

Jason A. Estrella
GIS Specialist
TPWD-Wildlife

Jason Hardin
Upland Game Bird Specialist
TPWD-Wildlife

Dave O'Donnell
GIS Specialist
\*Department of the Interior

\* Previously with TPWD



### Background

 Despite restoration efforts dating back to the 1970's, Eastern wild turkeys (Meleagris gallopavo silvestris) in Texas have remained low and fragmented

 In 2007, Texas Parks and Wildlife (TPWD) funded research through Stephen F. Austin University to test a super stocking model for restoring turkey populations

 Recently, TPWD reopened the restoration program with a goal to restore wild turkeys to large tracts of suitable habitat

#### Current Protocol

- Landowner applies for an evaluation for restoration (meets the minimum requirements)
- GIS evaluation-Use NAIP imagery and a supervised classification to measure basic landscape metrics
- On the ground evaluation
- If all criteria is met, site receives a super stocking of 80 birds



Newton

## Goal of the Project

•Turkey restoration to East Texas

•Needed a more <u>strategic</u> approach

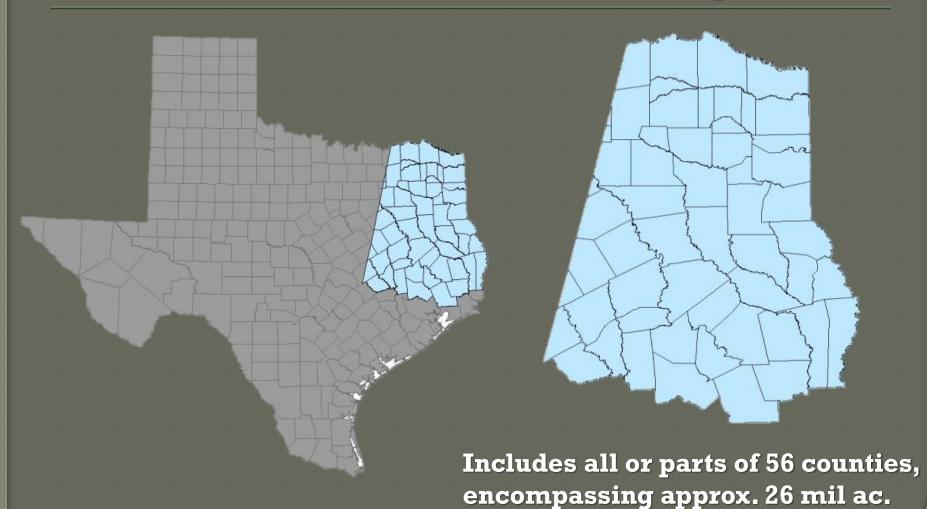
Be more proactive

## Objectives

- Develop landscape-scale habitat suitability index (HSI) models for Eastern wild turkeys.
- Develop landscape priority areas to focus restocking efforts
- Serve as a decision support tool for ongoing habitat evaluation efforts as well as guiding and focusing future restoration and management efforts.



# Study Area



#### Philosophy-Occam's Razor

(The hypothesis with the fewest assumptions should be selected)

- The simplest model that is consistent with existing knowledge is likely to be the most appropriate to produce reliable insight.
- Remain Dynamic!!
- EWT require a set of physical environmental factors, associated with certain structure and composition of specific vegetative communities.

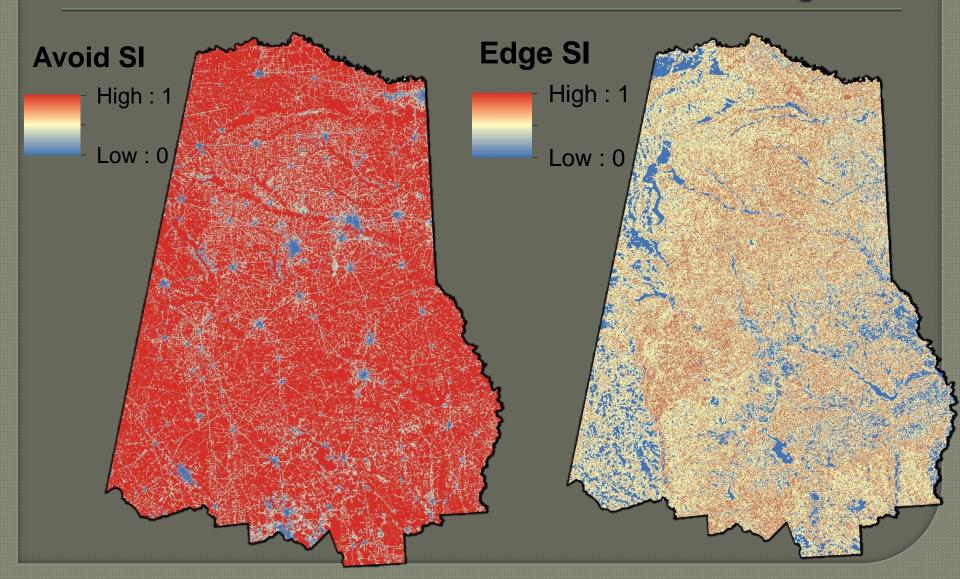
#### Four Factors

- Avoidance
- Edge
- Landcover



Floodplain data-riparian, wet forest, bottomland hardwood, etc. w = 0.5

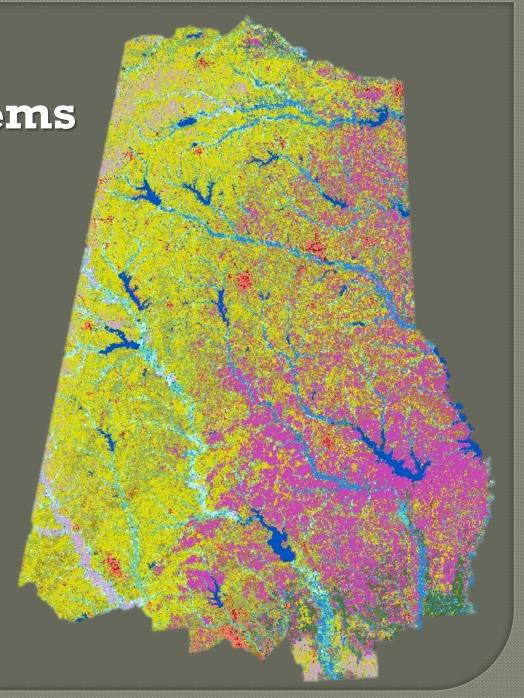
# GAP Analysis



Ecological
Management Systems

23 Landcover Types

LANDCOVER	Score
Barren	8
Coniferous Forest	8
Deciduous Forest	8
Herbaceous	7
Riparian Coniferous Forest	9
Riparian Deciduous Forest	9
Riparian Herbaceous	9
Tidal Marsh	0
Urban High	0
Urban Low	0
Wet Evergreen	1



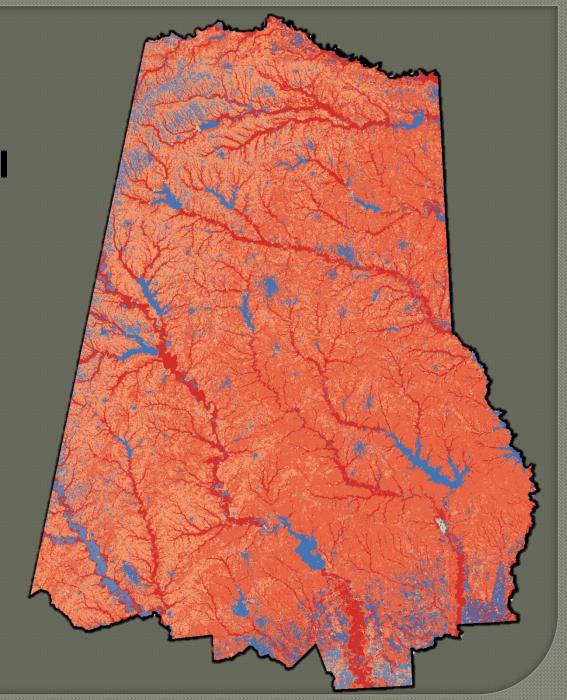




High: 1

Low: 0

w = 1.0





 $\mathbf{w} = 1.0$ 



### Analysis and Calculations

#### Weighted Sum

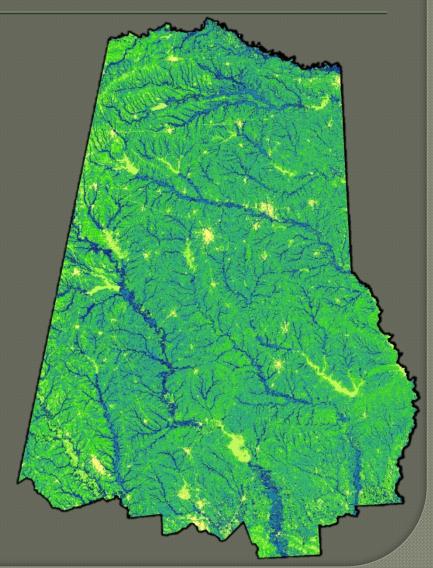
$$X_i = \sum_{i}^{n} (Piwi) / \sum_{i} wi$$

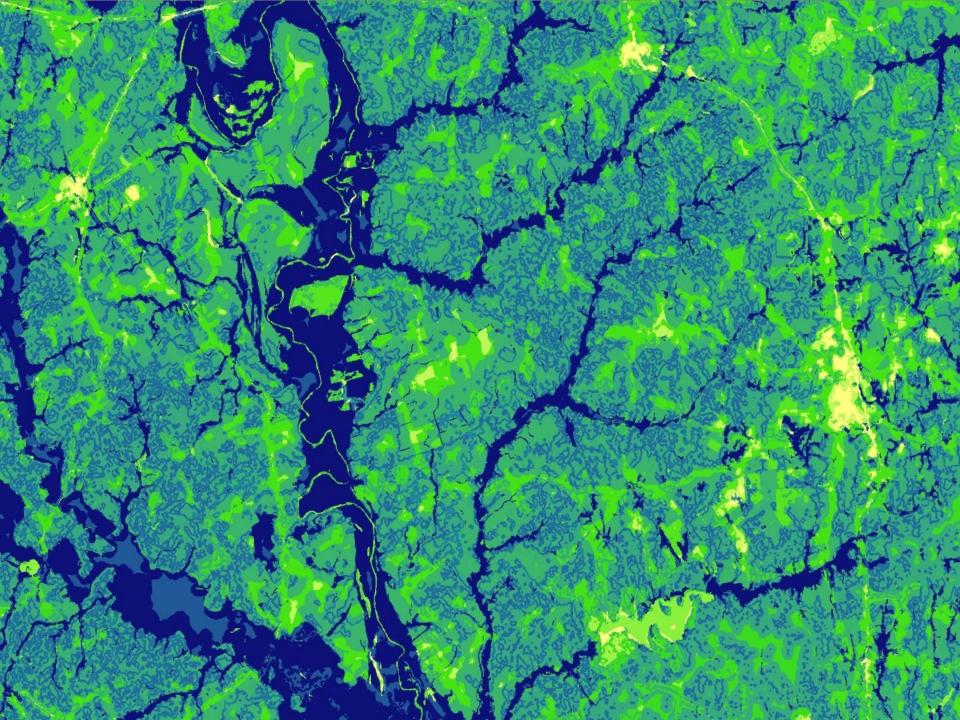


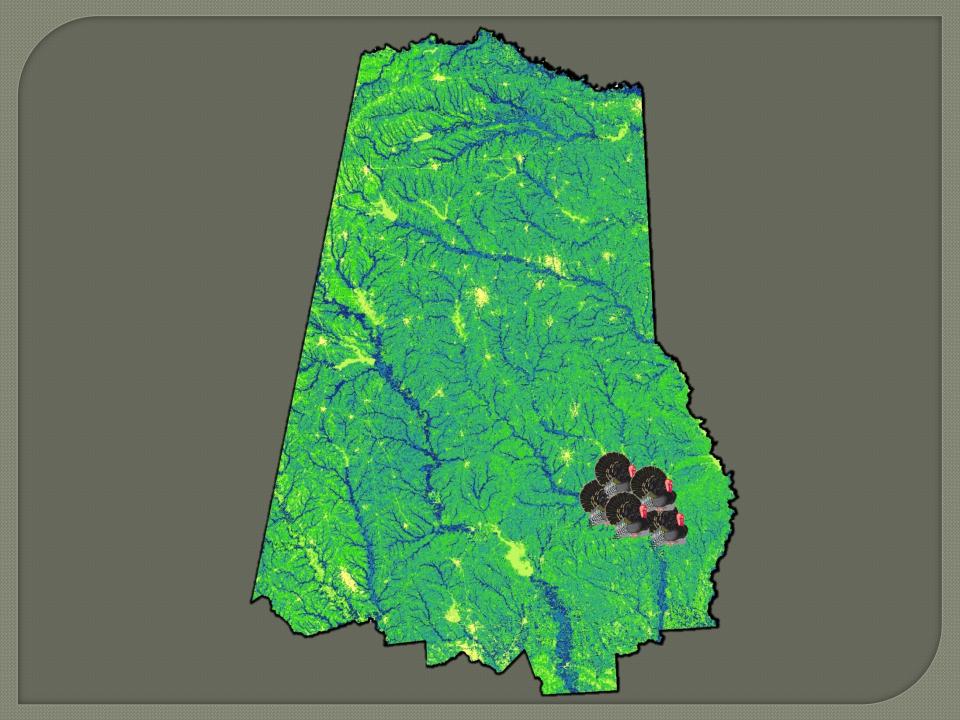


High: 1

Low: 0

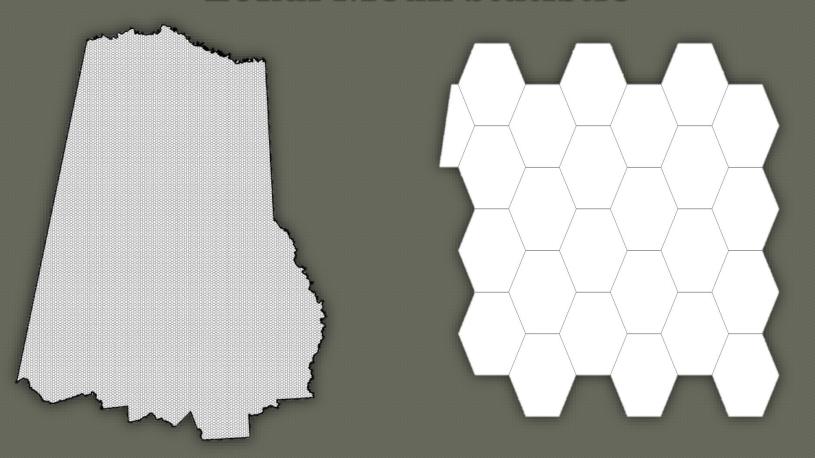




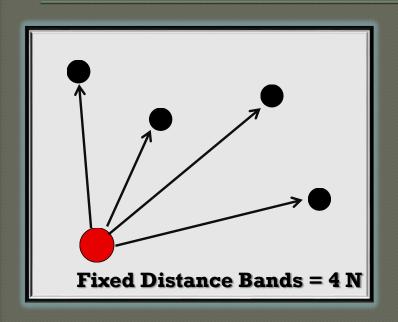


## 650 ha Hexagonal Grid

**Zonal Mean Statistic** 



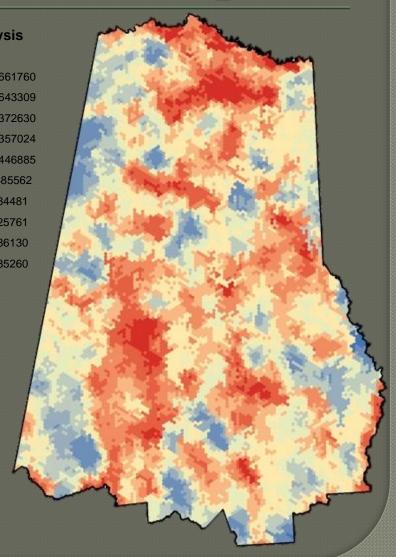
#### Focal Landscapes-"Hot Spots"



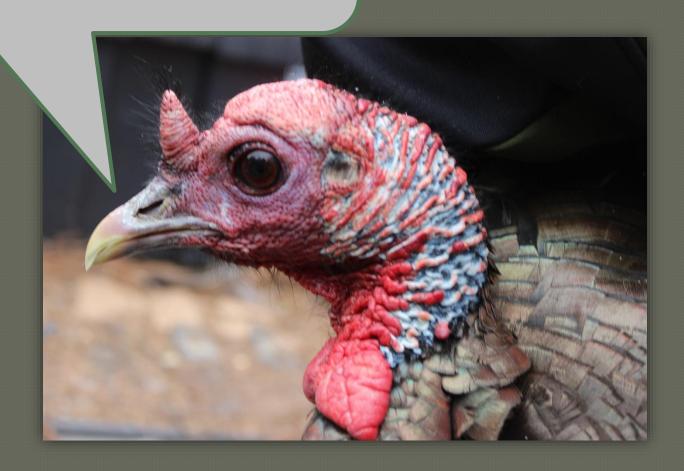


Getis-Ord Statistic

$$\mathbf{Gi*}_{(D)} = \sum_{j} w_{ij}(D) x_j / \sum_{j} x_j$$



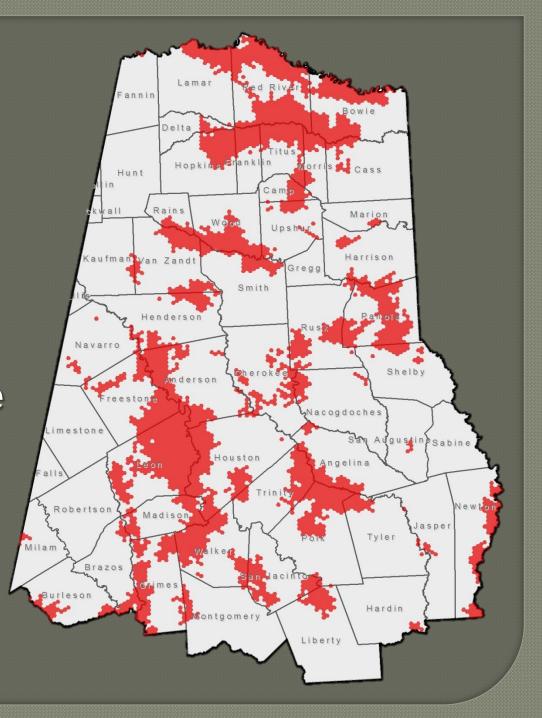
# So, how can we use this??



**Focal Areas** 

 $Z score \ge 1.65$ 

90% Confidence



### **Priority Areas**

Sulphur River Priority Area

**Neches River Priority Area** 



### **Priority Areas**

Sulphur River Priority Area

**Neches River Priority Area** 



# Moving Forward

- Ongoing research including GPS, telemetry, and camera surveys
- Biologist Ranking Index
- Deer Hunter Fall Surveys
- Continue to promote a dynamic and strategic approach to restoration









