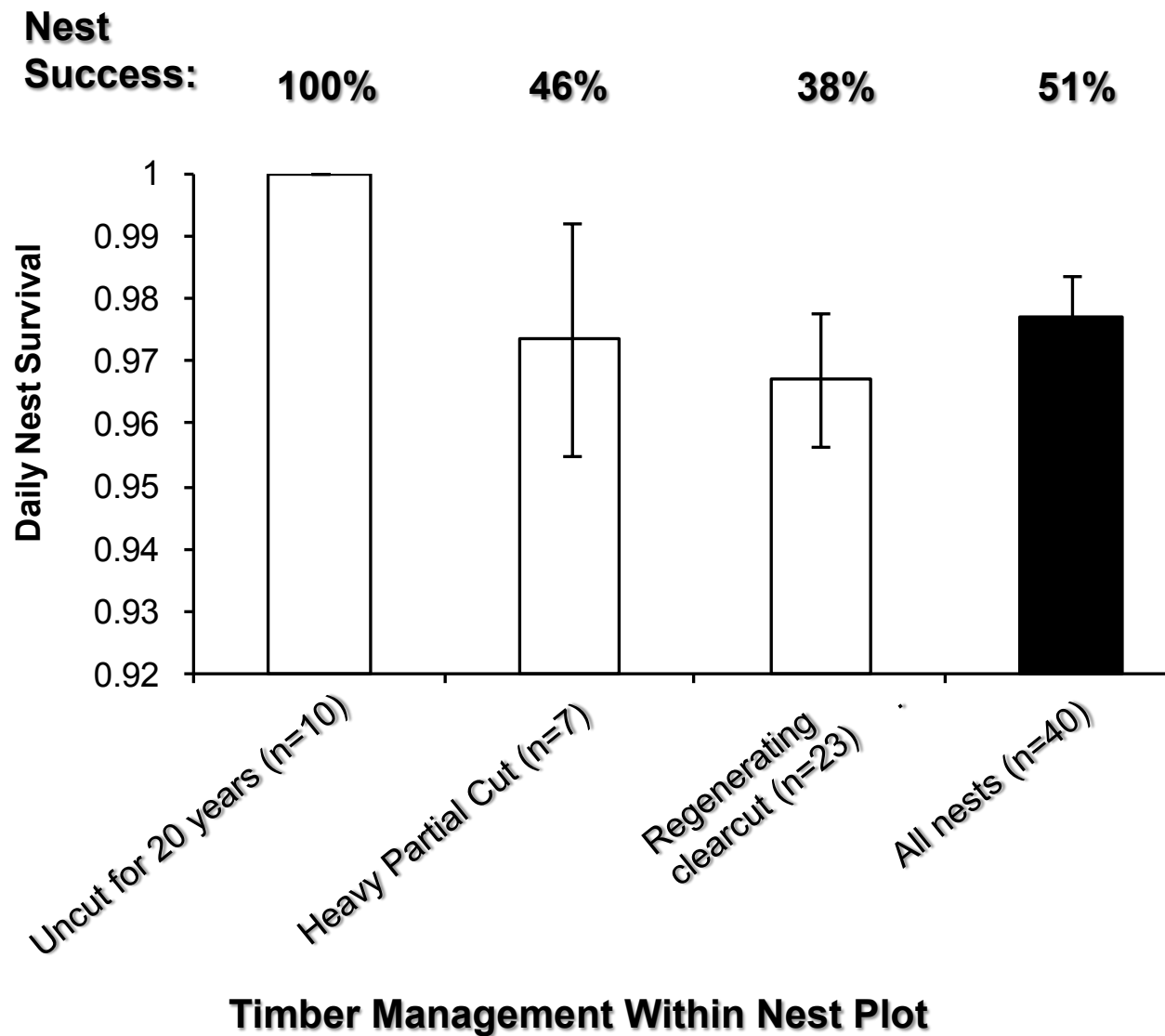
*Prediction II: RUBL stress hormones increased in presence of COGR / RWBL*

*Prediction III: RUBL parasite loads increased in presence of COGR / RWBL*

*Prediction IV: RUBL Nest success negatively correlated w/ COGR / RWBL presence*

# Nest Survival/Success

2006-2008 ME & VT



*Photos by J. Osenton*



# Dhondt (2012)

Conditions required to *prove* existence of interspecific competition

1. Fitness of one species reduced by presence of another
2. Distribution or abundance of one species is reduced by the presence of another

*Prediction I: COGR/RWBL colonization drives RUBL occupancy in following years (lag)*

*Prediction II: RUBL occupancy reduced by COGR / RWBL occupancy*

# RUBL Occupancy Affected by Icterids?

Model	-2 Log-likelihood	$K^a$	AIC	$\Delta AIC$	$w_i$
$\psi(\text{SOFTWD\_UP} + \text{BEAVER} + \text{PUDDLES})^b$	471.7	11	493.7	0.0	0.47
$\psi(\text{SOFTWD\_UP} + \text{BEAVER} + \text{PUDDLES} + \text{YEAR})$	470.9	12	494.9	1.2	0.26
$\psi(\text{SOFTWD\_UP} + \text{PUDDLES})$	476.2	10	496.2	2.6	0.13
$\psi(\text{SOFTWD\_UP} + \text{PUDDLES} + \text{WETAREA})$	471.4	13	497.4	3.7	0.07
$\psi(\text{SOFTWD\_UP} + \text{BEAVER} + \text{PUDDLES} + \text{ROAD})$	469.9	15	499.9	6.3	0.02
$\psi(\text{PUDDLES} + \text{YNGSF})$	480.8	10	500.8	7.1	0.01
$\psi(\text{MUD} + \text{HARVEST5TO15})$	481.0	10	501.0	7.3	0.01
$\psi(\text{PUDDLES} + \text{YNGSF} + \text{YEAR})$	479.2	11	501.2	7.5	0.01
$\psi(\text{WETAREA} + \text{MUD} + \text{BEAVER})$	476.3	13	502.3	8.7	0.01
$\psi(\text{YNGSF} + \text{MUD})$	483.0	10	503.0	9.4	0.00
$\psi(\text{WETAREA} + \text{MUD} + \text{BEAVER} + \text{COGR})$	476.0	14	504.0	10.3	0.00
$\psi(\text{WETAREA} + \text{HARVEST5TO15})$	480.3	12	504.3	10.7	0.00
$\psi(\text{YNGSF} + \text{MUD} + \text{YEAR})$	482.8	11	504.8	11.1	0.00
$\psi(\text{MUD} + \text{HARVEST5TO15} + \text{COGR})$	487.1	10	507.1	13.4	0.00
$\psi(\text{BEAVER} + \text{YNGSF})$	487.3	10	507.3	13.7	0.00
$\psi(\text{MUD} + \text{HARVEST5TO15} + \text{COGR} + \text{RWBL})$	486.1	11	508.1	14.5	0.00
$\psi(\text{MUD} + \text{HARVEST5TO15} + \text{YEAR})$	489.1	10	509.1	15.5	0.00
$\psi(\text{BEAVER} + \text{YNGSF} + \text{RWBL})$	487.2	11	509.2	15.5	0.00
$\psi(\text{BEAVER})$	491.8	9	509.8	16.1	0.00
$\psi(\cdot)$	495.6	8	511.6	18.0	0.00

<sup>a</sup>  $K$ , no. of parameters;  $\Delta AIC$ , difference in AIC relative to the most parsimonious value;  $w_i$ , Akaike wt.

<sup>b</sup> Base model for all models shown:  $\psi(\text{CHOICE})$ ,  $p(\text{WIND} + \text{DATE} + \text{PLAYBACK})$ , where  $p$  denotes detectability.

# Dhondt (2012)

## Conditions required to *prove* existence of interspecific competition

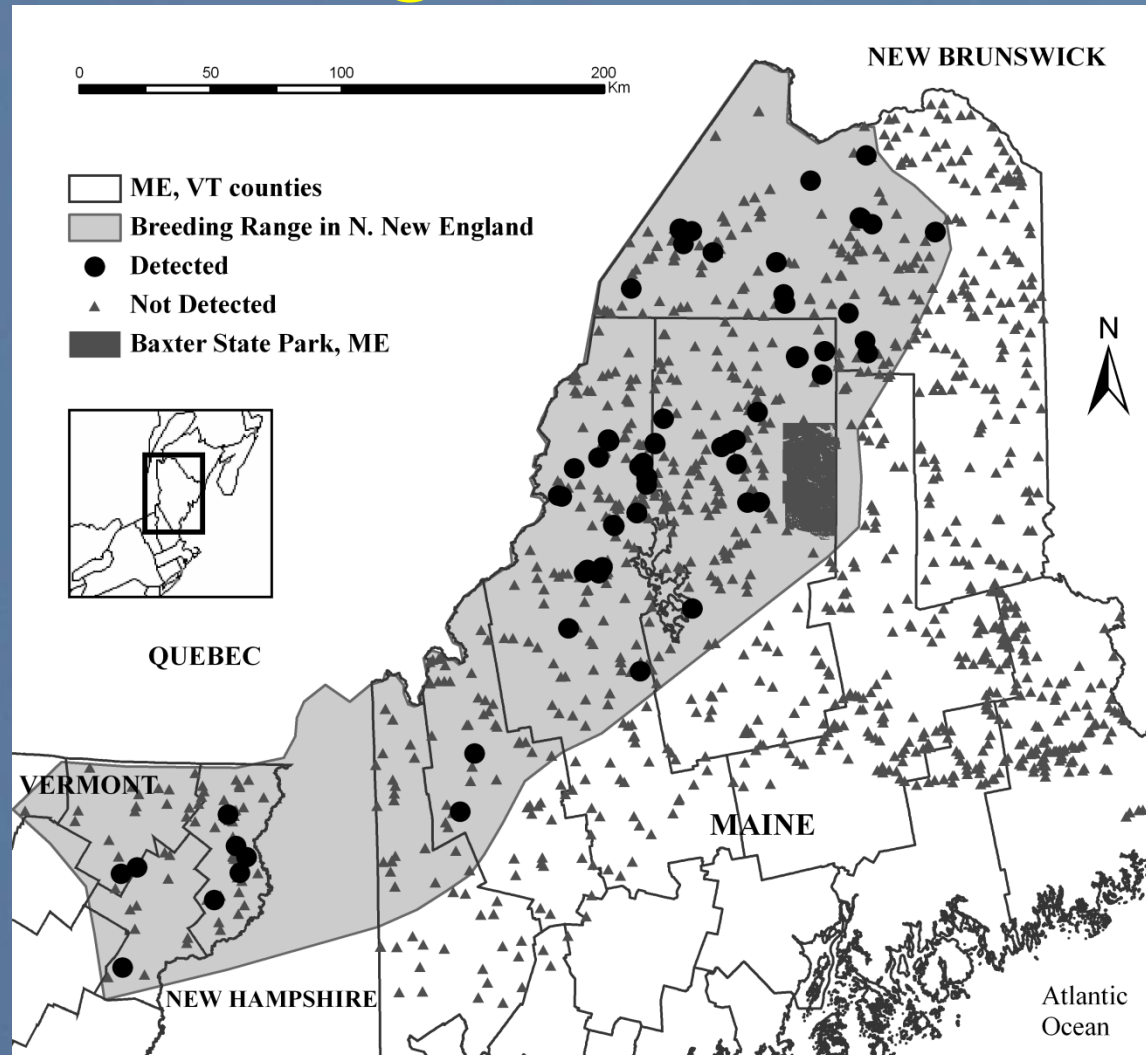
1. Fitness of one species reduced by presence of another
2. Distribution or abundance of one species is reduced by presence of another
3. Resource use by one species affects resource availability of another

*Prediction I: COGR/RWBL consume RUBL food (indirect competition)*

*Prediction II: COGR / RWBL directly exclude RWBL from resources (food, space)*

*Prediction III: If COGR / RWBL compete directly with RUBL, they will respond to RUBL playback more often than by chance*

# > 550 Wetlands Surveyed in Range, 2006-2007





# Field Methods

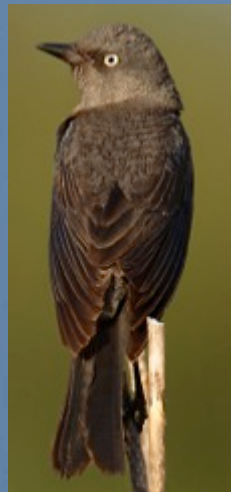
- May - June of 2006 & 2007
- 8.6 minute callback surveys
  - 3 observation periods
    1. 3 min passive
    2. 38 sec. broadcast
    3. 5 min post-broadcast
- Recorded behaviors during each observation period

#/Sex Rusty	<u>1 male</u>		#/Sex Red-winged		#/Sex Grackles	
Species for which behavior(s) are described below: <u>RUBL</u> RWBL COGR						
Behavior during 3 min passive:	<u>N/A</u>	<u>Flew Towards</u>	Perched	Flew Away	Song	Chucks (Squiggle)
Behav. during 38 sec broadcast:	N/A	<u>Flew Towards</u>	<u>Perched</u>	Flew Away	<u>Song</u>	<u>Chucks</u> (Squiggle)
Behav. after 5 min post-b'cast:	N/A	Flew Towards	<u>Perched</u>	Flew Away	Song	<u>Chucks</u> (Squiggle)



# Statistical Methods

- GLM on behavior counts with poisson errors
- Deviance distributed as chi-square
- Offset accounts for difference in period lengths
  - 3-min passive, 38-sec b'cast, 5-min post-b'cast
  - Compare behavior counts among periods
    - $H_0$ : behavior observed no more often than in passive period
    - $H_A$ : behavior observed more/less often than in passive period



#/Sex Rusty	_____	1 male	#/Sex Red-winged	_____	#/Sex Grackles	_____
Species for which behavior(s) are described below:			RUBL	RWBL	COGR	
Behavior during 3 min passive:	N/A	Flew Towards	Perched	Flew Away	Song	Chucks (Squiggle)
Behav. during 38 sec broadcast:	N/A	Flew Towards	Perched	Flew Away	Song	Chucks (Squiggle)
Behav. after 5 min post-b'cast:	N/A	Flew Towards	Perched	Flew Away	Song	Chucks (Squiggle)

# Response to Broadcast

\*\*\*  $P < 0.001$  ; \*  $P < 0.1$



**RUBL**  
n = 47

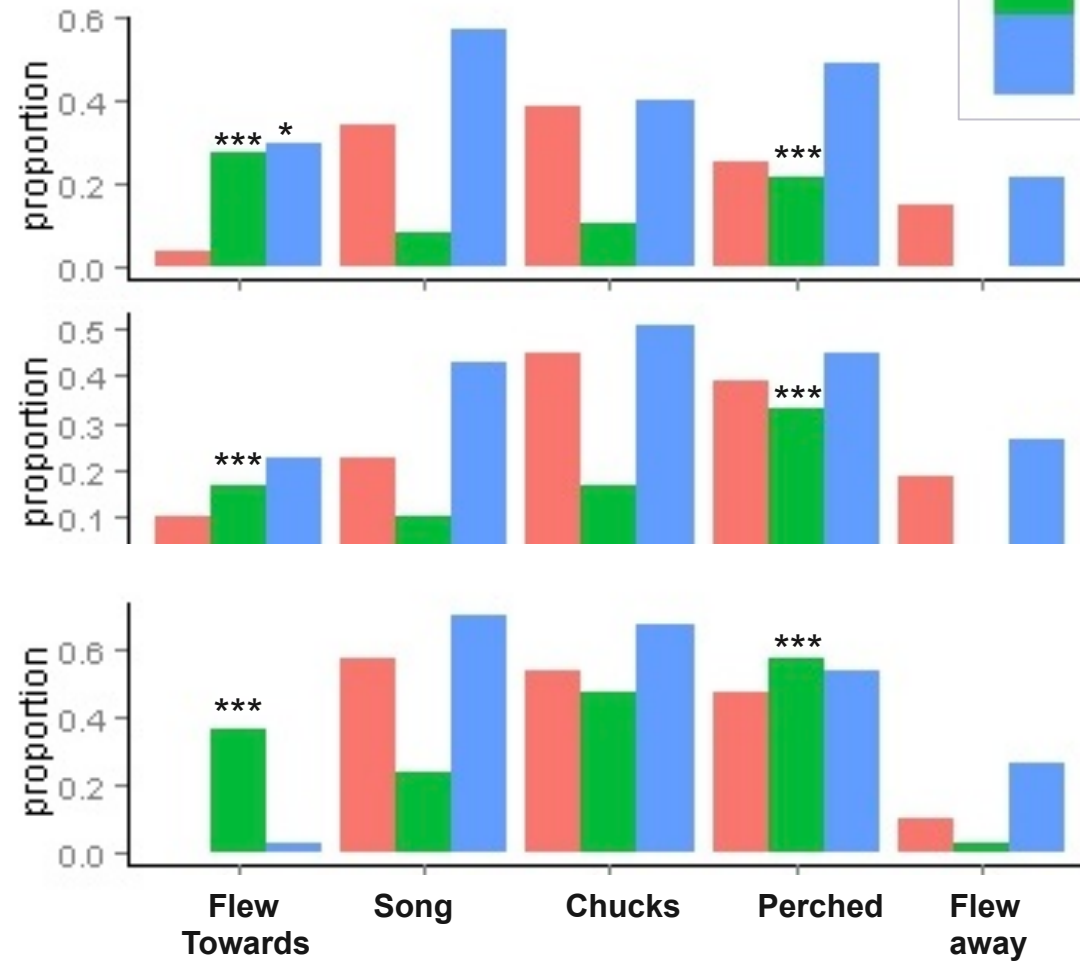


**COGR**  
n = 49



**RWBL**  
n = 30

Period	Length
1pre	3 min
2bcast	38 sec
3post	5 min



# Summary – Evidence for Competition

1. Fitness of one species reduced by presence of another
  - Unevaluated
  - Recommendation: Evaluate RUBL blood parasites, body condition & nest success among mgmt. conditions and in the presence of other icterids
2. Distribution or abundance of one species is reduced by presence of another
  - Currently no evidence
  - Recommendation: Multi-sp, multi-season occupancy model
3. Resource use by one species affects the resource availability of another
  - Weak evidence – non-aggressive response to RUBL playback
  - Recommendations:
    - Playback experiments, all ways, with decoys, early in breeding season
    - Food supplementation experiment -> e.g. add puddles w/ amphibian eggs
    - RWBL/COGR removal experiments – probably only feasible in winter



# Conclusions

- Competition is difficult to prove  
*HOWEVER*
- Without rigorous tests, interspecific competition cannot be excluded as a contributor to RUBL declines
- COGR and RWBL have very flexible foraging behaviors – RUBL less flexible
- Habitat change has disturbed vast areas, allowing for colonization by COGR/RWBL
- Great potential for manipulative experiments, especially on the wintering grounds



# Acknowledgements

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# Questions?