



INVESTIGATOR'S ANNUAL REPORT

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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All or some of the information you provide may become available to the public.

Reporting Year: 2009	Park: Grand Teton NP	Select the type of permit this report addresses: Scientific Study	
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Project Title (maximum 300 characters): Evaluating the influence of bottom up and top down control of Shiraâ s moose demography in the Jackson Herd Unit			
Park-assigned Study or Activity #: GRTE-00162	Park-assigned Permit #: GRTE-2009-SCI-0008	Permit Start Date: Jan 01, 2009	Permit Expiration Date: Dec 31, 2009
Scientific Study Starting Date: Jan 01, 2008		Estimated Scientific Study Ending Date: Dec 31, 2008	
For either a Scientific Study or a Science Education Activity, the status is: Continuing	For a Scientific Study that is completed, please check each of the following that applies: <input type="checkbox"/> A final report has been provided to the park or will be provided to the park within the next two years <input type="checkbox"/> Copies of field notes, data files, photos, or other study records, as agreed, have been provided to the park <input type="checkbox"/> All collected and retained specimens have been cataloged into the NPS catalog system and NPS has processed loan agreements as needed		
Activity Type: Research			
Subject/Discipline: Animal Communities / Wildlife			
Purpose of Scientific Study or Science Education Activity during the reporting year (maximum 4000 characters):			

Shiras moose (*Alces alces shirasi*) in northwest Wyoming have been experiencing population declines for the last 11-16 years. Research has shown that these animals are highly migratory and some moose summer in southern portions of Yellowstone National Park (YNP) and the Absaroka Herd Unit. Recent research has identified the seasonal habitats and home range characteristics of adult female moose in the Jackson herd unit, characterized the physiological health of captured moose, and concluded that habitat condition and quality are most likely limiting this population. Although habitat was implicated in the current decline, no direct measures of habitat condition or quality were conducted. To follow up on these findings, this study will evaluate seasonal moose habitat. To directly evaluate the effects of habitat condition on Jackson moose, we are monitoring browse condition in seasonal home ranges, determining seasonal diet compositions, and are analyzing preferred browse species for nutritional quality (winter and summer). This study will provide a more mechanistic understanding of the effects of habitat condition on cow survival, calf production and survival, population growth, and clarify the role habitat has in causing this population decline.

The overall goal of this work is to increase our current understanding of Shiras moose and determine the cause of the population decline observed in the Jackson Herd Unit by characterizing the condition and nutritional quality of seasonal habitats in the north Jackson Herd Unit, and determining if moose demographic performance (i.e., survival and reproductive success) is reduced in areas of poor habitat condition or quality. The specific objectives are: (1) characterize moose habitat condition (i.e., browsing intensity) in winter and summer, (2) compare the nutritional quality of winter and summer browse, and evaluate the factors that influence forage quality (i.e., wildfires). (3) evaluate the influence of habitat condition and forage quality on cow survival, pregnancy, parturition, and calf survival of collared moose from both phases of the study, and (4) characterize the timing of moose calf mortality and develop indices of predator use and diet in order to inform our knowledge of the potential influence of wolf and bear predation on calf survival.

Multiple activities were conducted on the GTNP during both winter and summer 2009. During winter 2009, we captured 2/5 adult female moose (1 in Spread Creek and 1 east of Jackson Lake Lodge), monitored 12/49 Keigley transects and 0/10 biomass plots to assess browsing intensity, obtained snow depth and weight at each transect end, collected fecal samples for analysis of diet composition and vegetation for nutritional analysis. In addition, we monitored calf survival to winter range, adult survival via telemetry and collected one dropped collar and investigated 1 mortality in Spread Creek. Summer 2009, we conducted both parturition and neonate survival surveys. No transects were monitored and no fecal or vegetation samples were collected in the park during summer.

Findings and status of Scientific Study or accomplishments of Science Education Activity during the reporting year (maximum 4000 characters):

Overall Study Findings: In mid-February, with the aid of personnel from Wyoming Game and Fish Department and Grand Teton National Park, 5 adult female moose were captured on winter range and fitted with GPS radio collars. In 2009, all moose were captured via ground darting. No capture related mortalities occurred in 2009.

The mean pregnancy rate of captured moose was 80% (4/5), which was higher than the previous year. Adult female survival rebounded to 80% from 63% observed during winter 2008. Parturition rates of captured moose remained consistent with previous years, while non-handled parturition rebounded to 72%. Neonate survival (39%), was the lowest observed over the duration of the Jackson moose study. Calf survival will be assessed on winter range.

During 2009, 10 radio-collared individuals (8 cows: 2 bulls) were lost from the study. Of these, 9 were confirmed mortalities and 1 was a dropped collar. To assess condition at time of death, 6 bone marrow samples were collected from deceased moose. Marrow analysis suggests moose were in moderate condition at time of death.

To assess habitat condition, surveys were conducted during both winter and summer. We monitored 49 Keigley transects in winter and 34 in summer, an increase from our 2008 field effort. In addition, 10 biomass plots were sampled in winter 2008 along selected Keigley transects. Snow depths and weights (snow-water equivalents) were also measured at the start and end of each transect.

Fecal samples, to determine diet compositions, and forage species to assess the nutritional quality of forages across seasons, were

collected in winter and summer. Fecal composite samples from each of the sampling areas have been submitted to the Washington State Wildlife Habitat Nutrition Lab, for analysis. Forage samples will be analyzed at the University of Wyoming, once diet results are known.

Future analyses will include continued characterization of habitat condition, diet composition, nutritional quality of forage, and monitoring of demography. These data will be analyzed to assess the effects of habitat condition and quality on cow survival, calf production and survival, population growth, and clarify the role habitat has in causing this population decline. The information obtained from this study will increase the understanding of moose ecology and will assist state and federal agencies in developing effective management strategies for moose in northwest Wyoming.

For Scientific Studies (not Science Education Activities), were any specimens collected and removed from the park but not destroyed during analysis?	
No	
Funding specifically used in this park this reporting year that was provided by NPS (enter dollar amount):	Funding specifically used in this park this reporting year that was provided by all other sources (enter dollar amount):
\$0	\$40000
List any other U.S. Government Agencies supporting this study or activity and the funding each provided this reporting year:	
Wyoming Game and Fish [\$20000] Animal Damage Management Board [\$25000] Wyoming State Wildlife Grants [\$26000] Teton Conservation District [\$25000] WY Big Game License Coalition [\$25000]	

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