

Baker Sanctuary

2010 Annual Report

(November 2009 - October 2010)

prepared for the

Balcones Canyonlands Preserve

By

Christopher Murray, Baker Steward

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Introduction

Baker Sanctuary is owned by Travis Audubon Society with approximately 682 acres managed as part of the Balcones Canyonlands Preserve (BCP). Approximately nine additional acres along the northwest boundary (Ruth Frederickson Tract) were purchased by Travis Audubon in 2007 and have not been added to the BCP. Straddling Lime Creek Road, the sanctuary is within the Cypress Creek Macrosite and adjacent to several other BCP tracts including: the City of Austin's Austin Simon and Lime Creek tracts to the north; and the Lower Colorado River Authority's Wheless tract, The Nature Conservancy's Lehmann tract, and the City of Cedar Park's waterline tract to the south (**Appendix A**). A recent BCP purchase by Travis County touches the sanctuary's western boundary. The sanctuary features densely wooded uplands, slopes and canyons dominated by mature oak-juniper woodlands with occasional pockets of open and semi-open grasslands that are being encroached by juniper.

Golden-cheeked Warbler Survey

Since 2006, a 100-acre plot has been surveyed in the southern portion of Baker Sanctuary to document Golden-cheeked Warbler territory density and distribution as well as presence of fledglings and females. The current trend seems to be a decrease in all measured criteria with eleven males (nine in plot and two edge), six detected females, and eleven observed fledglings for the 2010 breeding season. Lacking color bands to positively ascertain male identity, it is possible some of the observed decline may be due to the inherent difficulty in mapping unmarked individuals. Another factor may be the drought conditions of the previous two breeding seasons, possibly causing fewer males to survive the post-breeding season migration and return to breed the following year. Results are summarized in **Appendix B**; Cindy Sperry or Travis Audubon should be contacted to see the entire report.

In addition to the 100-acre survey, a new survey was initiated (Baker Headquarters survey) whose plot center is located roughly 100 meters north of the Baker steward's trailer and encompasses open areas to the north and south of Lime Creek Road. The goal of this survey was to determine patterns of Golden-cheeked Warbler use associated with the prairie habitat to the north of Lime Creek Road as well as the smaller clearing to the south of Lime Creek Road where the steward's residence and parking lot are currently located. Results from this survey indicate territory densities and fecundity very similar to the 2010 100-acre survey with a total of eleven males detected (eight in plot and three edge), seven females, and twelve fledglings. Results are summarized in **Appendix C**; Christopher Murray or Travis Audubon should be contacted to see the entire report.

Deer Management

The Sanctuary was closed from October 24th, 2009 – January 17, 2010 for the annual White-tailed Deer management hunt. Seven primary hunters harvested a total of eight deer (four does, two spikes, and two bucks), a record low take and considerably less than the average harvest of fifteen deer per season over the last ten years. The Sanctuary will be closed for the 2010-2011 season from October 23rd, 2010 – January 6th, 2011.

The Hatfield Tract is a 50 acre parcel deeded to the Travis Audubon in 1986 with the following stipulation: "it will never lease any portion of the property for hunting or trapping purposes"; as a result, no hunting took place on this tract during the 2009 – 2010 hunting season.

Vegetation Management

A new committee has been formed (Baker Core Committee) to decide the best method to assess the vegetation and wildlife of Baker Sanctuary. Plans are being developed to sample the entire sanctuary to gather baseline data on forest structure which will be correlated with future sanctuary wide avifauna surveys in an effort to recognize population-level trends or patterns. Armed with this information, the long-term goal of developing a comprehensive vegetation management plan to better maintain Golden-cheeked Warbler habitat integrity and preserve habitat diversity will be addressed in a more realistic and informed fashion.

Baker Sanctuary is composed mainly of dense mature oak-juniper woodlands interspersed with pockets of open and semi-open grasslands; there are nine Fire Behavior Prediction System (FBPS) fuel models that correspond with the habitats within Balcones Canyonland Preserve and a fire management plan based upon these prediction systems is located in the Baker Sanctuary headquarters and available to assist the steward in monitoring for fire safety and response readiness. The Baker Sanctuary is also equipped with a wildfire calldown list and basic wildfire response tools to help better expedite early response to wildfires.

Cowbird Trapping

No effort to trap cowbirds was undertaken in 2010.

Exotics Control

Beginning in February with the removal of a small population of Johnson grass from the Baker HQ area, invasives have become an issue to be reckoned with at Baker Sanctuary.

Due to a lull in open space mowing that was brought on by a change in stewards, it soon became apparent that Malta Star-thistle had taken over most of the open area surrounding Baker Cabin as well as the parking lot adjacent to the steward's trailer. In June, a significant patch of star-thistle was removed from the parking lot in an effort to curtail unintentional spread of the plant by visitors. Patches of star-thistle were also removed from strategic areas surrounding Baker Cabin as well as disjunct populations discovered in forest openings associated with several trails and meadows. Luckily, star-thistle seems to be confined to areas receiving a good amount of direct sunlight so the plant has not been successful in invading the contiguous forest. Due to the population density of the plant, hand removal may not be feasible but efforts will be undertaken in the fall to continue the removal regime initiated in June.

In addition to Malta Star-thistle, a grove of Ailanthus (and a few Chinaberry) was discovered in the northern section of the sanctuary, on the western side of the original ninety-four acres. Restricted to a few disturbed drainages feeding Harris Creek, the population of Ailanthus should be completely exterminated in a few years given a program of diligent removal and herbicide application. Recently it was also discovered that the Ruth Frederickson tract harbors invasives such as Chinaberry and Nandina but the extent of the invasion has not yet been determined.

Research

In July Nathan Bendik (CoA) surveyed Baker Springs for the presence of Jollyville Plateau Salamanders. Due to the increased rainfall this year, Baker Springs had abundant water and nine salamanders were recorded (two small juveniles and seven large juveniles/adults), a record amount.

Education and Outreach

Unfortunately, some records were lost during the change-over of stewards so data regarding visitation only spans from late April 2010 through October 2010. For that time, Baker Sanctuary experienced 63 visitations. Of those visitations, 43 were by members and 20 were by non-members.

November: Efforts were concentrated on the demonstration garden at JAEC with a total of eight volunteer hours in planning and maintenance. Due to a change-over in stewards, Doran Bradberry became the White-tailed Deer hunt manager, contributing many volunteer hours over the course of the season.

December: The steward toured Baker Sanctuary with two prospective TAS members.

January: The steward toured Baker Sanctuary with two prospective TAS members.

February: Fifteen volunteer hours were spent installing native plants in the JAEC demonstration garden and ten volunteer hours were used maintaining trails throughout the sanctuary.

March: Nine people were given a guided hike of the sanctuary in an effort to see Golden-cheeked Warblers.

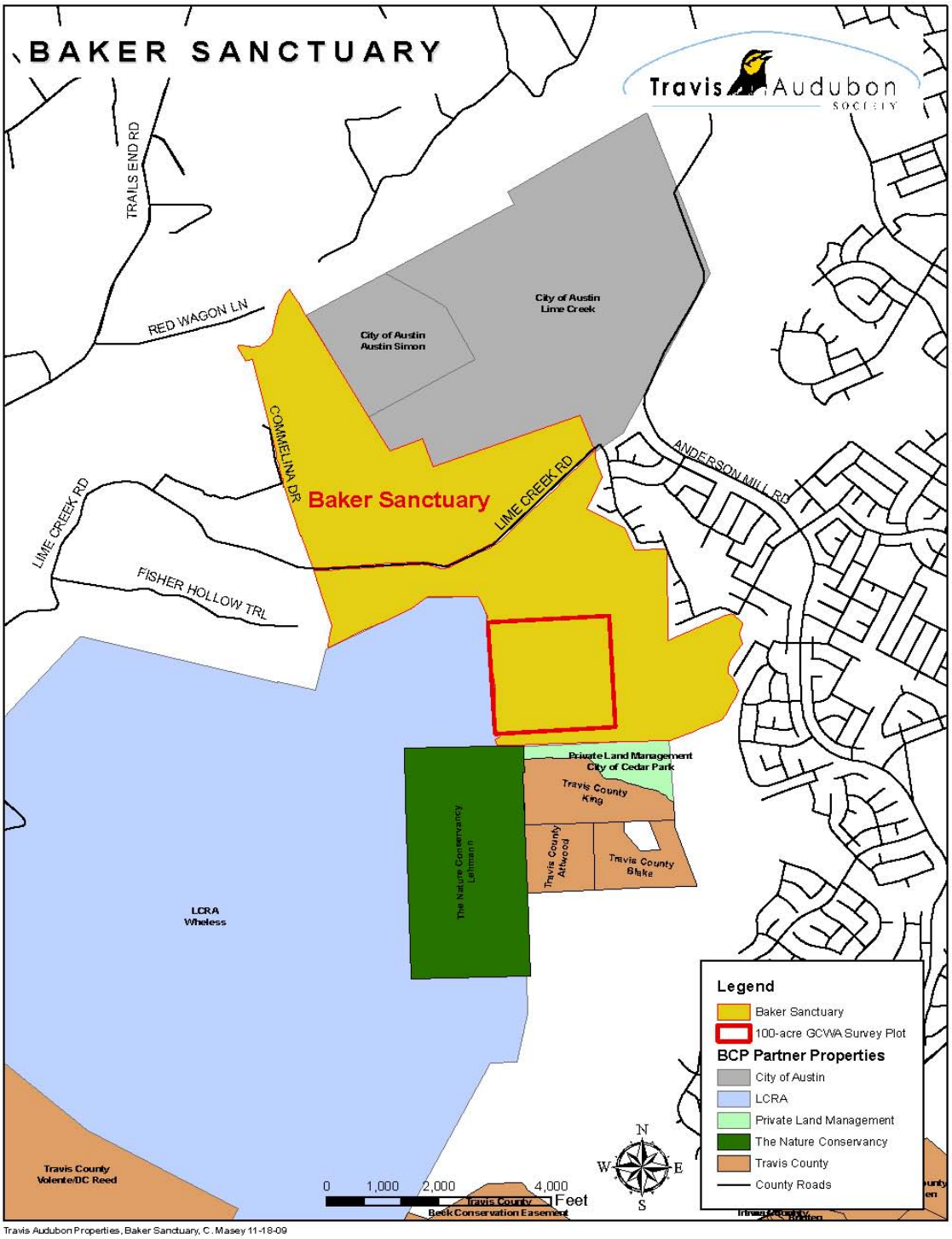
June: Three volunteers contributed a total of fifteen volunteer hours removing Malta Star-thistle from the parking lot next to the steward's trailer.

September: Twenty volunteers participated in the first annual Baker Sanctuary Avifauna Trail Survey. From 800 am – 10:30 am, all trails were hiked and species recorded, significantly increasing the sanctuary's bird list (**Appendix D**).

October: Liza Colucci (CoA) supervised two Austin High seniors in an informal survey of Baker Springs, recording the presence of two salamanders. The survey was an activity during Austin High's Career Exploration Week.

Appendix A

Map of Baker Sanctuary and BCP partner properties



Travis Audubon Properties, Baker Sanctuary, C. Masey 11-18-09

Appendix B

RESULTS OF THE GOLDEN-CHEEKED WARBLER SURVEY FOR THE BAKER SANCTUARY 100-ACRE PLOT SPRING 2010 TRAVIS COUNTY, TEXAS

Prepared for:

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August 2010

Results of the Golden-cheeked Warbler Survey
for the Baker Sanctuary 100-acre Plot
Spring 2010

I conducted the 2010 Golden-cheeked Warbler survey for Travis Audubon Society's Baker Sanctuary 100-acre plot beginning on March 21 and ending on May 29. The entire plot was surveyed during each of 10 visits for a total survey time of 61 hours and 30 minutes. All surveys were conducted following the protocol outlined in the Balcones Canyonland Preserve (BCP) Land Manager's Handbook. Locations of individual Golden-cheeked Warblers were mapped by hand in the field and GPS coordinates were obtained whenever possible. Movements and counter-singing by males were documented and used to distinguish individuals and identify territory boundaries. Observations of females and fledglings were also documented. I compiled and analyzed all survey observations to obtain an estimate of established male territories within and immediately adjacent to the survey plot.

Based on compiled observations, including patterns of movement, counter-singing and the presence of females and fledglings, I estimate that at least nine Golden-cheeked Warbler males established territories substantially within plot boundaries, and another two males occupied territories partially within or immediately adjacent to the plot (edge territories). These estimates are conservative as it is possible that, in one or more instances, I may have grouped two males into a single territory. I believe that it is preferable to risk erroneously counting two males as one, rather than assume separate identities in the absence of counter-singing or other clear evidence.

The number of Golden-cheeked Warbler territories detected in Baker Sanctuary during the 2010 survey is substantially lower than for surveys conducted in the preceding 4 years (**Table 1)**. The reason(s) for the reduction in number of territories established in and/or near the plot is unknown. Six females and eleven fledglings (in 5 territories) were detected in 9 of the eleven territories (**Table 2**). This is a higher percentage of females and fledglings per territory than was observed in 2009, which may indicate greater breeding success for 2010 territories. Last year I noted that low fledgling counts might be related to lack of food resources due to the continued drought. The same stresses may have affected survival rates during migration and on the wintering grounds, resulting in fewer returning males in 2010. On the other hand, ample spring rains in 2010 ensured good supplies of insect prey, which may improve nesting success and fledgling survival. **Table 3** summarizes male, female and fledgling detections for each survey date in 2010.

The map on page two displays locations of all Golden-cheeked Warbler observations and estimated territory boundaries for 2010. Polygons surrounding the observations represent approximate boundaries of male territories, with each territory identified by a letter. Presence of a female Golden-cheeked Warbler and number of fledglings (***f)*** observed is noted within each territory.

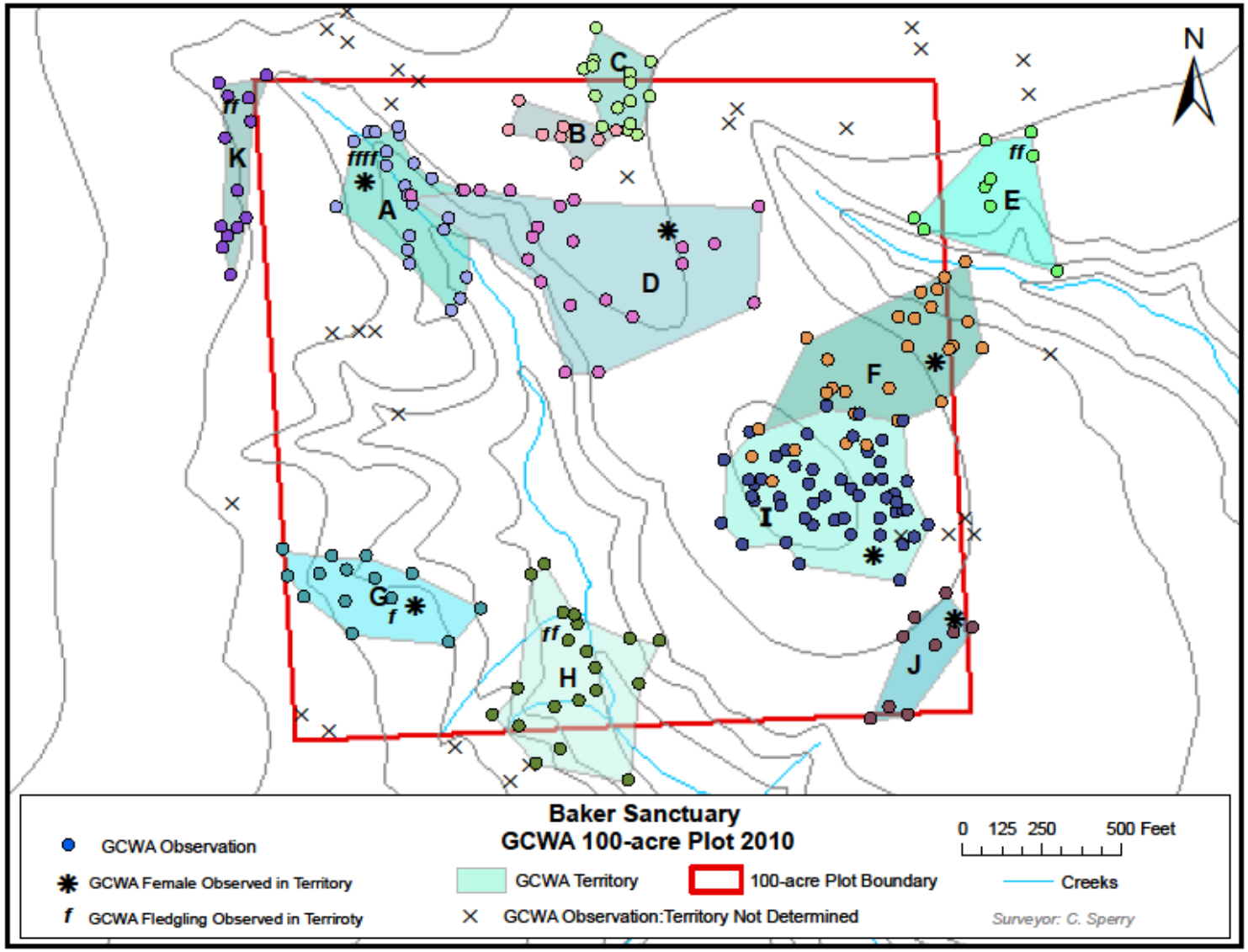

N
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K
Baker Sanctuary
GCWA 100-acre Plot 2010
0 125 250 500 Feet
GCWA Observation
GCWA Female Observed in Territory
GCWA Fledgling Observed in Terriroty
GCWA Territory
100-acre Plot Boundary
GCWA Observation:Territory Not Determined
Creeks
Surveyor: C. Sperry

Table 1. Numbers of territorial Golden-cheeked Warbler males, females and fledglings detected during Baker Sanctuary 100-acre plot surveys, 2006 - 2010.

Survey Date	Males (in plot/edge)	Females	Fledglings
2006	**26 (22/4)**	**18**	**17**
2007	**27 (20/7)**	**8**	**17**
2008	**21 (14/7)**	**10**	**16**
2009	**18 (14/4)**	**6**	**7**
2010	**11 (9/2)**	**6**	**11**

Table 2. Summary of Golden-cheeked Warbler males, females, and fledglings detected within the Baker Sanctuary 100-acre plot and along plot edges on each survey date and final territory estimates, Spring 2010.

		In plot			Edge of plot		
Date	**Survey time**	**Males**	**Females**	**Fledglings**	**Males**	**Females**	**Fledglings**
3/21/10	8:24 a.m. – 1:14 p.m.	3					
3/27/10	7:31 a.m. – 1:37 p.m.	7	2				
4/3/10	7:28 a.m. – 1:36 p.m.	7	2		2		
4/11/10	7:45 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.	7	2		5		
4/18/10	7:38 a.m. – 3:40 p.m.	8			5		
4/25/10	7:25 a.m. – 1:10 p.m.	6			2		
5/01/10	7:56 a.m. – 1:02 a.m.	4			1		
5/16/10	7:19 a.m. – 1:48 p.m.	7		1	6		2
5/22/10	7:18 a.m. – 12:44 p.m.	3			2		
5/29/10	7:20 a.m. – 1:05 a.m.	6		7	4		2
FINAL TERRITORY ESTIMATE		9	6	7	2		4

Table 3. Golden-cheeked Warbler territories for which females and/or fledglings were detected during the Baker Sanctuary 100-acre plot surveys, Spring 2010.

Territory ID	Female detected?	Number of fledglings detected
A	Yes	4
D	Yes	-
E	No	2
F	Yes	-
G	Yes	1
H	No	2
I	Yes	-
J	Yes	-
K	No	2

Appendix C

Golden-cheeked Warbler Survey
Baker Headquarters Plot
Spring 2010

Prepared for Travis Audubon Society

by

Christopher Murray, Baker Steward

November 2010

Results of the Golden-cheeked Warbler Survey
of the Baker Headquarters Plot
Spring 2010

Beginning on April 25, 2010 and completed on June 6, 2010, the Baker Headquarters plot was surveyed to determine the density and distribution of Golden-cheeked Warbler (GCWA) territories in and around Baker headquarters and the Baker Cabin/JAEC area. With the use of a Garmin GPS 76 unit, all visual and auditory sightings of GCWA males, females, and fledglings were marked and mapped in the field. Particular attention was paid to defensive behaviors exhibited by males (countersinging and chases) as an aid to delineate territory boundaries. Since the survey was initiated later in the breeding season than ideal due to circumstances beyond control, the plot was visited seven times for a total of 32 hours and 30 minutes of observation. In the future, it would be ideal to begin the survey at an earlier date and complete at least three additional visitations during the survey. Upon completion of the breeding season, all data were compiled into a single map and analyzed to ascertain individual territories throughout the study area.

Territories were determined primarily by utilizing defensive cues, such as counter-singing and chases, exhibited by males at or near boundary zones. Augmented by movement patterns, age of fledglings, and female presence, it was conservatively determined that eight territories were present within the boundaries of the study plot. Three males were detected immediately adjacent to the survey area and were plotted on the map but the extent of their territories were not investigated. Without color-banded individuals, designating territories is in some degree subjective so care was taken to err on the side of fewer territories. It is quite possible in some cases that two males may have been lumped into a single territory or, more likely, territory perimeters are not as well-defined as they appear on the map.

Since 2010 was the first year the Baker Headquarters survey was conducted, we do not have data from preceding years with which to compare it. However, since the 2006 breeding season Cynthia Sperry has conducted a 100-acre survey utilizing similar methodology on a study plot whose center lies approximately one kilometer southwest of the Baker Headquarters plot center. While the Sperry plot is topographically more diverse and lacks substantial forest openings, it is interesting to note that territory densities were quite similar for the 2010 season (**Table 1**). Female and fledgling detections for each territory of the Baker Headquarters plot are summarized in **Table 2**.

The map on page four displays the locations of the eight territories, represented by letters A through H, mapped during the survey as well as whether females or fledglings were detected. Once again, the polygons representing the territories should be considered an interpretation of available data and not absolute certainty. Territory G is abnormally small and reflects unintentional poor coverage during the survey. It is quite likely the territory extends further to

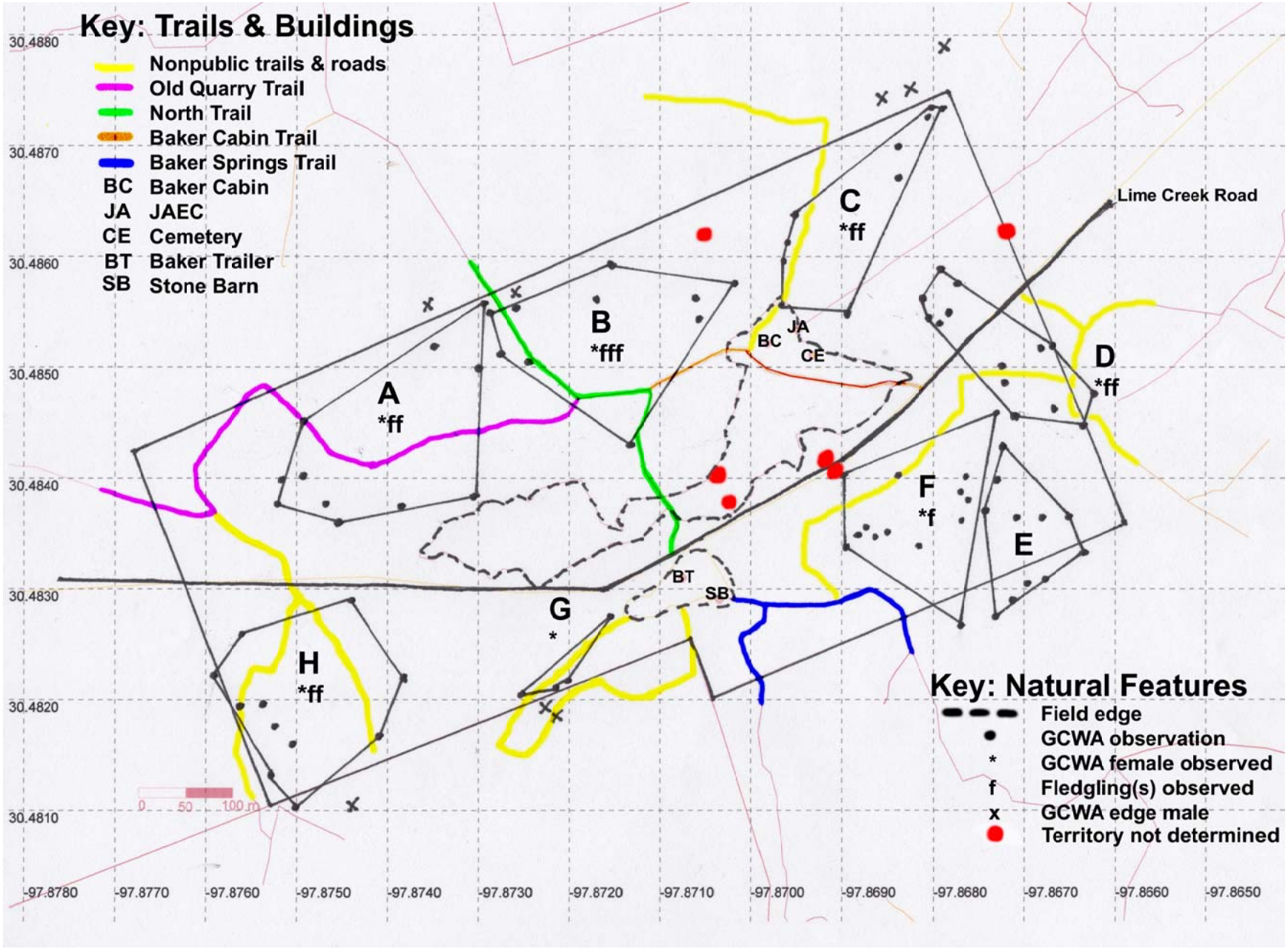
the west but no data points were collected to support that assumption. Edges due to trails, roads, or meadows seemed to be utilized frequently as foraging areas for females and fledglings as well as conspicuous perches from which males could countersing. However, it is also possible an 'edge bias' exists when recording observations due to the surveyor being funneled toward openings by the sometimes dense nature of the Ashe Juniper forest.

Table 1. Comparison of territorial males, females, and fledglings detected in Sperry 100-acre plot and Baker Headquarters survey.

Survey Date	Males (in plot/edge)	Females	Fledglings
Sperry 2006	26 (22/4)	18	17
Sperry 2007	27 (20/7)	8	17
Sperry 2008	21 (14/7)	10	16
Sperry 2009	18 (14/4)	6	7
Sperry 2010	11 (9/2)	6	11
Baker Headquarters 2010	11 (8/3)	7	12

Table 2. Summary of female and fledgling detections per territory of the Baker Headquarters plot.

Territory ID	Female detected?	Number of fledglings detected
A	Yes	2
B	Yes	3
C	Yes	2
D	Yes	2
E	No	0
F	Yes	1
G	Yes	0
H	Yes	2


Key: Trails & Buildings
Nonpublic trails & roads
Old Quarry Trail
North Trail
Baker Cabin Trail
Baker Springs Trail
BC Baker Cabin
JA JAEC
CE Cemetery
BT Baker Trailer
SB Stone Barn
Lime Creek Road
A *ff
B *fff
C *ff
D *ff
E
F *f
G *
H *ff
BC
JA
CE
BT
SB
Key: Natural Features
Field edge
GCWA observation
GCWA female observed
Fledgling(s) observed
GCWA edge male
Territory not determined
30.4880
30.4870
30.4860
30.4850
30.4840
30.4830
30.4820
30.4810
-97.8780
-97.8770
-97.8760
-97.8750
-97.8740
-97.8730
-97.8720
-97.8710
-97.8700
-97.8690
-97.8680
-97.8670
-97.8660
-97.8650
0 50 100 m

Appendix D

Baker Sanctuary Bird List

Current as of 11/10/2010

Pelecanidae

1. American White Pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*): Fly over

Ardeidae

2. Great Blue Heron (*Ardea Herodias*): Fly over

Threskiornithidae

3. White-faced Ibis (*Plegadis chihi*): Fly over

Cathartidae

4. Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*)
5. Black Vulture (*Coragyps atratus*)

Accipitridae

6. Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*): Fly over
7. Mississippi Kite (*Ictinia mississippiensis*)
8. Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipter striatus*)
9. Cooper's Hawk (*Accipter cooperii*)
10. Red-shouldered Hawk (*Buteo lineatus*)
11. Broad-winged Hawk (*Buteo platypterus*)
12. Swainson's Hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*)
13. Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*)

Falconidae

14. American Kestrel (*Falco sparverius*)

Phasianidae

15. Wild Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*)

Odontophoridae

16. Northern Bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus*)

Gruidae

17. Sandhill Crane (*Grus canadensis*): Fly over

Charadriidae

18. Killdeer (*Charadrius vociferous*)

Scolopacidae

19. Upland Sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*)

Columbidae

20. White-winged Dove (*Zenaida asiatica*)
21. Mourning Dove (*Zenaida macroura*)
22. Inca Dove (*Columbina inca*)

Cuculidae

23. Yellow-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*)
24. Greater Roadrunner (*Geococcyx californianus*)

Strigidae

25. Eastern Screech-owl (*Megascops asio*)
26. Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*)

Caprimulgidae

27. Common Nighthawk (*Chordeiles minor*)
28. Common Poorwill (*Phalaenoptilus nuttallii*)
29. Chuck-will's-widow (*Caprimulgus carolinensis*)

Apodidae

30. Chimney Swift (*Chaetura pelagic*)

Trochilidae

31. Ruby-throated Hummingbird (*Archilochus colubris*)
32. Black-chinned Hummingbird (*Archilochus alexandri*)
33. Rufous Hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus*)

Picidae

34. Golden-fronted Woodpecker (*Melanerpes aurifrons*)
35. Red-bellied Woodpecker (*Melanerpes carolinus*)
36. Ladder-backed Woodpecker (*Picoides scalaris*)
37. Downy Woodpecker (*Picoides pubescens*)

Tyrannidae

38. Eastern Wood-pewee (*Contopus virens*)
39. Eastern Phoebe (*Sayornis phoebe*)
40. Ash-throated Flycatcher (*Myiarchus cinerascens*)
41. Great Crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus crinitus*)
42. Western Kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*)
43. Scissor-tailed Flycatcher (*Tyrannus forficatus*)

Laniidae

44. Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*)

Vireonidae

45. White-eyed Vireo (*Vireo griseus*)
46. Hutton's Vireo (*Vireo huttoni*)
47. Blue-headed Vireo (*Vireo solitaries*)
48. Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*)

Corvidae

49. Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*)
50. Western Scrub-jay (*Aphelocoma californica*)
51. American Crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*)
52. Common Raven (*Corvus corax*)

Hirundinidae

53. Purple Martin (*Progne subis*): Fly over
54. Cliff Swallow (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*)
55. Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*): Fly over

Paridae

56. Carolina Chickadee (*Poecile carolinensis*)
57. Tufted Titmouse (*Baeolophus bicolor*)
58. Black-crested Titmouse (*Baeolophus atricristatus*)

Aegithalidae

59. Bushtit (*Psaltriparus minimus*)

Sittidae

60. Red-breasted Nuthatch (*Sitta canadensis*)

61. White-breasted Nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis*)

Certhiidae

62. Brown Creeper (*Certhia americana*)

Troglodytidae

63. Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*)

64. Bewick's Wren (*Thryomanes bewickii*)

Regulidae

65. Golden-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus satrapa*)

66. Ruby-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus calendula*)

Sylviidae

67. Blue-gray Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila caerulea*)

Turdidae

68. Eastern Bluebird (*Sialia sialis*)

69. American Robin (*Turdus migratorius*)

Mimidae

70. Gray Catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*)

71. Northern Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*)

Bombycillidae

72. Cedar Waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*)

Parulidae

73. Tennessee Warbler (*Vermivora peregrina*)

74. Orange-crowned Warbler (*Vermivora celata*)

75. Nashville Warbler (*Vermivora ruficapilla*)

76. Chestnut-sided Warbler (*Dendroica pensylvanica*)

77. Magnolia Warbler (*Dendroica magnolia*)

78. Yellow-rumped Warbler (*Dendroica coronata)*

79. Golden-cheeked Warbler (*Dendroica chrysoparia*)

80. Black-throated Green Warbler (*Dendroica virens*)

81. Blackburnian Warbler (*Dendroica fusca*)

82. Black-and-white Warbler (*Mniotilta varia*)

83. American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*)

84. Wilson's Warbler (*Wilsonia pusilla*)

85. Canada Warbler (*Wilsonia canadensis*)

86. Yellow-breasted Chat (*Icteria virens*)

Thraupidae

87. Summer Tanager (*Piranga rubra*)

Emberizidae

88. Spotted Towhee (*Pipilo maculates*)

89. Rufous-crowned Sparrow (*Aimophilo carpalis*)

90. Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella passerina)*

91. Field Sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*)

92. Fox Sparrow (*Passerella iliaca*)

93. Lincoln's Sparrow (*Melospiza lincolnii*)

94. White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*)

95. White-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*)

96. Dark-eyed Junco (*Junco hyemalis*)

Cardinalidae

97. Northern Cardinal (*Cardinalis cardinalis*)

98. Pyrrhuloxia (*Cardinalis sinuatus*)

99. Blue Grosbeak (*Passerina caerulea*)

100. Lazuli Bunting (*Passerina amoena*)

101. Indigo Bunting (*Passerina cyanea*)

102. Painted Bunting (*Passerina ciris*)

103. Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*)

Icteridae

104. Eastern Meadowlark (*Sturnella magna*)

105. Common Grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula*)

106. Great-tailed Grackle (*Quiscalus mexicanus*)

107. Bronzed Cowbird (*Molothrus aeneus*)

108. Brown-headed Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*)

109. Baltimore Oriole (*Icterus galbula*)

Fringillidae

110. House Finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*)

111. Pine Siskin (*Carduelis pinus*)

112. Lesser Goldfinch (*Carduelis psaltria*)

113. American Goldfinch (*Carduelis tristis*)

Passeridae

114. House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*)