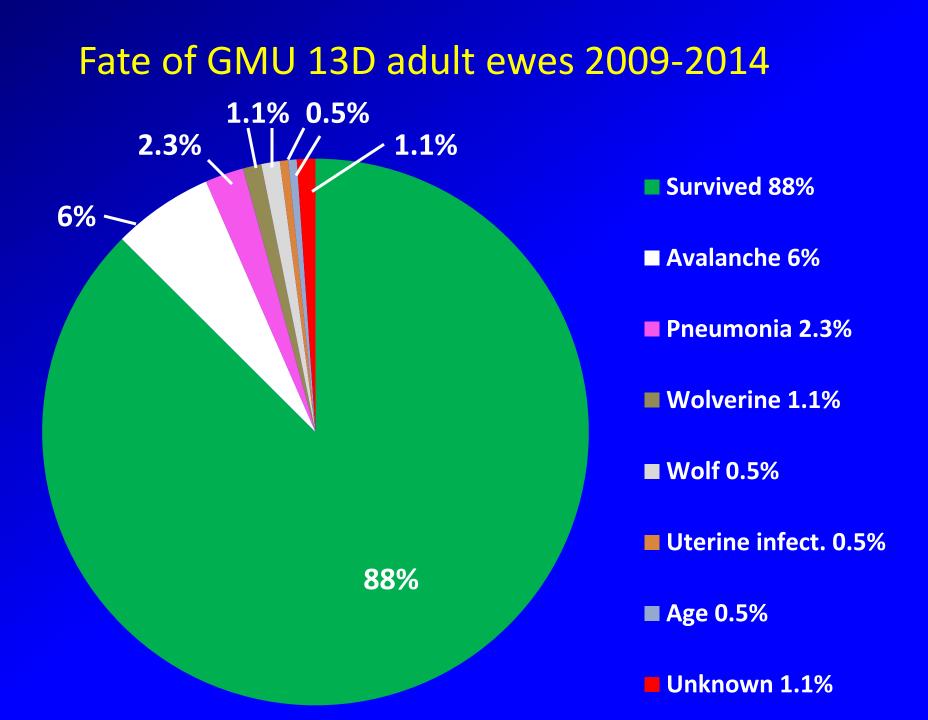
# Dall's sheep research in the Chugach Range, GMUs 13D and 14C

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## Ewe mortality – 13D

22 mortalities 3/2009-2/2014 183 sheep – years of data ≈12.0 % adult mortality/year



### Lamb survival rates – 13D

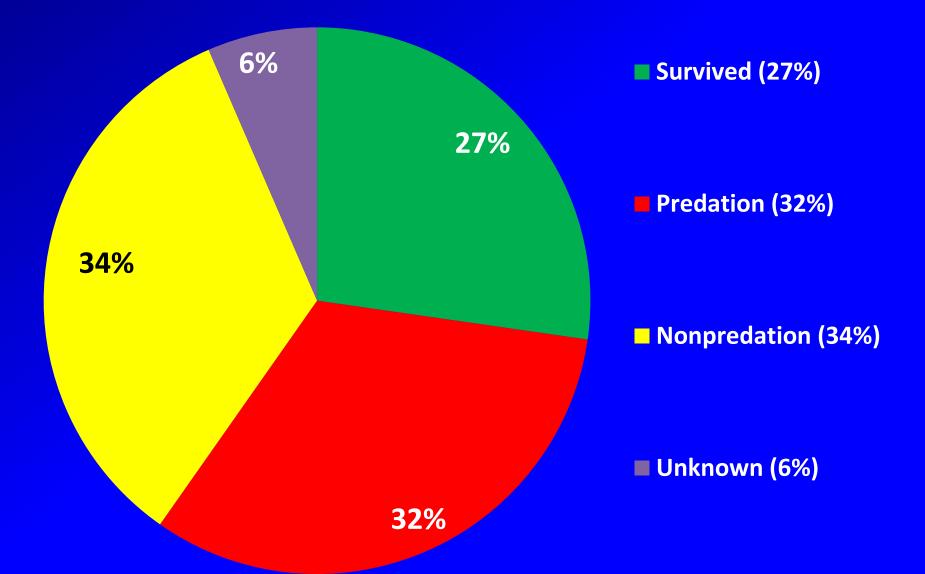
8/19 (42%) 2009 lambs survived to one year

2/21 (9%) 2010 lambs survived

4/26 (15%) 2011 lambs survived

7/11 (63%) 2012 lambs survived

## GMU 13D - Fate of 2009-2012 lambs (n=77)



## GMU 13D - Fate of 2009-2012 lambs (n=77)

- Eagle (9%)
- Wolverine (6.5%)
- Brown bear (6.5%)
- Unk Pred (3.8%)
- Mult Pred (2.6%)
- Wolf (1.3%)
- Coyote (1.3%)
- Black bear (1.3%)
- Avalanche (9%)
- Winter starvation (5.2%)
- Drowned (3.8%)
- Unknown nonpred (3.8%)
- **Fall (2.6%)**
- Rockslide (2.6%)
- Neonate Starvation (2.6%)
- Pneumonia (2.6%)
- Other disease (1.3%)
- Unknown (6.5%)

#### Summary - GMU 13D

Annual adult survival rate ≈ 87.5%

AK range 1999-2003 = 76-91% (Arthur 2003) Brooks 2009-2011 = 77-88% (Arthur 2012)

16% adult mortality due to predation
84% adult mortality to nonpredation
AK range 1999-2003 = 100% adult mortality to predation
Brooks 2009-2011 = 100% adult mortality to predation
(Arthur 2003; Arthur 2012)

#### Summary - GMU 13D

Lamb survival to 1 year 2009-2012 ≈ 42%, 9%, 15%, 63% respectively (27% average)

AK range 1999-2003 = 12%, 23%, 16%, 36% (Arthur 2003) Brooks 2009-2011 = 68%, 48%, 28% (Arthur 2012)

44% of lamb mortality due to predation (25/56 lamb deaths caused by predators)

AK range 1999-2003 = 90% (Arthur 2012) Brooks 2009-2011 = 72% (Arthur 2012)

56% of Chugach lamb deaths were not caused by predators

#### **Conclusions - GMU 13D**

Predation -Accounts for only 1/7.5 adult, 1/2 lamb deaths

Low percentage, and broad distribution across predator species suggests population is not predation limited

Disease - Low presence/prevalence major wildlife diseases

Disease does not have population-level effects Some animals succumb to pneumonia (additional stressors?) but overall, disease not a major factor

#### **Conclusions - GMU 13D**

Annual pregnancy rates in 4 of 6 years (62%, 88%, 66%, 21%, 91%, and 18%) lower than observed in other populations

Low pregnancy rates along with poor body condition strongly suggests nutrition/habitat/weather issue

### **Final steps**

Project slated to end after current year -it's time to ask new questions

Finish analyses:

Long term reproductive history

Weather/limited winter range due to snow/ice?

Satellite imagery Temperature records

Trace mineral levels and blood chemistry

#### **Future Research**

Empirical support for FC harvest?

Rates and causes of mortality, 2-8 years old Movement and dispersal Energetics during rut, compare heavily and lightly harvested areas

Do weather changes affect sheep and/or habitat? Warmer and wetter winters Vegetation community changes and treeline advancing (Dial et al 2007)

## Thanks !

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