Status of the impact models: barnacle geese foraging in Friesland

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Friesland's farmer-goose conflict



2 main questions:

• How do goose numbers relate to goose-induced damages?

 What are the effects of management on farmer-goose conflicts?





How do goose numbers relate to goose-induced damages?

Relating damage to the abundance of geese using damage assessments (at farmer level) and goose counts (at count-site level)

How many geese have visited a damage site?



A spatial probability density function tells us the probability that a goose was at location x,y at time t

0.16 0.14 Damage location 0.12 0 0.08 0.06 0.04 0.02

Count location

A spatial probability density function tells us the probability that a goose was at location x,y at time t

0.16 0.14 Damage location 0.12 0.1 0.08 0.06 0.04 0.02

Count location

We need to know the 'slope' of this pdf...

Use of GPS-tracks!

Per individual and per month, we estimated the exponent λ of the spatial probability density distribution



Per individual and per month, we estimated the exponent λ of the spatial probability density distribution



Using the estimated λ per species and month, we estimated the number of geese per damage site:



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To make it a little more complicated:

Multiple fields per damage report, Some further apart than others...

→ Weighing factor
→ Locations used per field

Another weighing factor to account for the % of damaged ha within a report



Interactions between goose species affect relation with damage!



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How do goose numbers relate to damages?

- Barnacle geese: positive log-linear relation many BAG on few fields produce less damage than the same number of BAG spread across many fields
- White-fronted and graylag geese: negative log-linear relation WFG and GLG may avoid heavily grazed fields, as they forage on taller grass than BAG

Model assumes non-biased, random foraging behavior!!



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• How do goose numbers relate to goose-induced damages?

- What are the effects of management on farmer-goose conflicts?
 - Management options:
 - Increase/decrease scaring activities
 - Increase/decrease accommodation areas





✤ 700 x 700 grid cells of 1 ha each

- Regular agricultural grassland (green)
- Accommodation area (yellow)
- Nature area (purple)
- Roost sites (dark blue)
- November half may (4680 timesteps of 1 hour)
- ✤ 600,000 barnacle geese in flocks of 1,000 individuals

The model



- Landscape is initialized
- Geese are initialized at roost sites (weighted random selection following the 2019 roost count)
- Per timestep: is it a daylight hour?
 - Either roost or forage
 - Make several decisions based on
 - Body weight
 - Memory
 - Grass height
 - Foraging flocks
 - Disturbances

The model



Status of the model:

- Currently: calibrating 7 parameters using one-at-atime analyses, Badness-of-fit to GPS data
- Next: validation with the chosen parameter value combination, badness-of-fit to goose numbers distributions

The model

Model simulations: with the calibrated and validated model, we run a range of management scenarios:

different levels of disturbance probabilities in regular agricultural areas

X different % agricultural grasslands as accommodation areas Effects on:

- Damage?
- Grass height?
- Average goose pressure?
- Fraction of patches affected?

Disturbance probability in regular agricultural areas





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