

Aleutian Tern *Onychoprion aleuticus* abundance estimates at four globally significant colonies

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Summary

Aleutian Tern *Onychoprion aleuticus* numbers have been in steep decline at known Alaskan breeding colonies in recent decades (IUCN recently uplisted to ‘Vulnerable’). Available data suggest that most of the species may currently breed in Russia. Efforts to document global abundance and trends have been hampered by remoteness of colonies, lack of a formal monitoring programme, and the absence of reproducible population estimates with quantifiable errors, especially for large colonies. We surveyed four historically large colonies in Russia (2018) and Alaska (2019), which together may comprise 30–50% of the global breeding population. At each colony we obtained high resolution aerial photographs using a small Unmanned Aircraft System (sUAS). The large size of the colonies and the minimum altitude required to identify terns made it impractical to collect imagery of the entire colony. Instead, we employed a sampling approach, with sample locations selected based on spatially balanced acceptance sampling. Statistically sampled, low altitude sUAS images provided a fast, reproducible, and rigorous count of abundance for geographically large colonies, with low disturbance, and were generally consistent with concurrent ground-based observations. Concurrence among observers in photo counts indicated high precision in counts of attending birds and unattended nests, although species attribution in mixed tern colonies remains a source of significant uncertainty. Our results indicate that the four colonies surveyed here together supported <2,500 pairs of Aleutian Terns in the survey years. None of the colonies approached their peak size reported previously, likely due to recent predation, long-term decline, cold early season weather, or other factors. If these reduced colony sizes are representative of the current conditions, the implications for the global population would be dire.

Keywords: Alaska, conservation, *Onychoprion aleuticus*, *Sterna camtschatica*, Sakhalin Island, aerial survey, sUAS

Introduction

Worldwide, coastal populations of terns (Sternini) are under increasing stress from energetic storms and rising sea levels (Erwin *et al.* 2010, Chen *et al.* 2015), climate and fishing induced changes in food

supplies (Velarde *et al.* 2015), and offshore wind development (Everaert and Stienen 2007, Newton and Little 2009). In addition to these modern conservation issues, legacy effects of displacement by subsidised gull populations (Kress *et al.* 1983), contaminants such as DDT (Nacci *et al.* 2016), mortality in wintering areas (Hays *et al.* 1997), and human development (Erwin *et al.* 2003) may still linger in some regions. Numbers of breeding pairs at known colonies of Aleutian Terns *Onychoprion aleuticus* across Alaska have been in steep decline in recent decades (Renner *et al.* 2015), which led IUCN to uplist the species to 'Vulnerable' (BirdLife International 2021). Available data suggest that the majority of the species may currently breed in the Russian Far East. Some observers have speculated that the Russian population of Aleutian Terns is stable or increasing (e.g. Tiunov and Blokhin 2014). Extensive survey data supporting this perspective are not widely available, however, and survey methods are not well established or standardized across the species' range. Major declines at colonies in Alaska are a serious conservation concern. The implications would be less bleak if the Russian populations were in fact large and stable. According to Tiunov and Blokhin (2014), Sakhalin Island in the Russian Far East supports 36–39% of the world's breeding population, with ~25% of the global population (est. 31,131; Renner *et al.* 2015) concentrated on three islands in northern Sakhalin: Chaika, Lyarvo, and Wrangel. This may be a much larger proportion when declines in Alaska are considered. The only remaining large Aleutian Tern colony in Alaska, with at least hundreds of pairs, is located in the eastern Gulf of Alaska at Black Sand Spit, near Yakutat. Unless a large colony has gone undetected, which seems unlikely, these four colonies together are the largest for this species worldwide and may represent up to half the global breeding population.

Aleutian Terns nest in about 200 coastal colonies across Alaska and Russia (Renner *et al.* 2015), on islands as well as the mainland. Methods to enumerate nesting Aleutian Terns have been problematic (McDonald *et al.* 2018, 2019, Magness *et al.* 2019). Flying birds can be counted reasonably accurately in small colonies, but this becomes troublesome for large colonies that cannot be counted all at once.

Compared to most other tern species, Aleutian Terns nest at low densities; dispersed colonies can cover large areas. Several anti-predator adaptations contribute to censusing challenges (see North 2020). They often nest interspersed with more aggressive tern species (Arctic Tern *Sterna paradisaea* in Alaska and Common Tern *Sterna hirundo longipennis* in Russia). Birds flush easily when disturbed, and often temporarily flee the colony; older chicks are mobile and hide in vegetation. Chicks, eggs, and nests are cryptically patterned. Further challenges come from an apparently high recent rate of nest and colony abandonment (possibly high sensitivity to repeated human and/or predator disturbance; Corcoran *et al.* 2018) and a capacity for asynchronous nesting and within-season dispersal (e.g. Oehlers 2020). Aleutian Terns have variable habitat associations but are often found within continuous, low, vegetation cover. They are also difficult to observe and enumerate outside the breeding season, being highly dispersed (Goldstein *et al.* 2019) and with plumage similar to more abundant tern species (Yordan *et al.* 2019).

In recent years, small, unmanned aircraft systems (sUAS) have become widely used tools to survey seabird abundance at breeding colonies, including surveys of multiple tern species (Hodgson *et al.* 2016, Bell and Harborne 2019, Valle and Scarton 2021). Magness *et al.* (2019) showed that sUAS surveys could provide a useful and low disturbance means to estimate numbers of Aleutian Terns, although the ability to distinguish it from similar species remains unresolved.

We used sUAS and visual estimates to survey Chaika, Lyarvo, and Wrangel Islands, Russia, in 2018 and Black Sand Spit, Alaska in 2019. Our objectives were:

- (1) Conduct field observations at historically large Aleutian Tern colonies within Russia and Alaska to improve understanding of current population status, habitat use and threats;
- (2) Estimate numbers of nesting terns at numerically large, spatially dispersed colonies using sUAS aerial images to provide a baseline for future trend estimates;
- (3) Compare estimated numbers from sUAS flights to numbers obtained by other survey methods (flush counts and systematic nest-count transects); and,
- (4) Provide a common context for survey methods and information transfer for both Russian and American scientists.

Study Area

Russia

In Russia we visited three islands in shallow lagoons on the north-east Sakhalin coast (Figure 1). Nabil Bay is a lagoon on eastern Sakhalin, harbouring nine islands, one of which (Chaika Island) hosts a colony of Aleutian and Common Terns; others have large Common Tern colonies. Chaika Island and the Chayachyi Islands have natural monument status. Chaika Island has been reported to have numbers of nesting pairs varying between 587 and 2,151 Aleutian Terns and 1,555–4,000 Common Terns in visual flush surveys from 1981 to 2012 (Tiunov and Blokhin 2014).

Nyisky Bay is a lagoon on the north-eastern coast of Sakhalin; within, Lyarvo Island hosts a colony of Aleutian and Common Terns. Lyarvo Island has been reported to have numbers varying between 500 and 2,000 nesting pairs of Aleutian Terns and 1,000–4,000 pairs of Common Terns in visual flush surveys from 1976 to 2012 (Tiunov and Blokhin 2014).

Piltun Bay is the largest lagoon on Sakhalin's north-eastern coast. The Aleutian Tern colonies are located in the north part of Major Wrangel Island, on Minor Wrangel Island, and in smaller numbers on the swampy portion of the marine sand bar separating Piltun Bay from the Sea of

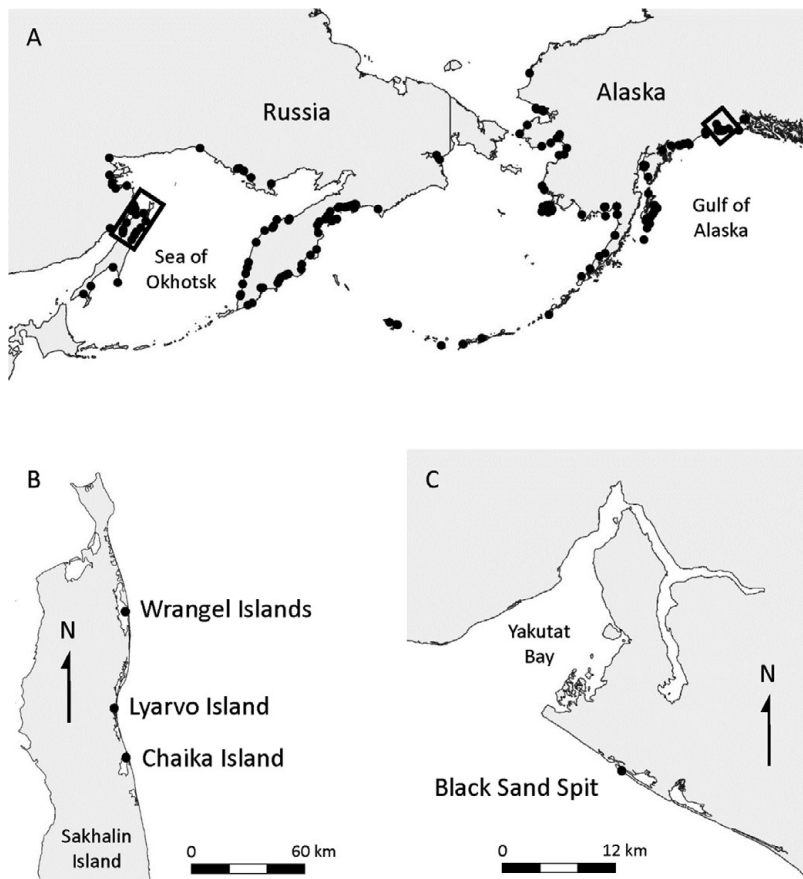


Figure 1. Aleutian Tern colonies across the breeding range (A; Renner *et al.* 2015) with those surveyed on Sakhalin Island, Russia, and Alaska, USA, during this study indicated in insets (B and C, respectively).

Okhotsk. A natural monument of regional significance, 'The Wrangel Islands' was established on the Major and Minor Wrangel Islands with the main purpose of protection for the Aleutian and Common Tern colony. Estimates of breeding tern abundance between 1987 and 2012 were reported by Tiunov and Blokhin (2014) based on visual surveys of flushed birds, or nest censuses, to range from 400 to 3,000 Aleutian Tern pairs and 500–5,000 Common Tern pairs. Based on nest count transects, Zykov and Revyakina (2019) reported a similar range of nest numbers between 1999 and 2018: Aleutian Tern 482–4,593, Common Tern 1,350–4,313. All three Russian colonies visited are low-lying and covered in short vegetation of beach rye and heathers. Bushes and trees are rare or absent.

Alaska

Black Sand Spit (Figure 1) is a narrow barrier beach, tidally connected to the mainland. Arctic and Aleutian Terns nest in a mixed colony in varying locations along the 12-km long spit. An early documented observation indicates that Aleutian Terns have been breeding on Black Sand Spit since at least 1916 (Walker 1923). Estimates have been as high as 3,000 Aleutian Terns in some years, making Black Sand Spit by far the largest known colony in Alaska (Renner *et al.* 2015). In Alaska, previous published estimates have been numbers of terns rather than numbers of pairs. Black Sand Spit is sparsely vegetated, having many areas of open sand and vegetation dominated by beach rye.

Methods

We surveyed the three major colonies on the north-east coast of Sakhalin Island on 20–27 June 2018: Chaika Island (50 ha), Lyarvo Island (101 ha), and the Wrangel Islands (26 ha total). A year later, in late June 2019, we surveyed the Alaskan Aleutian Tern colony at Black Sand Spit, (312 ha). All surveys were conducted during the tern incubation or early chick-rearing period. No chicks of any tern species were observed during opportunistic nest inspections in Russia. Most birds were still on eggs during the survey at Black Sand Spit, but some adults were seen carrying fish, indicating that the first chicks had just hatched.

Visual observations

At Lyarvo and Chaika Islands in 2018, we walked the entire colony and collected preliminary assessments of tern colony size and species composition based on counts of flushed birds and the size and density of nesting areas. Two observers estimated species ratios of birds in flight at roughly equally spaced intervals while walking across the island. The Wrangel Islands are typically covered with densely nesting terns, so are impossible to access without flushing birds off nests. Because detailed nest count data were available from a transect-based survey (described below), we did not conduct additional counts of flushed birds in the air.

At Black Sand Spit, two different types of visual surveys were accomplished in 2019, several days apart. First, a flush count following the "modified direct count method" (Pyare *et al.* 2013) was conducted on 20 June. For this method, two observers assess the colony's distribution across the landscape and decide on the starting point for a transect running parallel through the colony at the approximate midpoint. The observers approach the colony and stop at certain points, where they count all terns up to 90° on both sides of them up to an agreed landmark. They estimate and agree on the species ratio at each survey point. The observers then walk to the next landmark and repeat the procedure, until they have reached the limits of the colony. It is assumed that *most* terns are flushed during the approach to the next sampling point and that all terns are counted in the 180° field-of-view in front of the observers. The estimates from each observer are then averaged for the total population estimate. This method is believed to be biased towards underestimating the number of individuals, and presumably includes flushed birds off nests as well as some non-attending mates.

On 23 and 24 June 2019 (concurrent with the sUAS surveys), a single observer viewed the colony from the mainland (i.e. a distance where no flushing occurred). The observer made repeated counts of terns in the air, which were subsequently averaged. Species identification was not attempted. This method provides an estimate of flying birds only, which are presumed (during the incubation period, with one partner attending the nest) to represent failed/non breeders, or non-attending mates of birds that are sitting on nests.

Transect-based nest survey

On the Wrangel Islands, two observers surveyed a strip transect which has been consistently surveyed on 25 June (incubation period) during 2004, 2008 and 2011-2018. Tern nests were recorded on a 2-m wide, 9,062 m long transect, zig-zagging across the entire island (Figure 2). Species of clutches were determined by egg colour and shape (Baicich and Harrison 2005, VZ unpubl. data). Nest density of each species was calculated along the transect and converted to a population estimate for the entire island. In 2018, an additional transect survey (2 m wide, 5,384 m long) was conducted on 3 July, outside the historical count period, due to late nesting phenology. We used the 25 June survey to compare with our sUAS estimates because the timing was only one day apart.

sUAS surveys

At each colony we obtained high resolution aerial photographs using a small Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (sUAS, "drone"). The sUAS was a white DJI Phantom Pro 4 quadcopter (1,388g, 81dB) featuring a gimballed digital camera with a 12.4-megapixel sensor and 8.8 mm fixed focal length lens (equivalent to 24 mm on 35 mm film). Flights were launched from a skiff, or from the nearby mainland, or where sufficiently low nest densities allowed, from areas on the island not occupied by terns. All launch sites were >200 m from areas occupied by terns. The large size of the islands and

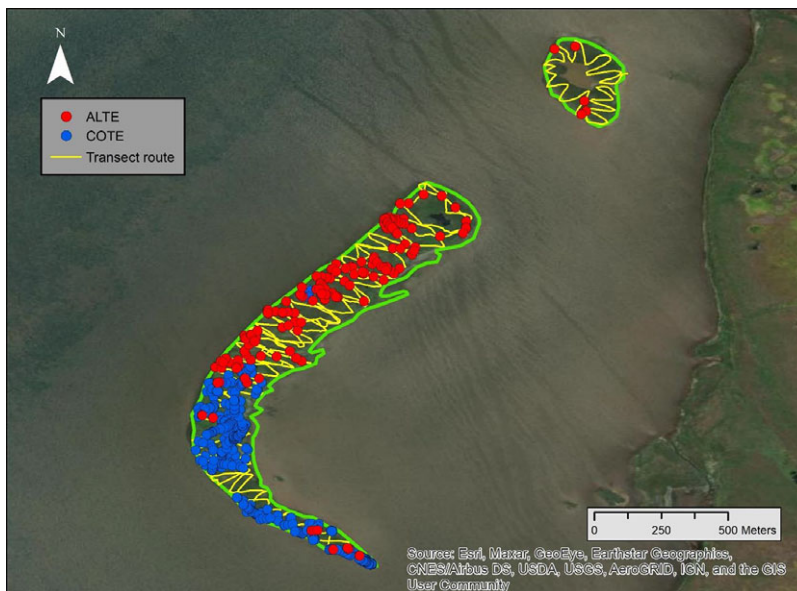


Figure 2. Survey route of 2-m wide transect recording tern nests on the Wrangel Islands. Circles indicate Aleutian and Common Tern nests observed on 25 June 2018.

Table 1. Counts of terns on the ground and unattended nests in sUAS photos of randomly sampled points (each 350m²) and extrapolated Aleutian Tern abundance for four colonies in Alaska and Russia, 2018 and 2019. Birds on the ground plus empty nests from flushed birds is assumed to approximate the number of nesting pairs. ALTE = Aleutian Tern, COTE = Common Tern, ARTE = Arctic Tern.

	ALTE	COTE/ ARTE	unid.	# images	island area	% of is. sampled	ALTE (estimate)	All terns (estimate)
Chaika	3	0	0	245	50 ha	17.1%	19 (6, 56)	19 (6, 56)
Lyarvo	85	86	67	278	101 ha	9.6%	1298 (839, 1935)	2612 (1977, 3418)
Wrangel	108	340	235	283	26 ha	37.9%	458 (339, 611)	1905 (1602, 2272)
Black Sand Spit	41	7	24	1084	312 ha	12.2%	531 (390, 697)	622 (469, 795)

the minimum altitude required to recognize terns, much less identify them to species, made it impractical to cover the entire island. Instead, we employed a sampling approach, based on polygons traced beforehand from Google Earth imagery (Table 1, Figure 3). Sample locations were selected based on spatially balanced acceptance sampling (BAS, Robertson *et al.* 2013), covering between 10% and 38% of the island areas, respectively (Table 1, Figure 3). To maximize photos taken during the limited airtime available, we treated the order of pre-defined samples as an open-ended travelling salesman problem, solved exactly using the Concorde algorithm (Applegate *et al.* 2006).

By area, Black Sand Spit was the largest colony sampled. Given our previous experience, we improved on the sampling protocol. Instead of individual random points, we sampled along parallel strips, selected using the same BAS algorithm. This allowed us to take photographs on the move, rather than at a small number of predetermined waypoints, dramatically increasing the number of photographs obtained relative to airtime. Flight plans were prepared beforehand and uploaded to the sUAS in the field, using Litchi and GSPRO software running on an iPad. While under constant supervision of the certified pilot and an observer, the sUAS flew the missions autonomously. Exposure settings and flight speed were selected to keep motion blur below 2/3 of the ground sampling distance (pixel size). A -0.7EV exposure correction was applied to better preserve details of light-coloured target birds on a comparatively dark background.

We flew 13–30m above ground level (AGL), with an intent to optimise resolution and maximize detection rate. AGL was a compromise between the need to achieve sufficient resolution to reliably recognize terns and to identify them to species (principally by the white forehead patch characteristic of Aleutian Terns), and the need to maintain sufficient altitude that birds would not flush. Previous studies demonstrated that Aleutian Terns did not flush at a small Alaskan colony in response to flights at this altitude (Magness *et al.* 2019). Images were automatically geotagged by the sUAS.

Photo counting methods

We enumerated birds (separately, flying, and on the ground) and when possible, unattended nests, in all photographs. Observers marked individual terns (attempting to identify to species) and nests on separate layers using the open-source GNU Image Manipulation Program (GIMP 2.10.10; available at www.gimp.org). We created a new GIMP file for each photo. The image file was imported to a base layer with each category of observations given a different layer. A dot was placed over each bird or nest, and the total number of dots was counted by the software.

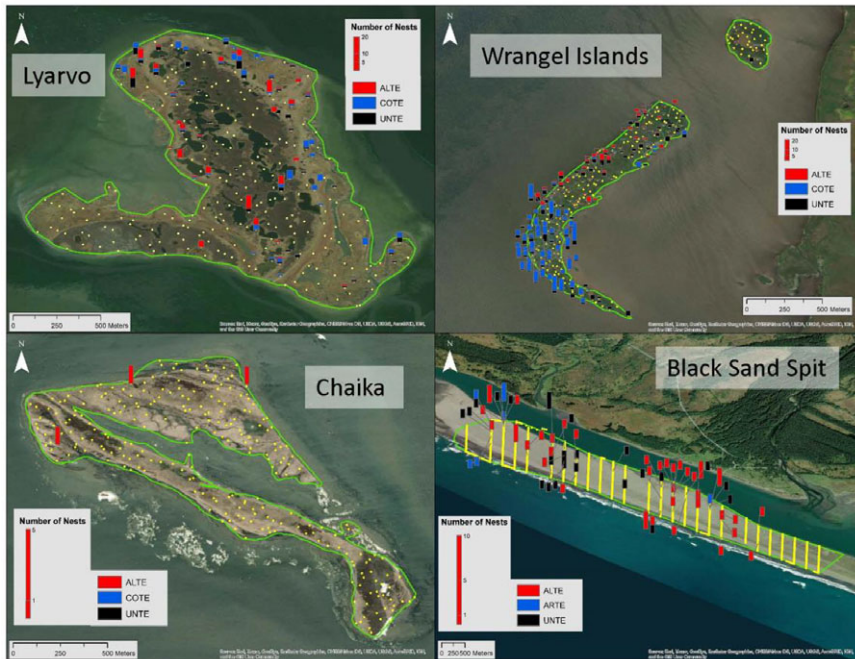


Figure 3. Aleutian Tern colonies surveyed in 2018–2019. Yellow dots indicate aerial photograph sample locations, and bar charts show numbers of nests detected in photographs.

A subset of 150 systematically assigned photos from Wrangel and Lyarvo islands was processed by a second observer to assess the likelihood of either missing birds or identifying an erroneous target as a tern.

Statistical methods for population estimation from sUAS sample points

The area covered by each image was calculated from sensor dimensions and AGL, extracted from embedded EXIF-data using the formula:

$$area = sensorarea \frac{focallength}{AGL}$$

The Phantom 4 Pro sensor measures $0.0132 \text{ m} \times 0.0088 \text{ m}$.

Each image was treated as a local sample of density and species ratio. While some images also showed flying birds, we only used birds on the ground in this analysis. Quantifying flying birds from the sUAS would be impractical, as birds frequently fly higher than the sUAS. We postulate that the birds on the ground are primarily attending their nests. Those birds included birds identified as Aleutian Tern, Common/Arctic Tern, and unidentified terns. To calculate an estimate for the total number of Aleutian Terns per colony, we multiplied the average density of Aleutian Terns (identified Aleutian Terns plus pro-rated unidentified terns) per image ap_i with the area of the respective colony polygon. The 95% CI were derived from 10,000 bootstrap replicates, using adjusted percentiles.

$$ap_i = a_i + u_i \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{i=n} (a_i)^{i=n}}{\sum_{i=0}^{i=n} (a_i + c_i)}$$

Where ap_i is the number of Aleutian Terns per image i , a_i is the number of identified Aleutian Terns per image, u_i the number of unidentified terns per image, and c_i the number of Common/Arctic Terns per image. Bootstrap estimates included the calculation of the proportion of Aleutian Terns to prorate unidentified terns.

Results

Visual observations

On Chaika Island, we estimated from the ground that 300–400 individual terns (Aleutian and Common together) were present during our visits. During our single walk across the island, typically, around 100 terns were visible in the air at any given time. During disturbances, up to 200 terns were visible in the air. We were unable to develop a quantitative species composition estimate, due to apparent variability throughout the day. However, we noted that most or all birds with nests were Aleutian Terns, with much larger numbers of flying Common Terns attending sporadically. A small portion of terns present were incubating eggs at nests, whereas most nests encountered were destroyed. We found abundant sign of predators (brown bear *Ursus arctos*) including recently dug-up vegetation and tracks. We opportunistically found 12 nests (mostly 1-egg clutches) and ~30 depredated eggs.

On Lyarvo Island, we estimated that there were c.1,500 terns on the island with a plausible range of 1,000–2,000. Based on identifying terns in the air to species at 18 roughly equally spaced sampling points across the island, we estimated that c.56% of terns present were Aleutian Terns. Attended nests of both species were found in numerous areas across the island. Evidence of predators was less widespread than at Chaika Island (dug-up soil, hair, but few destroyed nests).

Although we did not quantitatively assess tern colony size using counts of flushing individuals on the Wrangel Islands due to the potential for adverse impacts to the high-density colony from flushes, we did visually confirm active nests of both species on Wrangel Major Island (the larger and southernmost of the two islands), and our brief observations suggested fewer terns were present than reported in recent years. Only Aleutian Terns were nesting on Wrangel Minor, whereas Wrangel Major was split between primarily Aleutian Terns nesting on the northern half and primarily Common Terns nesting on the southern half.

On Black Sand Spit, regular surveys were conducted at least once each year by local observers (1–3 surveys annually from 2017 to 2019), with the objective for at least one survey to capture the peak attendance/nesting effort. During the flush count survey closest to our sUAS survey (20 June), 1,003 Aleutian Terns and 287 Arctic Terns were estimated. A few days later an estimated 300 flying terns (species combined) were observed based on repeated counts from a distant (mainland) observation point.

Transect based nest counts

Observers located 81 Aleutian Tern nests in the 2-m-wide transect on Wrangel Major, and 164 Common Tern nests during the 25 June 2018 surveys. We present only 2018 estimates here for comparison with our sUAS surveys. Extrapolated estimates for the entire area (both Wrangel Major and Minor) were 982 Aleutian Tern nests, and 1,861 Common Tern nests. Only 63 of those Aleutian Terns were on Minor Wrangel (no Common Terns). On 3 July, 1,513 Aleutian Tern nests were estimated on Major Wrangel, showing a 54% increase from June 25. Minor Wrangel was not re-surveyed on 3 July.

sUAS surveys

Flushing of terns by the sUAS was not observed on Chaika, Lyarvo, or Black Sand Spit. On the Wrangel Islands, gull flushing (Black-headed *Chroicocephalus ridibundus*, Black-tailed *Larus crassirostris*, Slaty-backed *L. schistisagus*, Glaucous *L. hyperboreus*, and Common (Kamchatka) gulls *L. (canus) kamtschatschensis*) was evident during sUAS flights and appeared to cause some tern flushing during sUAS surveys, despite sUASs being flown at heights which previously had not elicited a tern flush response elsewhere.

sUAS surveys provided first population estimates with quantifiable errors for the four largest known Aleutian Tern colonies. Of these, with almost 1,300 Aleutian Terns, Lyarvo was by far the largest colony (Table 1). The range of 95% confidence intervals, relative to the size of the best estimate was negatively related to the number of Aleutian Terns counted.

In the sampled photos ($n = 1,890$ combined from four colonies), we identified 915 individual terns on the ground as well as 81 unattended nests with eggs (Table 1). All of these terns were separated by at least one body length, suggesting they did not represent both partners of a nest. Of these totals, 23% were identified as Aleutian Terns, 44% as Common/Arctic Terns, and 33% unidentified terns. Maximum densities of tern nest sites varied considerably, among colonies and by species when known, with up to 22 nest sites in a photo (equivalent to 0.063 nests m^{-2} , given a mean photo area of $350 m^2$). In addition, we identified 195 flying terns in the photographs, which were not included in the analyses.

Photo evaluations by second observer

Sixty-seven of the 150 photos evaluated by two observers had at least one tern detected in them. Within those, 274 terns were found by one or both observers, plus three that one observer called a tern, and the other observer called a gull (2) or other (1).

Eight terns were found by Observer A but not Observer B, and 15 terns were found by Observer B but not Observer A (3 and 6% of birds missed; type II error). None of these were determined to be false positives (type I error).

Of the 251 terns found by both observers, there was species agreement on 73% (24 Aleutian Tern, 133 Common Tern, 25 unidentified tern). For 3% (8 birds), both observers made a species determination as either Common Tern or Aleutian Tern, but they conflicted. Twenty-four percent of the birds (61) were considered identifiable by one observer but not the other; 20 were called Aleutian Terns and 41 Common Terns by the more confident observer.

Comparison of abundance estimates

A comparison of abundance estimates of all tern species combined is shown in Table 2. As expected, visual estimates of flushed birds were higher than sUAS estimates of incubating birds at Chaika and Black Sand Spit – but not at Lyarvo. At Black Sand Spit, the distant flying birds count (assumed to be attending mates) of 300, plus the sUAS estimate (assumed to be incubating birds) of 622, approached the flush count estimate (1,290). The flying bird count should be considered a low estimate, given it was from one vantage point at quite a distance. We found it reasonable that the estimate from the sUAS plus the estimated 300 in the air was relatively close to but less than the flush count estimate.

The nest transect estimate was expected to be most similar to our sampled sUAS estimate, because they were one day apart, and both directly estimated nests on a relatively small island. Instead, we found considerably fewer birds in the drone imagery.

Discussion

We conducted field surveys at the four largest known Aleutian Tern colonies, three in the Russian Far East on Sakhalin Island, and one in Alaska. Together they may represent 30–50% of the world's

Table 2. Comparison of colony abundance estimation methods on four mixed species tern colonies in 2018 (Russia) and 2019 (Alaska). All estimates are tern species combined. sUAS counts of birds on the ground + nests with eggs but no attending adult are assumed to approximate nesting pairs. Flush counts (visual) are assumed to include incubating birds, plus some non-attending mates and some non-breeders. The distant vantage flying birds estimate is assumed to be attending partners of incubating birds, plus any nonbreeders. ALTE = Aleutian tern, COTE = common tern.

	sUAS (nesting pairs)	visual (flying)	nest transect	ALTE in Visual observation	ALTE in sUAS photos
Chaika	19 (6, 56)	350	N/A	mostly ALTE nesting, COTE flying	100 %
Lyarvo	2612 (1977, 3418)	1500	N/A	56 %	50 %
Wrangel	1905 (1602, 2272)	N/A	2843	33 % ³	25 %
Black Sand Spit	622 (469, 795)	1290 ¹ ; 300 ²	N/A	78 %	87 %

¹ 20 June flush count estimate

² 30 June distant vantage flying birds estimate

³ Species ratio from nest transect, different methods than visual counts.

known population. We provide the first reproducible population estimates with quantifiable errors for several of these colonies, based on pseudo-random sampling the total area with an autonomous sUAS as well as visual estimates. Our population estimates represent single-year snapshots that are susceptible to stochastic events, like bear predation. That said, the numbers of nesting Aleutian Terns found by us were substantially lower than the numbers reported previously (e.g. Tiunov and Blokhin 2014).

sUAS Methodological considerations

Statistically sampled, low altitude sUAS images provided a fast, reproducible, and rigorous estimate of abundance for geographically large tern colonies, with low disturbance. Concurrence among observers in photo counts indicated high precision in counts of birds (<6% missed by each observer, and zero false positives). Although flushing by sUAS is typically not a problem in Aleutian Tern colonies, we did have this issue at Wrangel Island due to the presence of significant numbers of roosting, non-breeding gulls. At no other site did we notice large numbers of roosting gulls, and Slaty-backed and Black-tailed gulls actively nesting at Lyarvo Island did not flush when the sUAS passed directly overhead during surveys there. At Wrangel, it appeared that the roosting gulls readily flushed in reaction to the sUAS approach, causing nearby terns to flush as well. Differential responses of seabirds to sUAS surveys depending on breeding status has previously been reported (Brisson-Curadeau *et al.* 2017), and our observations were consistent with that finding. Surprisingly, we were able to detect a considerable number of eggs (unattended nests) in the high-resolution imagery, despite their cryptic coloration. Nevertheless, we presume that there were many more nests potentially hidden under vegetation or simply missed, that contributed to the discrepancy between the sUAS-based and nest-transect based estimates.

Reducing the proportion of unidentified terns is a key priority to narrow the confidence intervals for sUAS Aleutian Tern abundance estimates. Flying at 15m AGL was already problematic at Wrangel, so reducing flight altitude may not work, at least at some locations. An alternative would be to improve camera resolution. This would also require a slow-down in speed to avoid motion blur, reducing the number of images available per battery charge. This approach would therefore be in direct conflict with the other option, which is to increase the number of sampled images.

Constraints to flight time are weather windows (this was an issue at Lyarvo due to precipitation and fog), and available batteries.

Because the calculation of the area of the sampled photograph depends on the height AGL of the sUAS, it would be helpful to quantify potential error or bias. Although our sUAS had a barometric altimeter, we do not have an estimate of its accuracy or precision. A laser rangefinder (Dawson *et al.* 2017) and/or survey-grade on-board GPS/GNSS system would be worth exploring.

Selection of the most useful count metric (nests, flushed birds in the air, sampled or whole colony sUAS survey; Table 3) for population size estimation will depend on the nesting status of the majority of birds present, as well as colony extent and density. Counts of nests are expected to have less within-day and day-to-day variability than counts of birds, although we have observed high variability throughout the season due to timing of laying, mass predation events and frequent colony abandonment. For a variety of reasons (low disturbance, documentation, reproducibility, potential for double blind on species ID; Table 3) we recommend sUAS surveys during the incubation period for large colonies; the spatial extent of the colony and available resources would dictate whether statistical sampling or an entire-colony survey is more appropriate. We postulate that within a colony, the counts of birds on the ground should approach the number of nesting pairs. Nest camera data from 14 nests on Kodiak Island indicated that during the incubation period, single birds were present on nests 80% of the time during the day and 86% at night (Jill Tengeres, Oregon State University, unpubl. data). These nests were primarily from 2017–2018 when hatching success was very low; presumably attendance rates are higher when hatching success is more favourable. If roosting birds are present in the colony and not flushed by the sUAS, they would be available to be

Table 3. Comparison of survey methods used for Aleutian Terns.

Survey type	What is counted	Pros	Cons
Flush count	Attending birds plus some non-attending mates and some nonbreeders	Fast, inexpensive, no post-processing	Poor reproducibility, high disturbance, no error estimate without repeated counts (i.e. flushes) and/or multiple independent observers.
Distant vantage count of flying birds	Non-attending mates and nonbreeders	Fast, inexpensive, no post-processing, no disturbance	Poor reproducibility and high variability. Uncertain interpretation. Technically impractical for large colonies.
sUAS – sampled	Attending birds and unattended nests + roosting birds	Moderate effort, low disturbance, documented, reproducible, allows for error estimate, allows double blind on species ID	Some post processing, sUAS not allowed everywhere, licensing and permitting onerous, weather dependent
sUAS – full coverage	Attending birds and unattended nests + roosting birds	Low disturbance, documented, reproducible, allows reproducible count of all birds and nests, allows double blind on species ID	Extensive post processing, high battery time, sUAS not allowed everywhere, licensing and permitting onerous, weather dependent
Nest count transect	Nests	Moderate effort, inexpensive, little post processing, low within-day variability, least ambiguous metric	High disturbance, impractical in most locations due to low density, relies on species ID by eggs. Unknown repeatability between observers.

counted as well; however, we believe this is a rare occurrence. We recommend that when possible, observers count Aleutian Terns on the ground with a sUAS as well as total birds observed when naturally flushed, e.g. by predators. Although the sUAS count is most statistically robust, the visual estimate provides a useful backup in the event of any missed coverage, inadequate photographs, or nesting failure causing few birds to be on the ground.

Our abundance calculation assumes species identification is unbiased, i.e. that a Common/Arctic Tern is just as likely determined as unidentified as an Aleutian Tern. We speculate that Aleutian Terns are more often assigned a positive identification than Common or Arctic Terns because seeing their white forehead patch is definitive for breeding birds (2nd year Arctic Terns are rare and don't breed; Hatch 2002). If that is the case, our estimate may be slightly higher than the true number of Aleutian Terns. When distinguishing Aleutian from *longipennis* Common Terns we have the added difficulty that both species have black bills. In Arctic Terns the red bill is evident in many images, which should reduce such bias.

Species ratios of Aleutian to either Common or Arctic Terns are problematic in these mixed species colonies regardless of census method. We recommend field-based methods (visual and aural detections at multiple survey points) to augment species ratio estimates from sUAS imagery. If it can be established that the two species vocalize at a similar rate and where extended or multiple visits are possible, acoustic monitors (Borker *et al.* 2014) may aid in this estimate.

Correctly assessing the spatial extent of the colony prior to enumeration is important to accurate abundance estimation regardless of survey methodology. Using a sUAS may allow greater flexibility in surveying a large colony's spatial extent than other methods which may be limited by sight line obstructions, distance, or inaccessible terrain. Importantly for Aleutian Terns, sUAS surveys provide reproducible and more easily documented results, and minimize disturbance in most cases. Low disturbance surveys of spatially large colonies are particularly difficult to achieve with ground-based methods.

We sampled colony extent using spatially balanced acceptance sampling (BAS, Robertson *et al.* 2013); other sampling approaches based on habitat or clustering could also be explored but would likely require more detailed preparations and/or advance knowledge of the colony. We speculate that spatial sampling will become more common in sUAS wildlife surveys in the future and that sampling approaches will undergo significant refinement. Of course, for colonies with small spatial extents, photographing the entirety of the colony would be feasible and preferable in most cases to spatial sampling. Sampling strips (as in Black Sand Spit) rather than random points, allowed us to increase the number of usable images per battery charge at least two-fold. Similarly, for compact colonies with predictable lower abundance (e.g. 50–100 individuals), visual flush counts are likely adequate.

Implications for range-wide Aleutian Tern abundance estimates

Our one-time counts provided essential information, but only limited context is available on whether our observations were representative of other recent years. Regular visits are made to the Wrangel Islands and Black Sand Spit that can aid in our interpretation, however. On the Wrangel Islands, nest initiation was late in 2018 compared to other years since 2008 (Zykov and Revyakina 2019), with significantly (60%) higher counts a week later than the standard census period. Gull predation was also high in 2018, with more than 25% of all eggs lost in a single week. In contrast, in our survey year on Black Sand Spit (2019), Aleutian Terns nested successfully – the first observation of success in recent years, and the flush count of 1,003 terns on 20 June, following one of 1045 terns on June 7, was higher than in many recent years. Annual June nesting estimates ranged from 368 to 1,229 terns in 2014–2018, with a previous high of 2,061 terns in 2013 (S. Oehlers unpubl. data). Aleutian Tern attendance at Black Sand Spit is highly variable in general, with early season colony failure and abandonment documented in most years, and counts approaching or exceeding 2,000 terns in some other years, since regular monitoring began in the early 2000s (Oehlers unpubl. data). In 2019, a large number of Aleutian Terns (>1,000) were

persistently observed across the breeding season (Oehlers 2020), whereas in other recent years numbers declined throughout the season with widespread breeding failure.

Predation is a frequent cause of breeding failure at Aleutian Tern colonies (North 2013, Oehlers unpubl. data, R. Corcoran, unpubl. data). One reported effect of significant human presence in Piltun Bay associated with oil and gas development, is a dramatic reduction in brown bear presence around the lagoon and on the Wrangel Islands over the last 20 years (VZ unpubl. data). While predation used to be common on Wrangel, as it still is at other locations, it is now virtually unheard of. Inadvertently, the industrial development in Piltun Bay may have led to protection and increased breeding success of nesting terns (however, in 2018 we observed lower numbers than previous years). This may also be the reason for the nesting density on Wrangel being multiple times higher than on any of the other sites investigated here, or any other Aleutian Tern colony that we are familiar with.

Our results indicate that the four colonies surveyed here together supported <2,500 pairs of Aleutian Terns in the survey years 2018–2019. None of the Russian colonies approached their peak size reported in previous years (Tiunov and Blokhin 2014; see Study Area), likely due to widespread predation, or cold early season weather. The transect-based survey conducted on 25 June to estimate total nest abundance (982 Aleutian Terns) indicated a decline in nesting from recent years (see Zykov and Revyakina 2019). By contrast, Black Sand Spit was surveyed in an exceptionally good year, compared to the previous five years that saw suspected complete breeding failure. If these reduced colony sizes reflect persistent conditions, that would present dire implications for the global population. At best, intermittently depressed numbers at these historically large colonies would necessitate significant capacity and opportunity for renesting within a season (suspected at some level but not documented or quantified), require capacity for rapid relocation of tern nesting to alternative sites with suitable habitat, or indicate a significantly smaller effective (breeding) population size than the estimated adult population size for this species. Many species of terns are known to occur in metapopulations, some with the capacity to rapidly shift nesting location based on weather conditions, colony disturbance, or other stressors (Ackakaya *et al.* 2003, Velarde *et al.* 2015, Seward *et al.* 2019). The degree to which Aleutian Terns may display this behaviour is unknown, however. We were not able to systematically survey the regions surrounding these four colonies to potentially detect any other large colonies during the years of our study, but prior regional survey efforts have not identified other colonies of comparable size (Tiunov and Blokhin 2014).

Several potential long-term objectives have been prioritized as a result of engagement between U.S. and Russian biologists. Continued collaborative efforts to evaluate and standardise new methods to estimate colony size (e.g., aerial imagery collected using sUASs) would greatly benefit population assessments both in Alaska and Russia. Additional surveys of important nesting areas on Sakhalin Island would also be valuable, both to investigate lower-than-expected numbers seen in our survey and to monitor this critical component of the range-wide Aleutian Tern population. Detailed information on demography (e.g. nest success rates) and colony attendance across the breeding season would inform risk assessment and methods to estimate abundance. Finally, a population genetics study investigating rates of exchange between Russia and Alaska could help interpret declines seen at known colonies in Alaska.

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