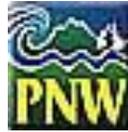


**WILDLIFE ECOLOGY TEAM
WILDLIFE HABITAT
RELATIONSHIPS
IN WASHINGTON AND OREGON
FISCAL YEAR 2012.**



October, 2012

Study

Demography of Spotted Owls on the east slope of the Cascade Range, Washington, 1989-2012

Researchers

Dr. E.D. Forsman (PI). Lead Biologist: S. Sovern, Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon. Biologists M. Taylor, Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon; Joan StHilaire and Dale Phipps, USDA Forest Service. Cooperators: Plum Creek Timber Company, Boise Cascade Corporation, American Forest Resources L.L.C., Washington State Department of Natural Resources.

Status

This study is one of eight long-term demographic studies in the Regional Monitoring Program for the Northern Spotted Owl (Lint et al. 1999). The study was initiated in 1989.

Study objectives

Determine demographic trends of Spotted Owls on the east slope of the Cascade Range in Washington, to include age-and-sex-specific survival rates, reproductive rates, and overall population trend.

Potential benefit of the study

This study was designed to collect long-term information on survival and reproductive rates of Spotted Owls on the east slope of the Cascade Mountains in Washington. This information is needed to assess the status of the owl population in this province. In combination with data from other study areas in Washington and Oregon, information from the Cle Elum Study Area is used to assess region-wide trends in the Spotted Owl population (Forsman et al. 1996, Franklin et al. 1999, Lint et al. 1999, Anthony et al., 2006, Forsman et al. 2011).

Study Area and Methods

The Cle Elum Study Area includes a 1,787 km² General Study Area (GSA), and a 204 km² Density Study Area (DSA) that is contained within the GSA (Figure 1). The U. S. Forest Service administers approximately 60% of the area within the GSA. The GSA and DSA are composed of 34 % and 88 % designated Late Successional Reserves (LSR), respectively. These LSR's were allocated by the Northwest Forest Plan to benefit species associated with late successional forest (USDA and USDI 1994).

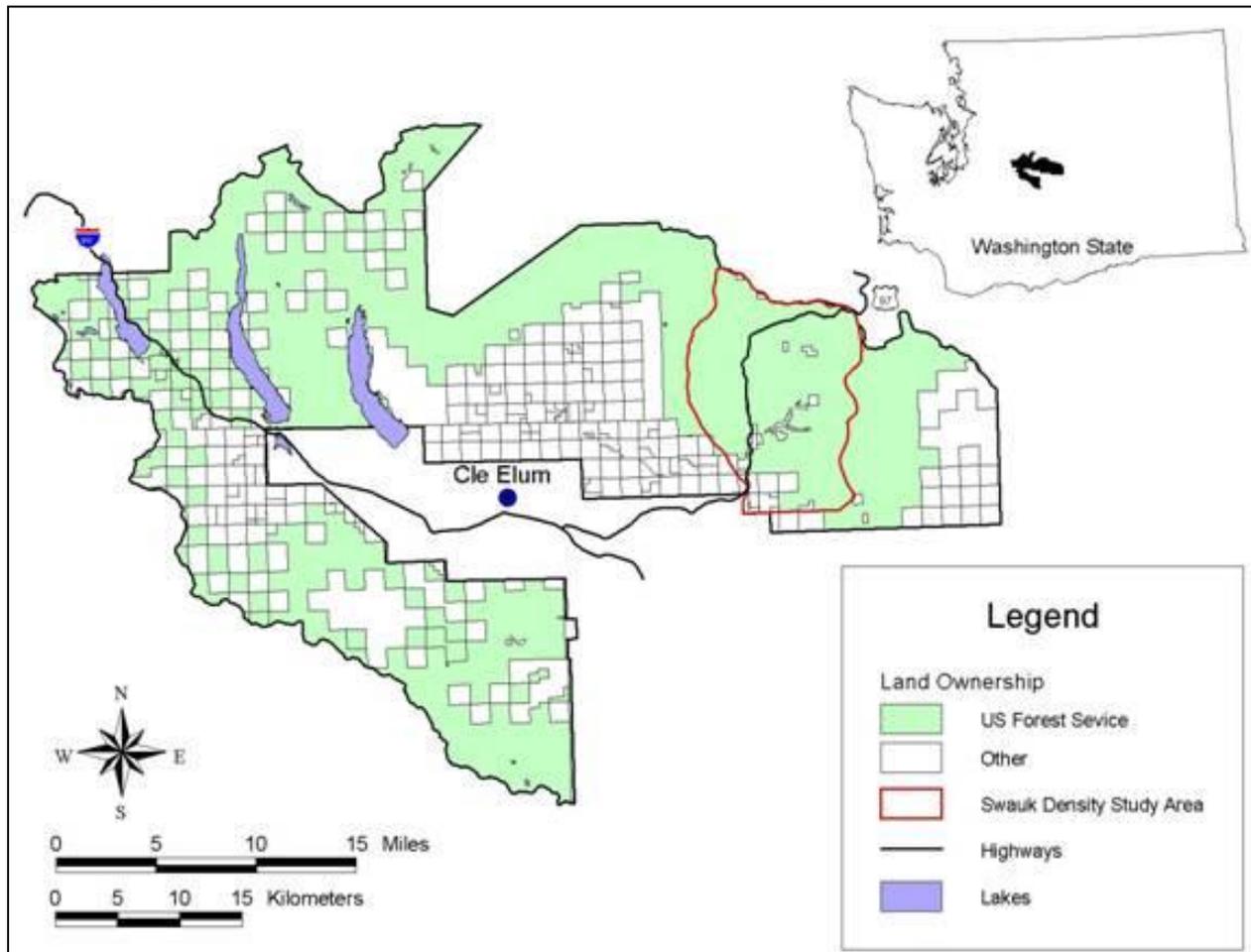


Figure 1. The Cle Elum Study Area, Washington.

Within the GSA we survey all historic owl territories each year using standard protocols to locate and confirm previously banded owls, and to determine the number of young produced at each territory (Forsman 1983, Franklin, et al., 1996, Lint et al., 1999). Any new owls are banded with a numbered USFWS band and a uniquely colored plastic leg band (Figure 2). We attempted a complete count of Spotted Owls in the DSA each year beginning in 1991. The DSA survey involves reproducing

Figure 2. Adult Spotted owl with yellow and black leg band



Spotted Owl calls at each established call station on 3 occasions during the March – August field season (Forsman 1983, Lint et al. 1999, Reid et al. 1999). Call stations are positioned so that we achieve a 100 % auditory coverage of the entire DSA.

In 2005 and 2006, we collected blood samples and oral swabs from most owls we captured to test for the presence of [West Nile Virus](#). West Nile Virus has been identified as a potentially significant source of mortality among Spotted Owls (Courtney et al. 2004). We collected blood samples from some captured owls for future genetic study 2006-2010 (Haig et al. 2004, Funk et al. 2009).

In January, 2009, we participated in a meta-analysis of Northern Spotted Owl data in Corvallis, Oregon. The meta-analysis included data from 8 monitoring areas funded through the Northwest Forest Plan, plus 3 additional study areas in the range of the Northern Spotted Owl. In the meta-analysis we used mark-recapture data to estimate age-and sex-specific survival and recruitment, and population growth rate. The results of the meta-analysis are presented in Forsman et al. (2011).

RESULTS

Population Trends

General Study Area

In 2012 we banded 7 juvenile owls and, bringing the total number of owls banded during 1989-2012 to 844 (69 subadults, 157 adults, and 617 juveniles, Table 1).

Our monitoring effort has remained relatively consistent after 1992, except for 8-10 territories we began monitoring with only 1 visit per year beginning in 2002. None of these “minimum-protocol” territories contained owls in 2012. In 2012, we confirmed the bands of 13 spotted, and detected another 7 Spotted Owls on 13 territories. This compares to a high of 120 owls on 64 territories in the same area in 1992 (Figure 3, Table 2).

We have noted an 83 % decline in the number of owls detected on the study area since 1992, and a concomitant increase in the number of vacant territories (Figure 4). The high male:female ratio observed in 2008-2010 appears to have waned in the last 2 years. (Figure 5).

Although the number of owls detected on the GSA this year was 1 less than we detected last year, we are encouraged by the fact that 2 territorial owls that appear to have died over the winter were replaced by new owls. The fact that there are a few non-territorial “floaters” within or near the study area is encouraging. We were unable to capture these owls to determine where they originated.

Key findings of the most recent meta-analysis of Spotted Owl demography data (Forsman et al. 2011) were: 1) there was strong evidence of population declines in

spotted owls on 7 of 11 study areas examined (including the Cle Elum Study Area); and 2) Barred owl presence had a generally negative effect on demographic rates of spotted owls. The estimate of the finite rate of population change (λ) for the Cle Elum Study Area was 0.937 (95% CI 0.91 – 0.96), indicating an annual population decline of 6.3% (95% CI 4-9%). This estimate of population change closely predicts the empirical estimates of population size that we collect each year (Figure 3).

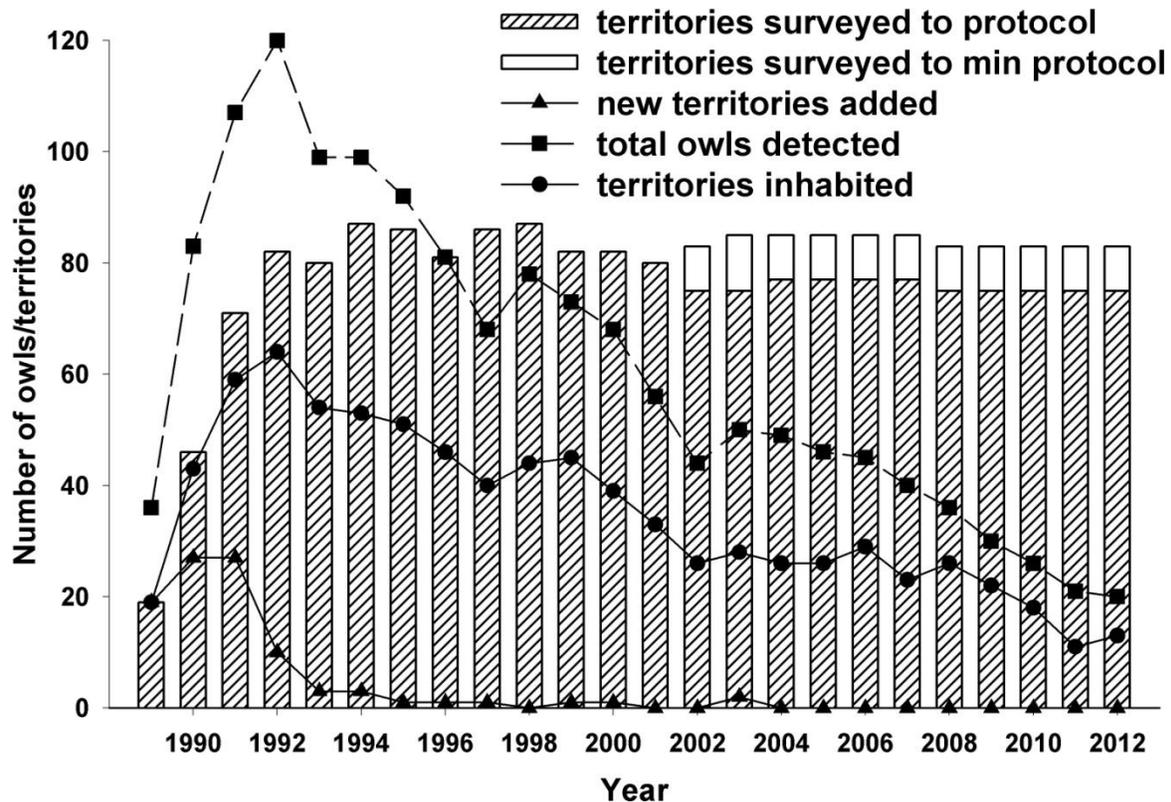


Figure 3. Number of Spotted Owls detected, number of territories in which we detected owls, number of territories surveyed, and number of new territories added by year on the Cle Elum Study Area, Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest, Washington, 1989-2012. Minimum protocol territories included 8-10 territories that we visited only once per year beginning in 2002. A territory was considered inhabited if a single owl response was detected which was not associated with a neighboring territory.

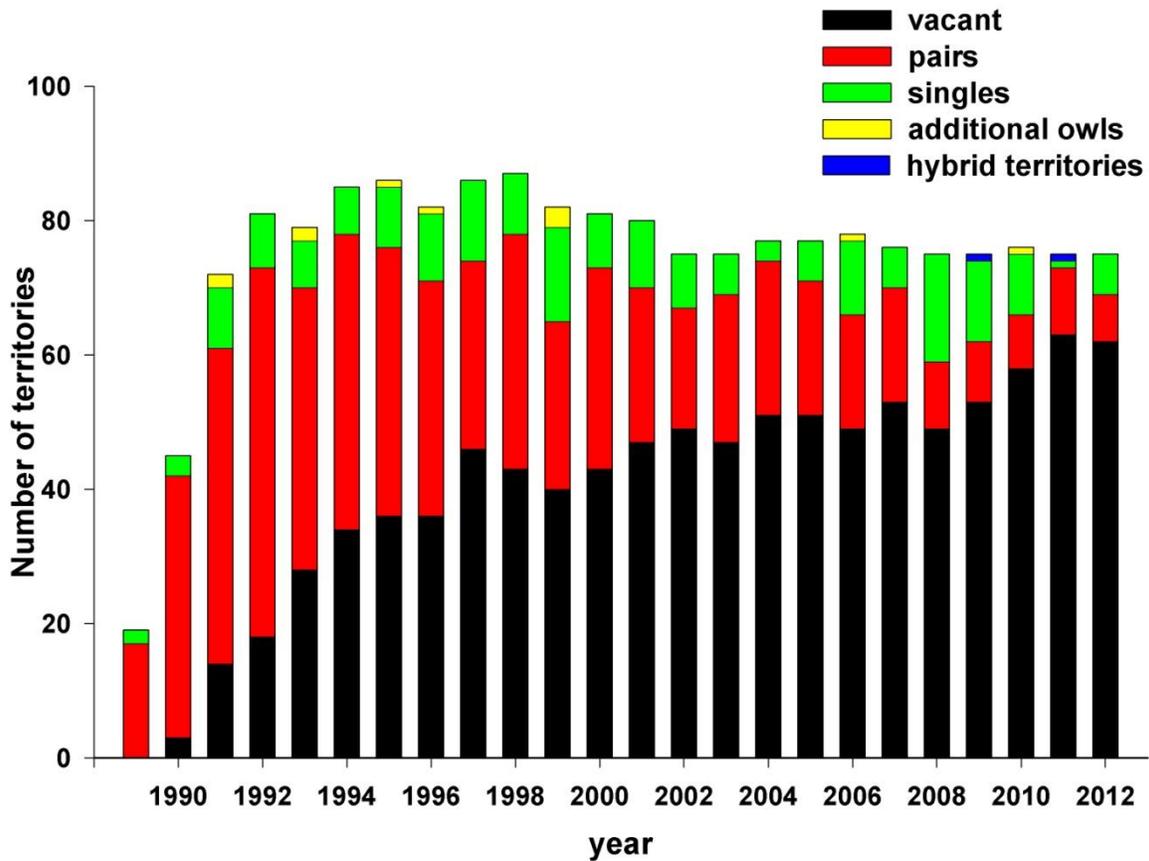


Figure 4. Number of vacant territories, hybrid territories, and number of territories inhabited by singles, pairs, and “additional owls” on the Cle Elum Study Area, Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest, Washington, 1989-2011. An “additional owl” is counted when a single owl is detected at a territory where a pair or territorial owl has already been confirmed, and the single owl response cannot be attributed to an adjacent territory. A hybrid territory is one inhabited by a Spotted owl/Barred owl pair or a hybrid owl (spotted owl x barred owl). Totals do not include 8-10 vacant sites where we made less than 3 complete visits in a year starting in 2002.

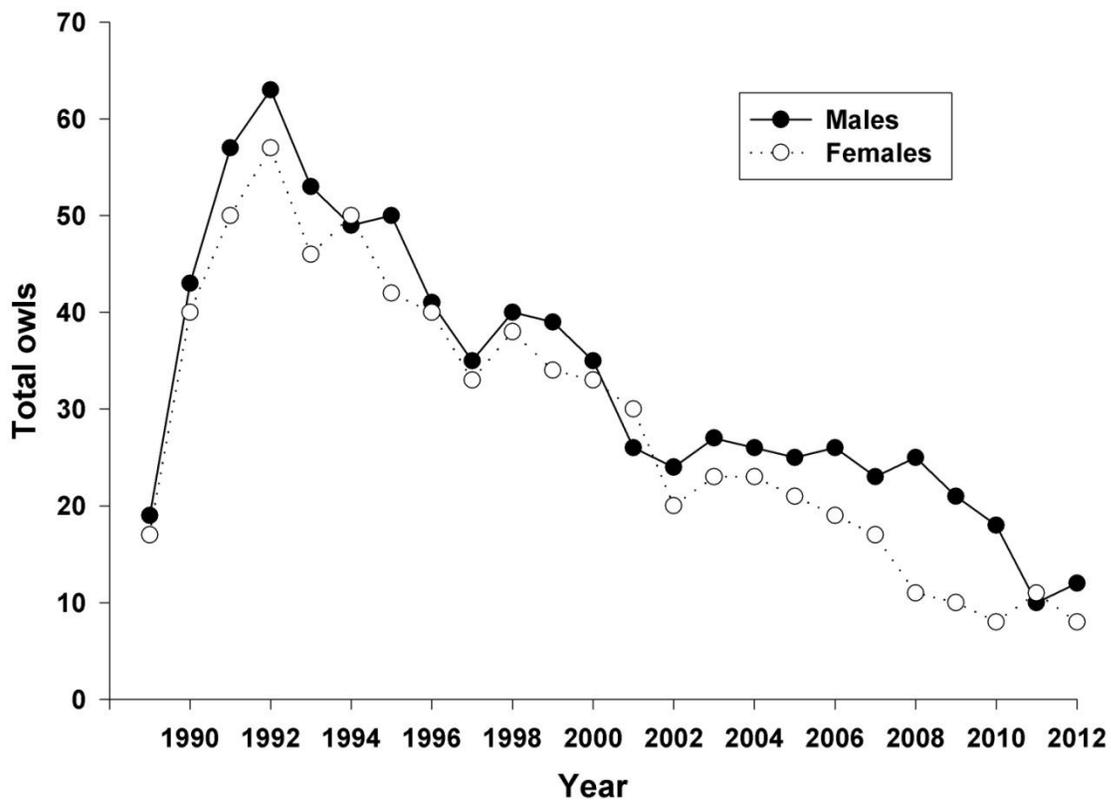


Figure 5. Number of male and female Spotted Owls detected by year on the Cle Elum Study Area, Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest, Washington, 1989-2012.

Elsewhere on the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest, we continued banding owls on a portion of what was the Wenatchee Demography Study Area (WEN, Figure 12). The WEN was monitored by National Council for Air and Stream Improvement from 1990-2003, in cooperation with the Wenatchee National Forest. We banded 3 new owls at 10 inhabited territories on the WEN, and changed bands or confirmed bands on 3 adult owls. We surveyed 23 territories to protocol.

Density Study Area

The DSA survey data indicate an overall decline in the number of owls detected in the DSA since 1991 (Figure 6). We detected the same number of owls this year in the DSA as ~~2011~~2012. However, the number of confirmed pairs in the DSA dropped from 2 to 1.

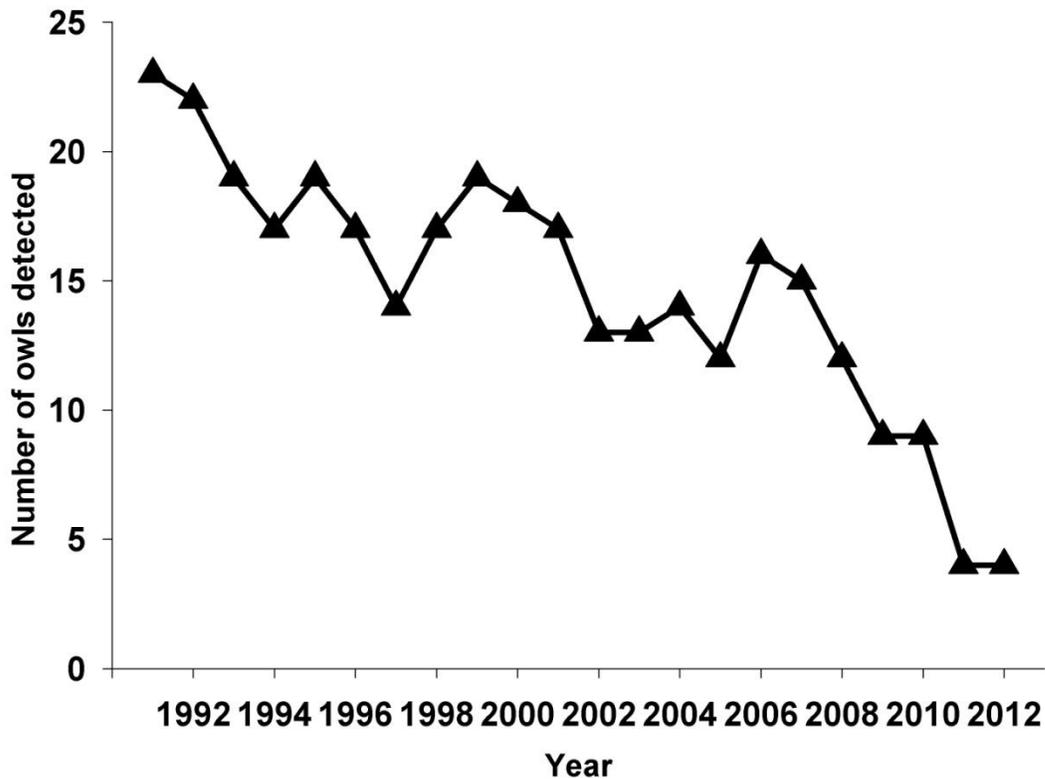


Figure 6. Number of non-juvenile Spotted Owls detected on the 204 km² Swauk Density Study Area on the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest, Washington, 1991-2012. Points represent actual counts.

West Nile Virus

None of the oral swab or blood samples from owls tested positive for the presence of West Nile Virus. Samples from 3 mosquitoes collected in neighboring Yakima County January 1 through September 15, 2011 tested positive for West Nile Virus (CDC 2011). West Nile Virus was detected in 2 each birds, horses, and mosquitoes from Kittitas County in 2009, but no specimens tested positive in 2011. The impact of West Nile Virus on the Spotted Owl population on the Cle Elum Study Area remains unknown.

Barred owls and Spotted Owls

The range of the [Barred Owl](#) now overlaps the range of the Northern Spotted Owl, and the potential for the Barred Owl to negatively affect the Spotted Owl population has been a concern for many years (Taylor and Forsman 1976, Courtney et al. 2006). Kelly et al. (2003) found that apparent occupancy and reproduction of Spotted Owls were lower when Barred owls were detected nearby. Thus, monitoring the number of inhabited Barred Owl territories is an important index to measure the effect of Barred owls on Spotted Owl population trends (Olson et al. 2005)



Barred Owl (*Strix varia*) (photo by Steve Sleep)

General Study Area

We recorded 39 Barred Owl responses in the GSA in 2012 during our Spotted Owl surveys. Based on how these responses were situated temporally and/or geographically, we believe the responses represent 28 Barred Owl territories. Due to limited resources, we did not attempt to determine whether the responses represented nesting pairs.

To estimate the proportion of Spotted Owl territories that are inhabited by Barred Owls each year in the GSA, we assigned a center location to each Spotted Owl territory that we surveyed each year. We used data from 56 territories that were surveyed consistently during 1992-2012, and that were inhabited by a pair of Spotted Owls at least one year during that period. We coded the territory as having a Barred Owl response if a Barred Owl responded within 1 km of any of the historic territory centers. We felt this measure of the Barred Owl effect would capture instances where the Barred Owls were displacing Spotted Owls > 1 km between years. The proportion of Spotted Owl territories in the GSA with Barred Owl responses increased from 1992-2002, after which time the proportion has varied among years but not increased above the 2002 level (Figure 7).

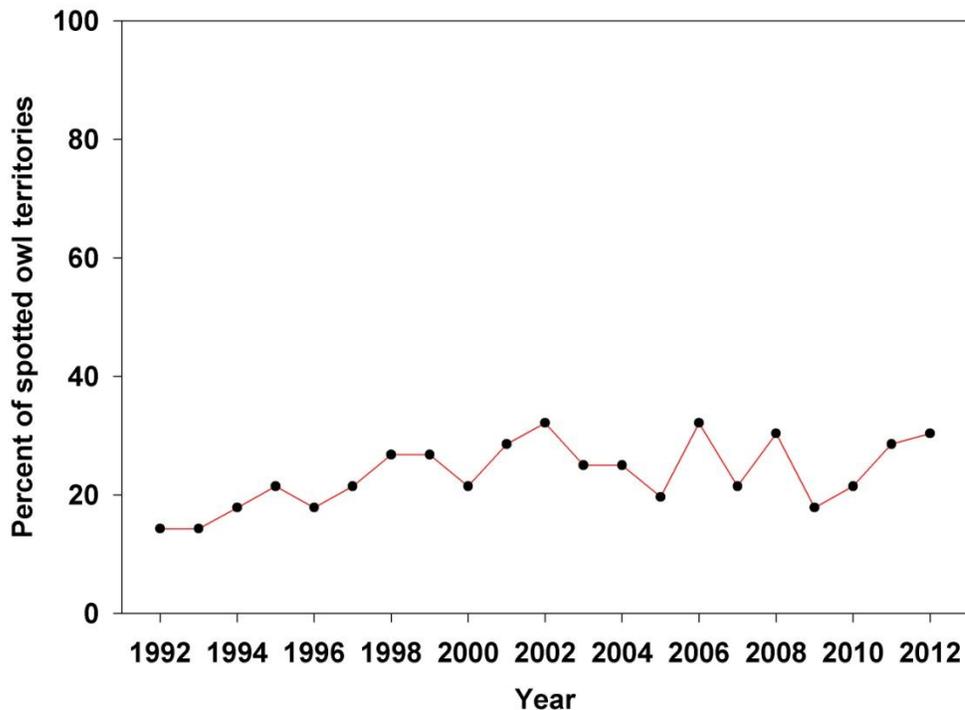


Figure 7. Percent of Spotted Owl territories with a Barred Owl response within 1 km of any of the historic territory centers, Cle Elum Study Area, Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest, Washington, 1991-2012. The sample includes 56 territories that were continuously surveyed for Spotted Owls 1992-2012, and were inhabited by a pair of spotted owls at least one year.

Density Study Area

By completely surveying the Density Study Area each year, we were able to estimate which portions of the DSA were inhabited by Barred Owls and which portions were inhabited by Spotted Owls. The apparent number of inhabited Barred Owl territories in the DSA increased in 1991-2000 (Figure 8), outnumbering inhabited Spotted Owl territories in several years. This year, we detected the highest number Barred Owls since 1991--barred owl territories outnumbered spotted owl territories by a ratio of more than 6:1 (Figure 8).

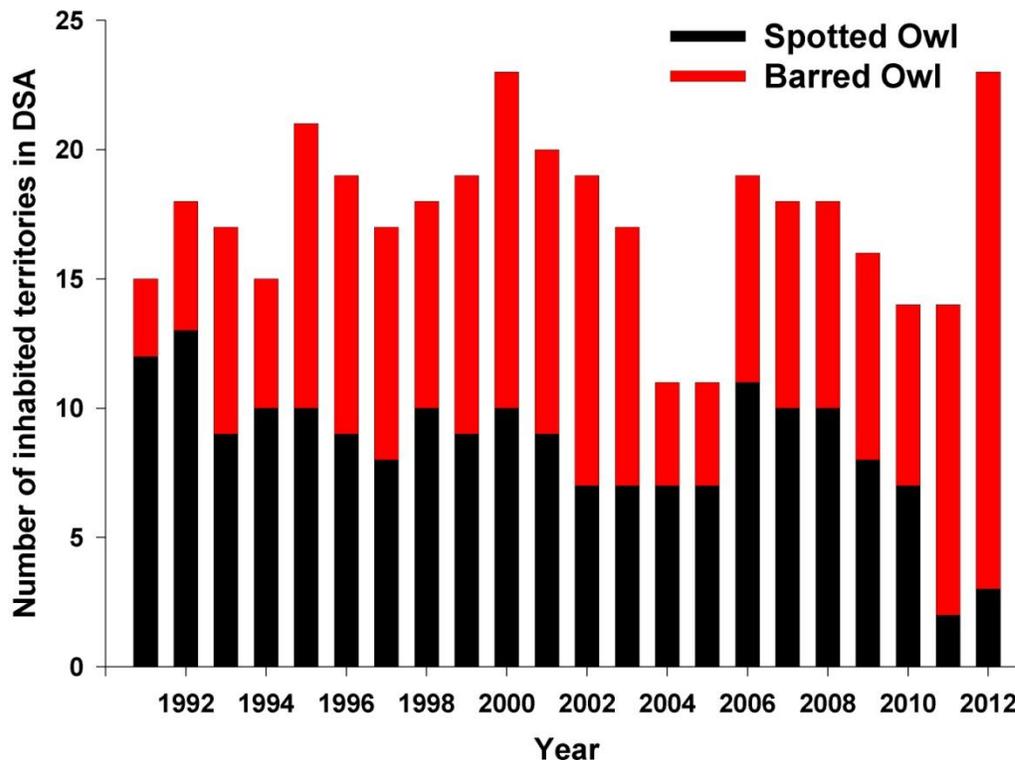


Figure 8. Number of territories in which we detected Spotted Owls and Barred Owls in the Swauk Cr. Density Study Area, Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest, Washington, 1991-2012. Territories were considered inhabited if an owl of either sex was detected at the territory. The values for barred owls in 2009 include one territory inhabited by a Spotted owl/Barred owl pair.



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Although we have detected Barred owls on the General Study Area since 1989, we documented our first case of a Spotted owl/Barred owl pair in 2009. The pair included a male Spotted owl and a female Barred owl—the most common pair formation when Spotted Owls and Barred owls hybridize (Haig et al. 2004, Kelly et al. 2004). The pair nested and produced 2 young. One of those young was verified at an historic spotted owl territory in 2011.

In December, 2009, the US Fish and Wildlife Service published a notice of intent to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for a Barred Owl removal study (USFWS 2009). This study, if initiated, will evaluate the effect of Barred Owl removal on vital rates (e.g. survival, reproduction, recruitment) of the Spotted Owl. The public comment period on the letter of intent has ended and the USFWS is currently drafting an EIS. The Cle Elum Study Area will

likely be a candidate study area for experimental Barred Owl removal under this proposal. More information can be found at the following link: [Barred owl EIS](#).

“Spurred” owl (Spotted owl x Barred owl hybrid) fledgling, 22 July, 2009

Reproductive Rates

All of the 4 females for which we determined nesting status in 2012 nested and all nests produced young. Average fecundity (number of female young produced per female owl) was 0.58 (SE = 0.15, Table 3). The 2012 values for proportion of females nesting and fecundity were above the average for all years (Figure 9, Table 4).

The pronounced odd-even year pattern of nesting and fecundity seen in 1989-1999—a pattern that was evident in many studies throughout the range of the Spotted Owl--has waned somewhat in the last 12 years (Figure 9, Table 3-4).

Forsman et al. (2011) found that models that included a time trend covariate were among the competing models for fecundity on the Cle Elum Study area. The 95% confidence intervals around the negative beta estimate (-0.005) for trend in fecundity barely overlapped zero (-0.017 – 0.006, Forsman et al. 2011:25). Thus, these estimates provide suggestive evidence that fecundity has declined over time on this study area.



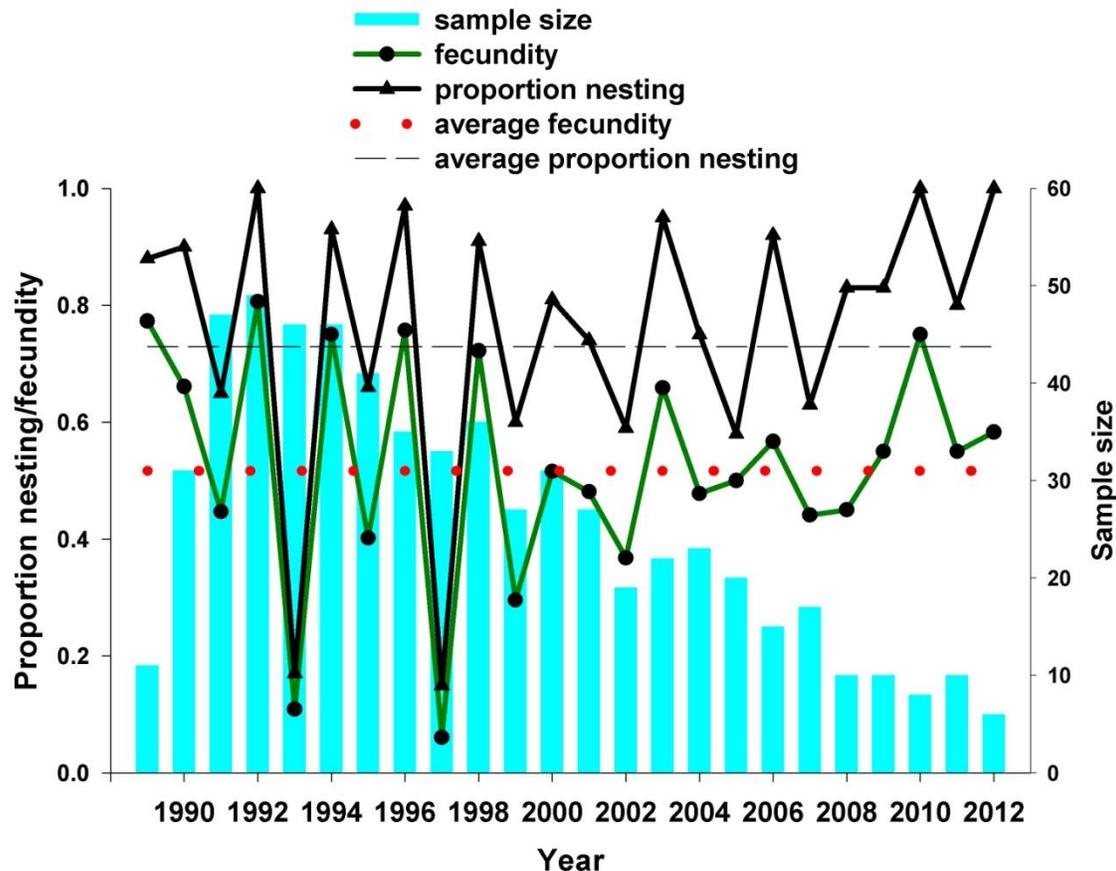


Figure 9. Reproductive indices of Northern Spotted Owls on the Cle Elum Study Area, Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest, Washington, 1989-2012. Indices shown are: *proportion of females nesting* and *fecundity*. Sample size of females used for fecundity analysis for each year (bars) is plotted on the y axis on the right side of the graph. Fecundity is the number of females produced per female owl, assuming a 50:50 sex ratio. The dotted and dashed lines show the average (all years 1989-2012) fecundity and proportion nesting, respectively.

During 1989-2012 there were 2 years (1993, 1997) with extremely low reproduction. While the reproductive rates appear to have been somewhat less variable in recent years, most reproductive indices we measure are proportions that apply to a declining pool of reproductive owls. Thus, the reproductive potential of the Spotted owl population on the Cle Elum Study Area has declined over time (Figure 10). The small number of reproductive females remaining on the study area is cause for concern should this situation persist, given recent analyses that suggest there is a genetic bottleneck in this region (Funk et al. 2009). Additionally, small populations can have a depressed capacity to withstand environmental variation (Soule and Mills' 1998).

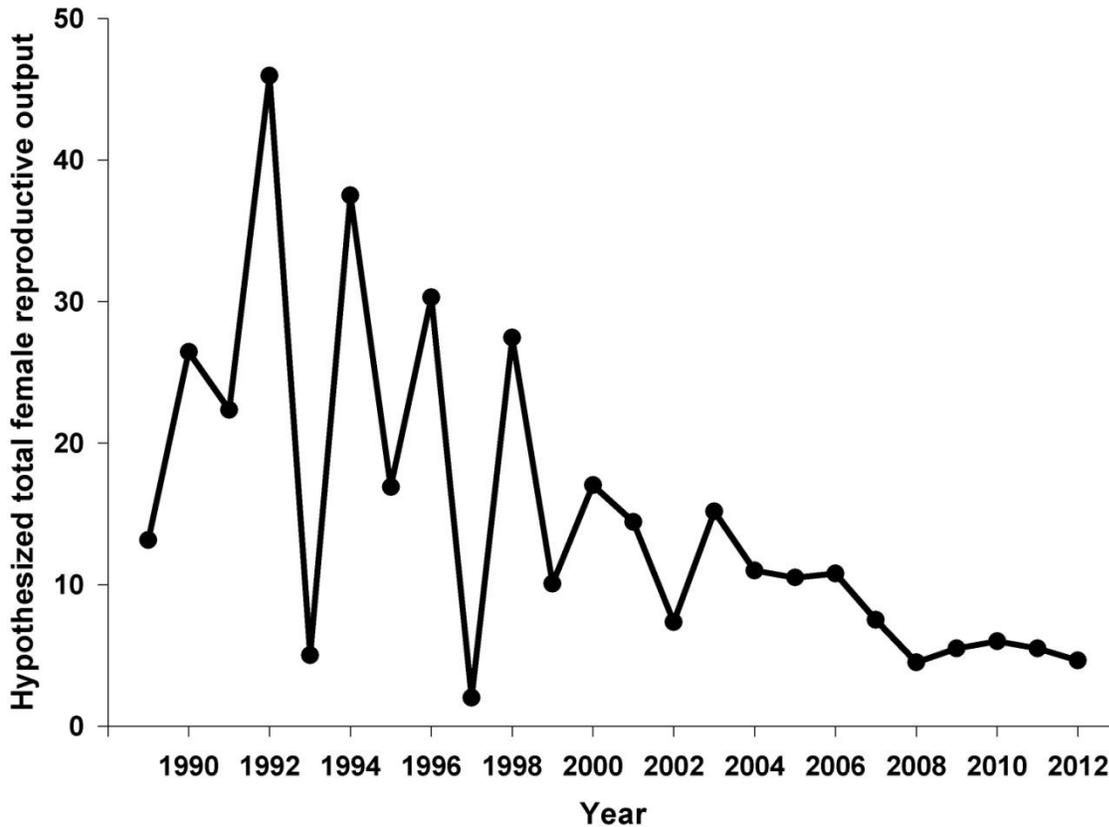


Figure 10. Hypothesized annual female reproductive output (average yearly female fecundity * number of females detected each year), Cle Elum Study Area, Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest, Washington, 1989-2012. Note in the years prior to 1992 the sample of females monitored each year was increasing as we added new territories to the sample.

Western Spruce Budworm

An outbreak of the [western spruce budworm](#) (*Choristoneura occidentalis*) began on the Cle Elum Study Area in 2000, and the amount of area affected by the budworm has increased each year (WDNR 2011). Aerial reconnaissance by WDNR 2000-2011 indicates that as much as 48 % of the GSA has been affected by the budworm at some point since 2000 (figure 11). Defoliation by the budworm has the potential to reduce Spotted Owl habitat quality by decreasing canopy closure. Stands that are dominated by Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) and grand fir (*Abies grandis*) are particularly susceptible to defoliation.

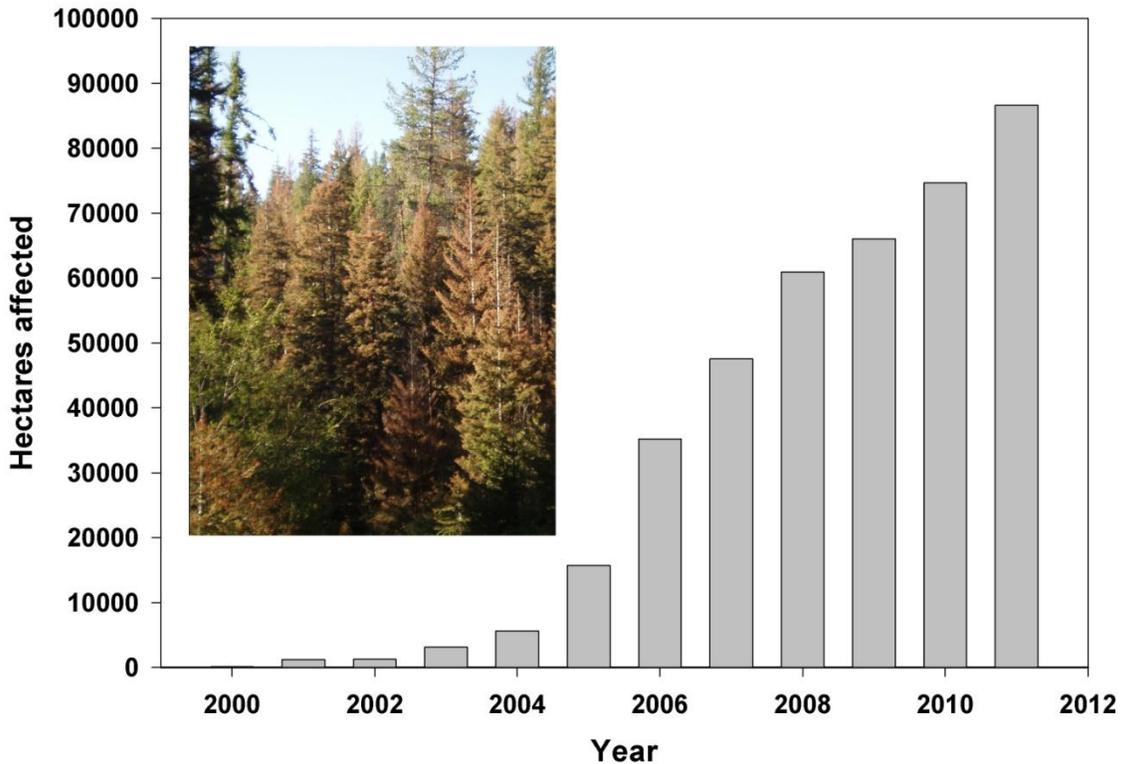


Figure 11. Cumulative area (hectares) of forest affected by western spruce budworm by year on the Cle Elum Study Area, Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest, Washington, 2000-2011 (WDNR 2011).

Table Mountain Fire

A severe lightning storm on September 8, 2012 ignited 55 fires within the GSA. Sixteen of these fires were within 0.7 mi (1.1 km) of the historic territory center of one or more of our owls. Several of these fires increased in size and combined into one fire, the Table Mountain fire (Figure 12-14). When the fire was contained, 16,743 ha of the GSA and 3842 ha of the DSA were within the fire perimeter. No spotted owl territories that were inhabited in 2012 were threatened by the Table Mountain fire. However, 38 historic territory centers from 8 territories were within the fire perimeter.

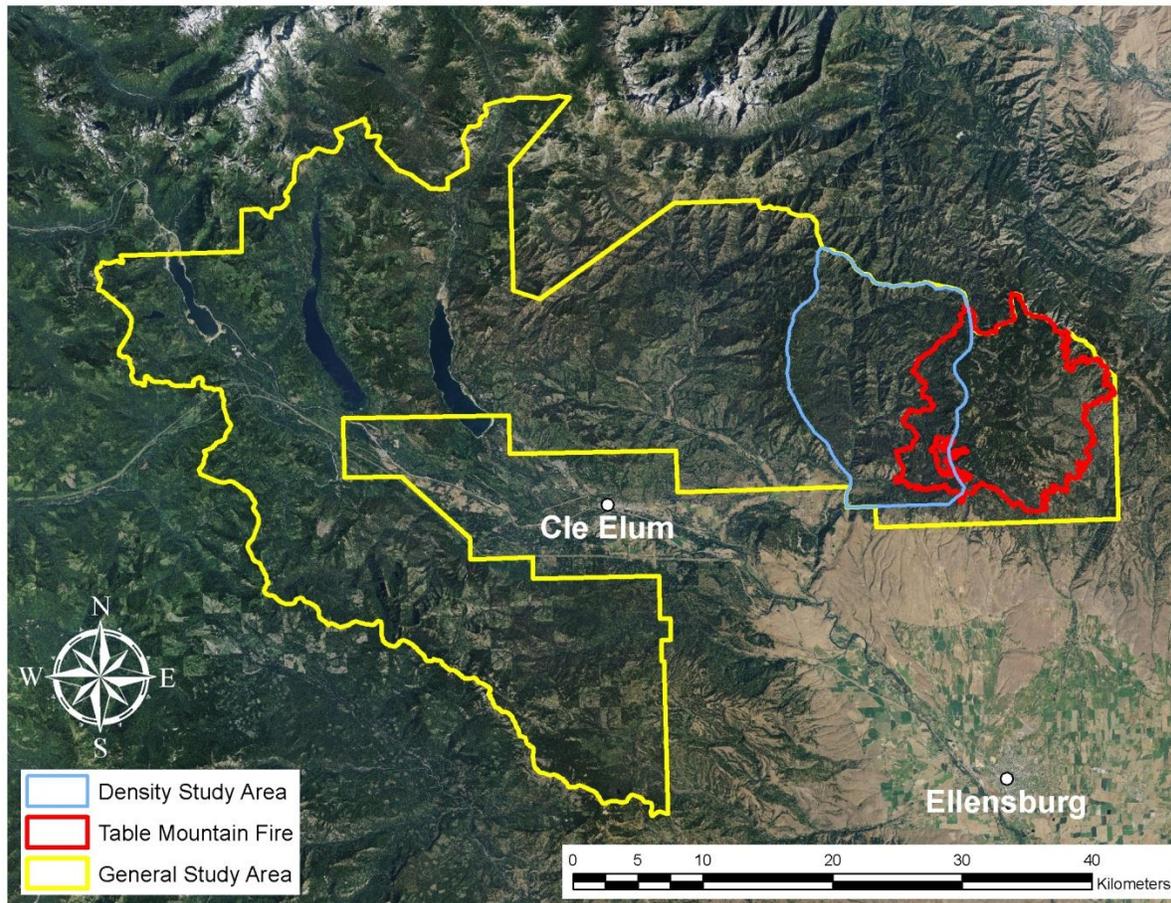


Figure 12. Looking NE toward the Table Mtn. fire, September 19, 2012, ~ 1500 hours



Figure 13. Looking E at The Table Mtn. Fire September 19, 2012, ~ sunset

Figure 14. Aerial photography (ca. 2009) with the Cle Elum Study Area boundary and Table Mountain Fire perimeter, 2 October, 2012.



The 2009 Spotted Owl Demographic Workshop

A workshop to analyze data from Spotted Owl demography study areas was conducted in January 2009, and the results from the analysis were published in the monograph *Population Demography of Northern Spotted Owls* (Forsman et al. 2011). This analysis included data from 11 study areas, including the Cle Elum Study Area 1989-2008, as well as 7 other Spotted Owl demography study areas funded under the Northwest Forest Plan (Figure 12). Three additional study areas also participated in the workshop. The next spotted owl demographic meta-analysis is scheduled for January, 2014.

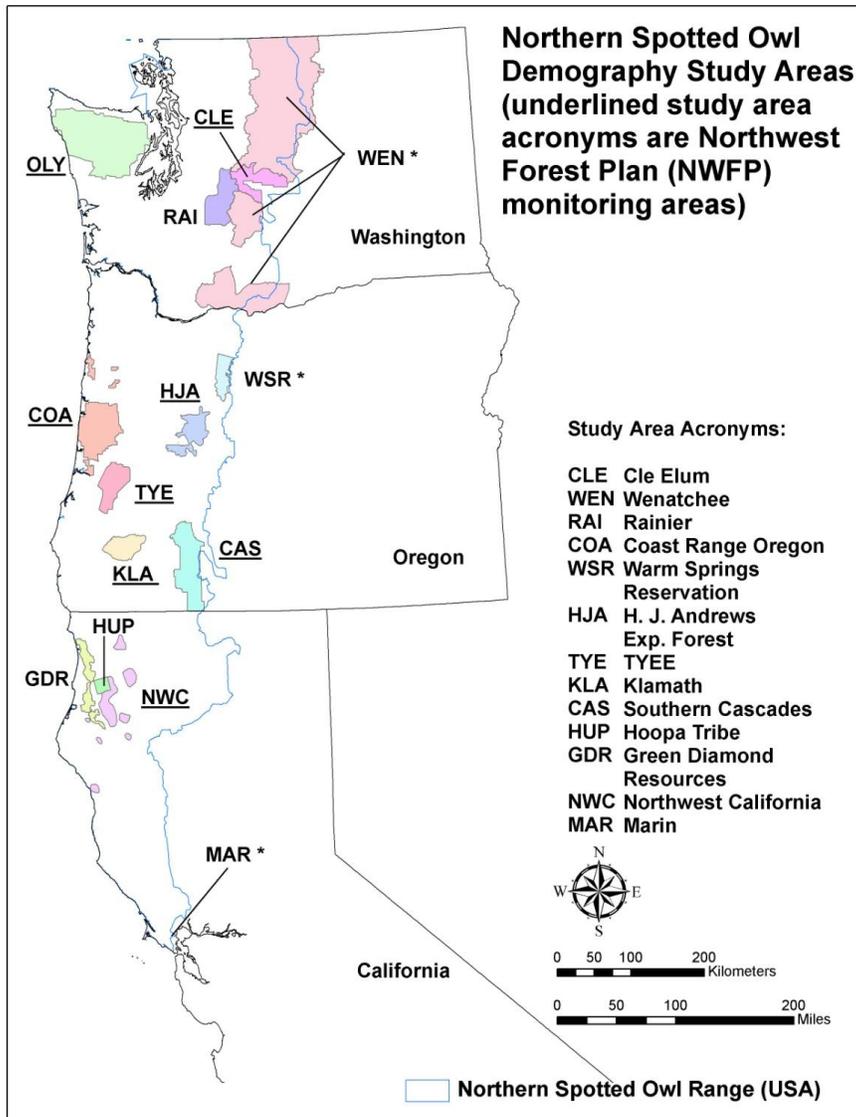


Figure 12. Northern Spotted Owl Demography Study Areas in the range of the Owl. Study areas with asterisks (MAR, WEN, and WSR) were discontinued after the 2003 analysis.

Problems encountered

We were unable to survey on 9 scheduled survey days and/or nights due to inclement weather, resulting in a loss of 18 person-days of survey. The 2012 average June temperature in Washington State was the coldest in 22 years (National Climatic Data Center 2012).

Reduced maintenance and decommissioning of Forest Service roads continues to reduce vehicle access. This often necessitates other means of travel (e.g. foot, bicycle, ATV) to our calling stations, which increases time spent for each survey.

As owl territories have become vacant, we have had to increase our number of nocturnal visits in order to achieve valid surveys. In addition, surveys done by cooperating organizations to monitor owl territories in our sample have largely ceased. The combination of these 2 developments has increased the overall workload for accomplishing this study. These difficulties are not likely to change in the near future.

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Publications and presentations in Fiscal Year 2012

Sovern, S. G., E. D. Forsman, K. M. Dugger, and M. Taylor. Habitat use by Northern Spotted Owls during natal dispersal. In review.

Sovern, S.G., E. D. Forsman, M. Taylor, and B. L. Biswell. Habitat use and home range of Northern Spotted Owls on the east slope of the Cascades Mountains, Washington, 1989-1990. In review.

Sovern, S. G., E. D. Forsman, G. S. Olson, B. L. Biswell, M. Taylor, and R. G. Anthony. Associations between Barred owls, landscape pattern and site occupancy of Northern Spotted Owls in the eastern Cascades of Washington. In review.

“All about Owls”. “Nature of Night” program, 19 November, 2002, Central Washington University Center for Excellence in Science and Mathematics Education. A Powerpoint presentation, owl pellet examples, and a live Great horned owl provided by the Kittitas Animal Rehabilitation Group.

The Cle Elum Ranger District staff was given weekly updates of our owl surveys and information as needed in support of District projects.

Appendix 1

Table 1. Number of Spotted owls banded each year on the Cle Elum Study Area, Okanogan-Wenatchee National forest, Washington, 1989-2011. Total for juveniles includes 2 hybrid spotted x barred owl hybrids banded in 2009.

Year	Density Study Area					General Study Area					
	Adults	(M,F)	Subadults	(M,F)	Juveniles	Adults	(M,F)	Subadults	(M,F)	Juveniles	Total
1989	12	(7,5)	3	(1,2)	10	16	(10,6)	2	(0,2)	10	53
1990	5	(3,2)	2	(1,1)	12	38	(21,17)	4	(2,2)	28	89
1991	5	(4,1)	2	(2,0)	7	20	(11,9)	12	(3,9)	34	80
1992	0	(0,0)	2	(1,1)	16	16	(7,9)	2	(0,2)	60	96
1993	1	(0,1)	1	(1,0)	2	7	(1,6)	4	(1,3)	8	23
1994	0	(0,0)	1	(1,0)	14	4	(2,2)	2	(1,1)	52	73
1995	0	(0,0)	2	(2,0)	8	4	(3,1)	2	(2,0)	23	39
1996	0	(0,0)	1	(0,1)	12	2	(0,2)	0	(0,0)	39	54
1997	0	(0,0)	0	(0,0)	0	4	(2,2)	3	(2,1)	3	10
1998	0	(0,0)	1	(0,1)	9	2	(1,1)	2	(1,1)	43	57
1999	0	(0,0)	1	(0,1)	7	1	(0,1)	1	(1,0)	8	18
2000	0	(0,0)	2	(2,0)	11	1	(1,0)	3	(0,3)	18	35
2001	1	(1,0)	0	(0,0)	9	2	(1,1)	0	(0,0)	15	27
2002	0	(0,0)	0	(0,0)	5	1	(1,0)	1	(1,0)	11	18
2003	0	(0,0)	1	(1,0)	13	5	(3,2)	1	(1,0)	16	36
2004	0	(0,0)	1	(1,0)	5	2	(0,2)	1	(0,1)	14	23
2005	0	(0,0)	0	(0,0)	7	1	(0,1)	1	(1,0)	11	20
2006	0	(0,0)	1	(1,0)	5	1	(0,1)	0	(0,0)	11	18
2007	1	(1,0)	2	(1,1)	3	3	(3,0)	2	(1,1)	11	22
2008	0	(0,0)	1	(0,1)	3	0	(0,0)	0	(0,0)	6	10
2009	0	(0,0)	0	(0,0)	2	3	(1,2)	1	(1,0)	9	15
2010	0	(0,0)	0	(0,0)	2	0	(0,0)	0	(0,0)	9	11
2011	0	(0,0)	0	(0,0)	2	0	(0,0)	1	(0,1)	7	10
2012	0	(0,0)	0	(0,0)	2	0	(0,0)	0	(0,0)	5	6
Total	25	(16,9)	24	(15,9)	166	133	(68,65)	45	(18,27)	451	844

Table 2. Survey effort for the Cle Elum Study Area, Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest, Washington, 1989-2012.

	territories surveyed to minimum protocol ¹	territories surveyed to protocol ²	new territories added	total owls detected	territories inhabited ³	hybrid territories ⁴
1989	0	19	19	36	19	0
1990	0	46	27	83	43	0
1991	0	71	27	109	59	0
1992	0	82	10	120	64	0
1993	0	80	3	101	54	0
1994	0	87	3	99	53	0
1995	0	86	1	93	51	0
1996	0	81	1	82	46	0
1997	0	86	1	68	40	0
1998	0	87	0	78	44	0
1999	0	82	1	76	45	0
2000	0	82	1	68	39	0
2001	0	80	0	56	33	0
2002	8	75	0	44	26	0
2003	10	75	2	50	28	0
2004	8	77	0	49	26	0
2005	8	77	0	46	26	0
2006	8	77	0	46	29	0
2007	8	77	0	40	23	0
2008	8	75	0	36	26	0
2009	8	75	0	31	22	1
2010	8	75	0	26	18	0
2011	8	75	0	21	11	1
2012	8	75	0	20	13	0

¹ Minimum protocol consisted of one visit to the territory.

² Territories surveyed to protocol as outlined in Lint et al. (1999)

³ A territory was considered inhabited if one owl was detected during the survey period, March-August

⁴ Hybrid territories are those inhabited by a pair composed of a Spotted and a Barred owl or by a spotted owl/barred owl hybrid

Table 3. Reproductive indices of Spotted owls on the Cle Elum Study Area, Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest, Washington, 1989-2012.

Fecundity of female owls ¹				Mean brood size of successful nests ²		
Year	n	mean	se	n	mean	se
1989	11	0.77	0.12	9	1.89	0.11
1990	31	0.66	0.08	23	1.78	0.09
1991	47	0.45	0.07	25	1.68	0.11
1992	49	0.81	0.06	42	1.88	0.09
1993	46	0.11	0.04	6	1.67	0.21
1994	46	0.75	0.08	32	2.16	0.11
1995	41	0.40	0.07	21	1.57	0.11
1996	35	0.76	0.07	30	1.77	0.09
1997	33	0.06	0.04	3	1.33	0.33
1998	36	0.72	0.09	27	1.93	0.13
1999	27	0.30	0.08	10	1.60	0.16
2000	31	0.52	0.08	20	1.60	0.11
2001	27	0.48	0.09	16	1.63	0.13
2002	19	0.37	0.11	9	1.78	0.15
2003	22	0.66	0.10	16	1.81	0.14
2004	23	0.48	0.10	13	1.69	0.13
2005	20	0.50	0.11	11	1.82	0.12
2006	15	0.57	0.12	10	1.70	0.15
2007	17	0.44	0.11	9	1.67	0.17
2008	10	0.45	0.16	5	1.80	0.20
2009	10	0.55	0.16	6	1.83	0.17
2010	8	0.75	0.16	6	2.00	0.00
2011	10	0.55	0.16	6	1.83	0.17
2012	6	0.58	0.16	5	1.40	0.24
Total	620	0.52	0.02	360	1.79	0.03

¹ Sample size (n) includes those females checked for reproductive status by August 31. Fecundity is the number of females fledged per female, assuming a 50:50 sex ratio.

² Mean brood size of nests that produced at least 1 young, and where the number of fledged young was determined by August 31

Table 4. Reproductive indices of Spotted owls on the Cle Elum Study Area, Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest, Washington, 1989-2012.

proportion (π) of females that nested ¹				proportion (π) of nesting females that fledged young ²				proportion (π) of all females that fledged young ³				
year	n	π	95% CI ⁴	n	π	95% CI ⁴	n	π	95% CI ⁴	n	π	95% CI ⁴
1989	8	0.88	0.47 - 1.00	7	1.00	0.59 - 1.00	11	0.82	0.48 - 0.98			
1990	20	0.90	0.68 - 0.99	17	0.94	0.71 - 1.00	31	0.74	0.55 - 0.88			
1991	34	0.65	0.46 - 0.80	22	0.82	0.60 - 0.95	47	0.53	0.38 - 0.68			
1992	47	1.00	0.92 - 1.00	43	0.88	0.75 - 0.96	49	0.86	0.73 - 0.94			
1993	41	0.17	0.07 - 0.32	7	0.86	0.42 - 1.00	46	0.13	0.05 - 0.26			
1994	40	0.93	0.80 - 0.98	37	0.78	0.62 - 0.90	46	0.70	0.54 - 0.82			
1995	35	0.66	0.48 - 0.81	23	0.87	0.66 - 0.97	41	0.51	0.35 - 0.67			
1996	34	0.97	0.85 - 1.00	33	0.91	0.76 - 0.98	35	0.86	0.70 - 0.95			
1997	27	0.15	0.04 - 0.34	4	0.75	0.19 - 0.99	33	0.09	0.02 - 0.24			
1998	34	0.91	0.76 - 0.98	31	0.84	0.66 - 0.95	36	0.75	0.58 - 0.88			
1999	20	0.60	0.36 - 0.81	12	0.75	0.43 - 0.95	27	0.37	0.19 - 0.58			
2000	27	0.81	0.62 - 0.94	22	0.91	0.71 - 0.99	31	0.65	0.45 - 0.81			
2001	23	0.74	0.52 - 0.90	17	0.82	0.57 - 0.96	27	0.59	0.39 - 0.78			
2002	17	0.59	0.33 - 0.82	10	0.80	0.44 - 0.97	19	0.47	0.24 - 0.71			
2003	20	0.95	0.75 - 1.00	18	0.78	0.52 - 0.94	22	0.73	0.50 - 0.89			
2004	20	0.75	0.51 - 0.91	15	0.80	0.52 - 0.96	23	0.57	0.34 - 0.77			
2005	19	0.58	0.34 - 0.80	11	0.91	0.59 - 1.00	20	0.55	0.32 - 0.77			
2006	13	0.92	0.64 - 1.00	12	0.67	0.35 - 0.90	15	0.67	0.38 - 0.88			
2007	16	0.63	0.35 - 0.84	10	0.90	0.55 - 1.00	17	0.53	0.28 - 0.77			
2008	6	0.83	0.36 - 1.00	5	0.80	0.28 - 0.99	10	0.50	0.19 - 0.81			
2009	6	0.83	0.36 - 1.00	5	1.00	0.48 - 1.00	10	0.60	0.26 - 0.88			
2010	5	1.00	0.48 - 1.00	5	0.80	0.28 - 0.99	8	0.75	0.35 - 0.97			
2011	5	0.80	0.28 - 0.99	4	0.75	0.19 - 0.99	10	0.60	0.26 - 0.88			
2012	4	1.00	0.40 - 1.00	4	1.0	0.40 - 1.00	6	0.83	0.36 - 0.99			
Total	521	0.73	0.69 - 0.77	374	0.85	0.81 - 0.88	620	0.58	0.54 - 0.62			

¹ Sample size (n) includes females that were checked for nesting status before June 15

² Sample size (n) includes nesting females that were checked for reproductive status by August 31

³ Sample size (n) includes all females that were checked for reproductive status by August 31. The sample size for this index is commonly larger than other indices because we often cannot make the required visits to determine nesting status before the June 15 cutoff due to limited access or low response rates for non-nesting females.

⁴ Exact confidence limits for the binomial proportion using the F distribution, Collett (1991)