



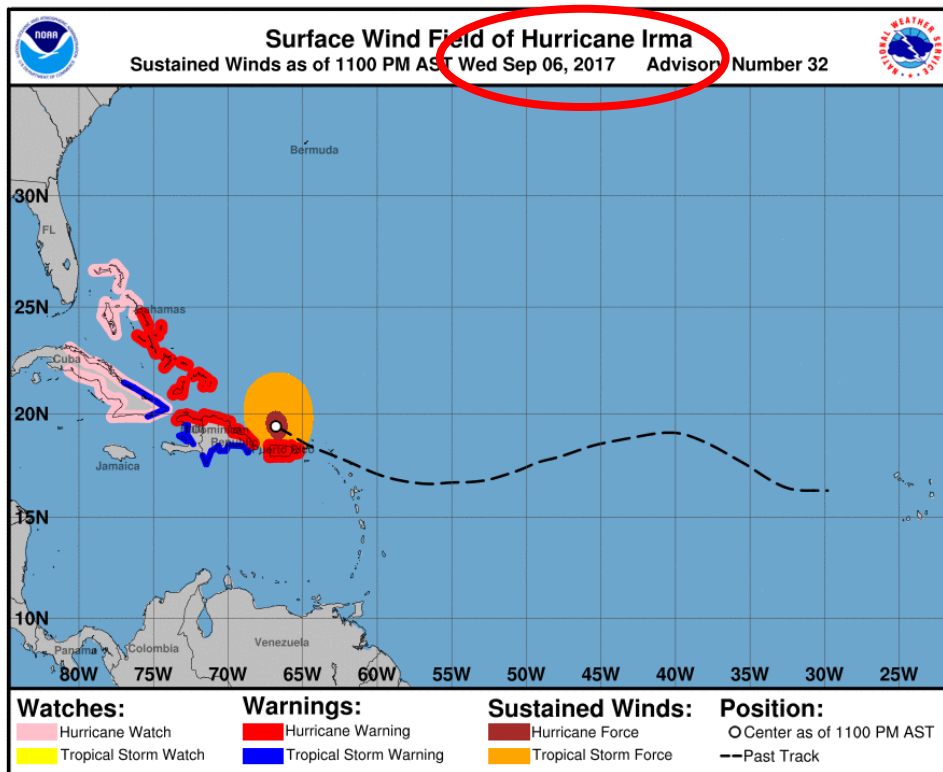
Impacts of Hurricanes Maria and Irma on Fish and Wildlife Resources of Puerto Rico



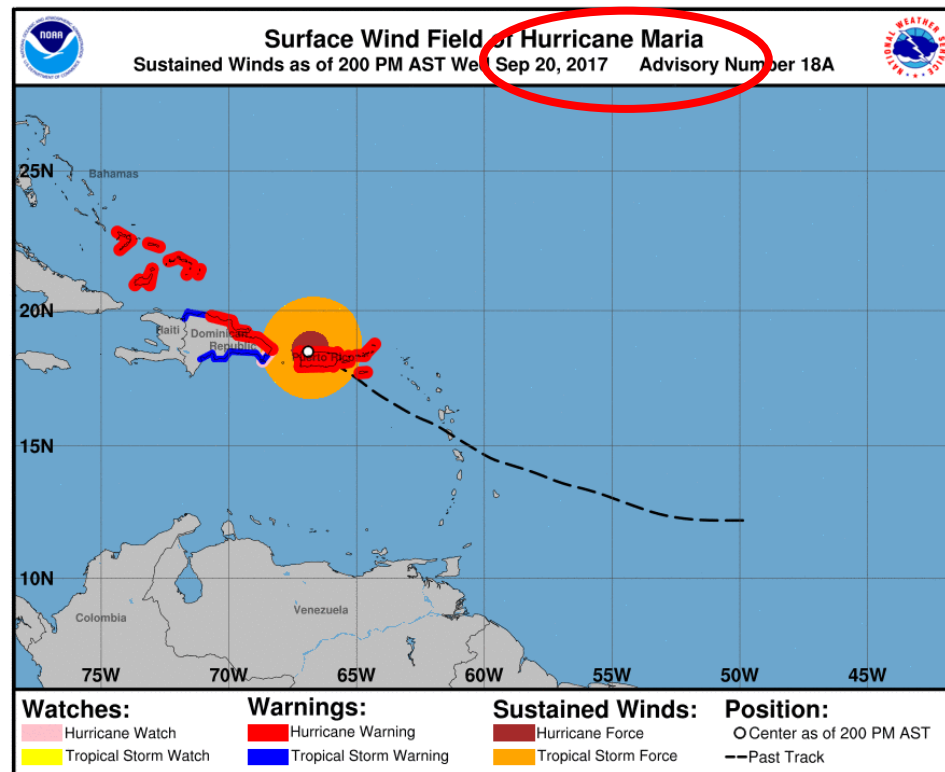
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- On September 6, 2017, Hurricane Irma passed northeast of Puerto Rico and caused damage to parts of the east and north coasts of the island.
- Two weeks later, on September 20, 2017, the eye of Hurricane Maria passed through Puerto Rico, affecting the entire island and causing severe damage in most areas.

https://www.nhc.noaa.gov/archive/2017/IRMA_graphics.php



https://www.nhc.noaa.gov/archive/2017/MARIA_graphics.php





Impacts of Hurricanes Maria and Irma on Fish and Wildlife Resources of Puerto Rico

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Six case studies:

The Yellow-shouldered blackbird in southwest PR

The Yellow-shouldered blackbird in Salinas, PR

The Puerto Rican Parrot

The migratory and native birds in Guánica

The coral reefs

The seagrasses in Culebra Island



Impacts of Hurricanes Maria and Irma on Fish and Wildlife Resources of Puerto Rico

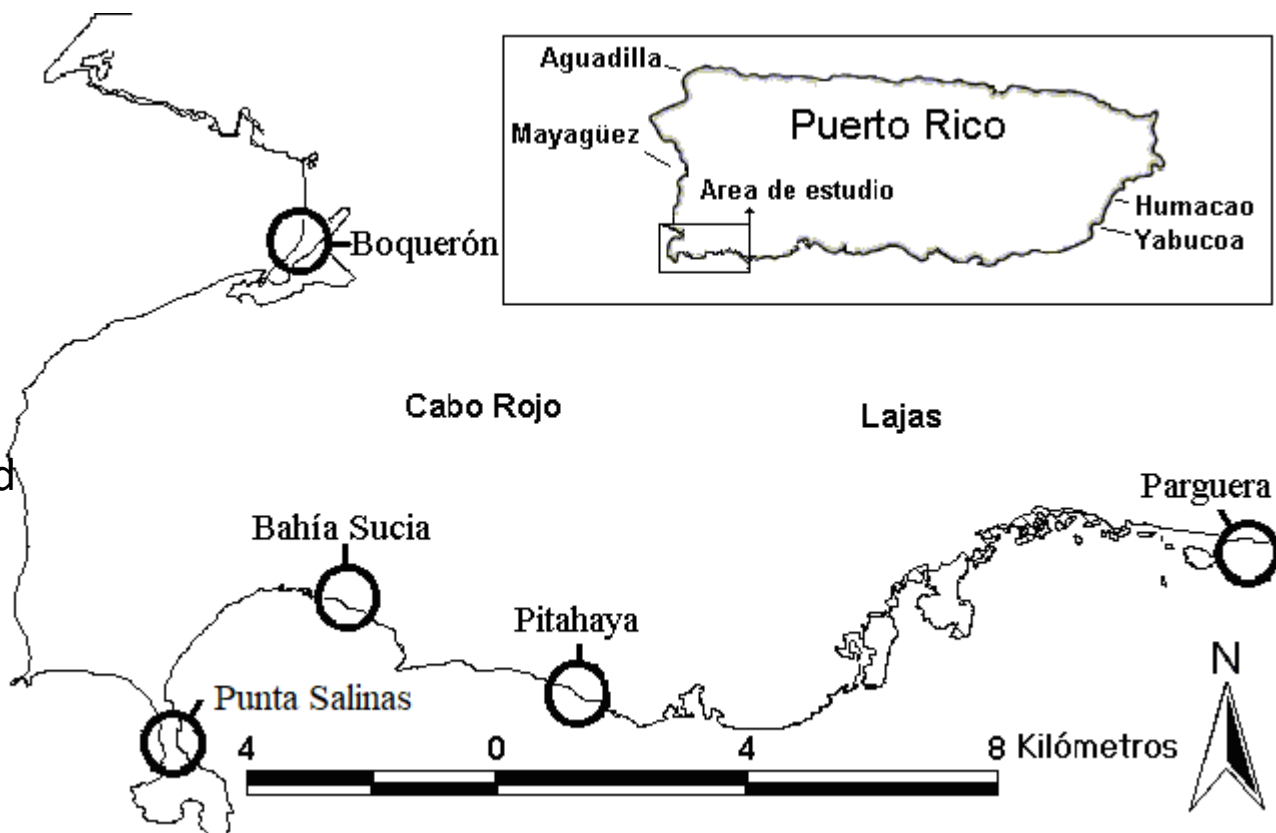
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The Yellow-shouldered blackbird in southwest PR



All the information was provided by Katsí Ramos, Project Leader of the Yellow-shouldered blackbird Recovery Project, and from a previous work presented in the 15th Regional Meeting, Society for the Conservation and Study of Caribbean Birds, Guadeloupe, 1-5 August 2005: "Immediate Effects of Climatic Events in the Population Recruitment of the Yellow-shouldered Blackbird, *Agelaius xanthomus*. Ricardo López-Ortiz, Katsí R. Ramos-Álvarez, Roseanne Medina-Miranda and Marelisa T. Rivera Ricardo Lopez"





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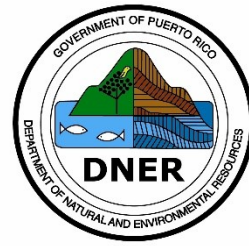
The Yellow-shouldered blackbird in southwest PR





Impacts of Hurricanes Maria and Irma on Fish and Wildlife Resources of Puerto Rico

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The Yellow-shouldered blackbird in southwest PR





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The Yellow-shouldered blackbird in southwest PR





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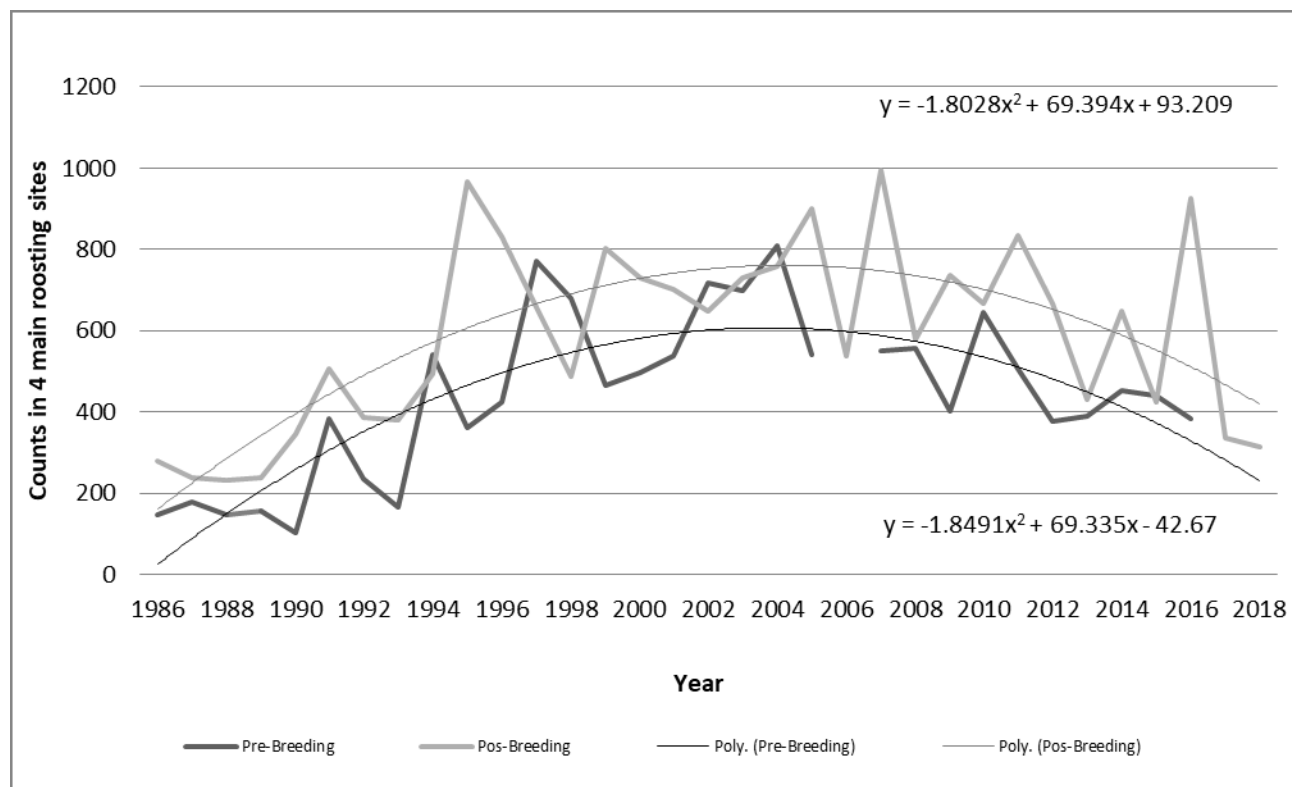
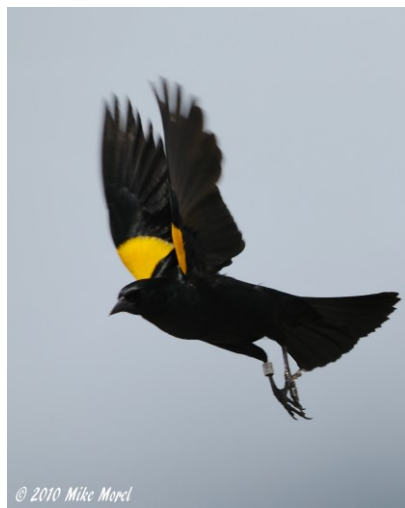
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The Yellow-shouldered blackbird in southwest PR

Surveys (counts) of YSBLs before and after each breeding seasons.

Similar trends for both surveys.





Impacts of Hurricanes Maria and Irma on Fish and Wildlife Resources of Puerto Rico

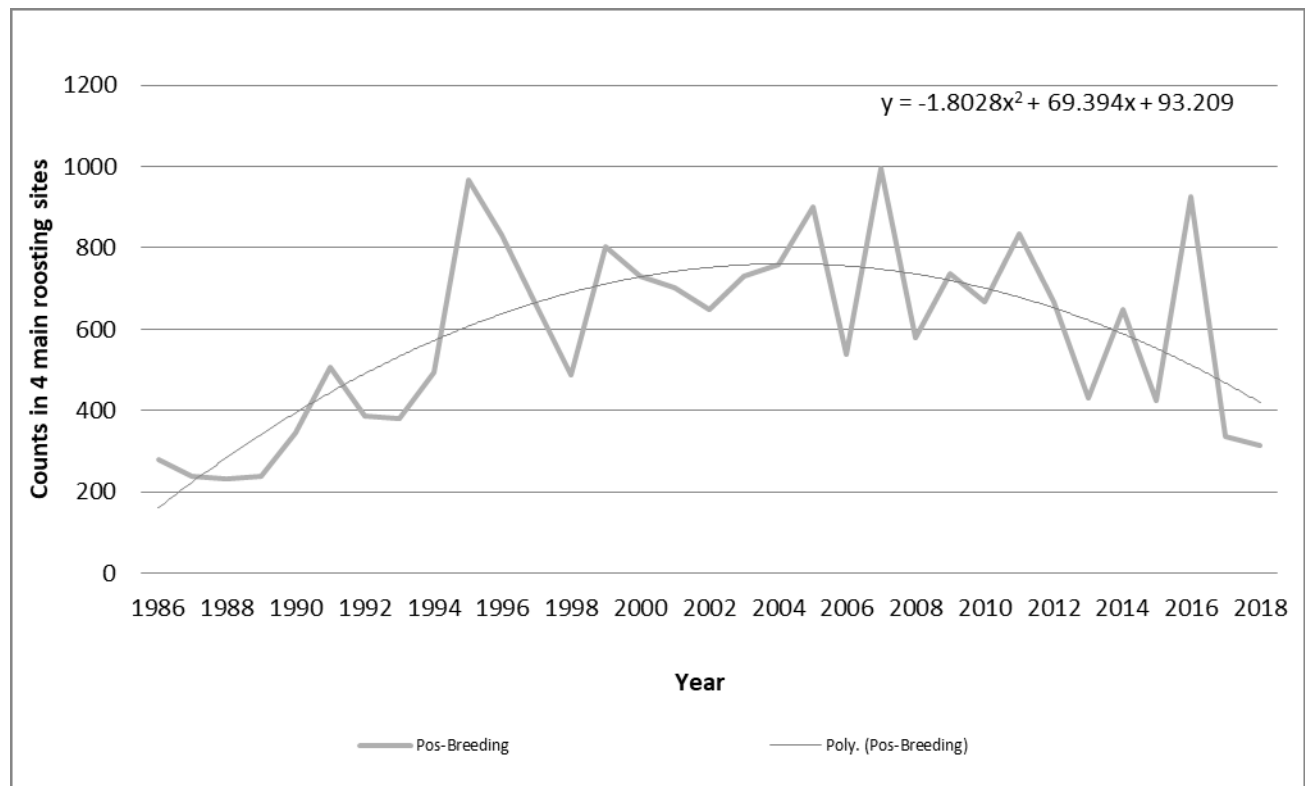
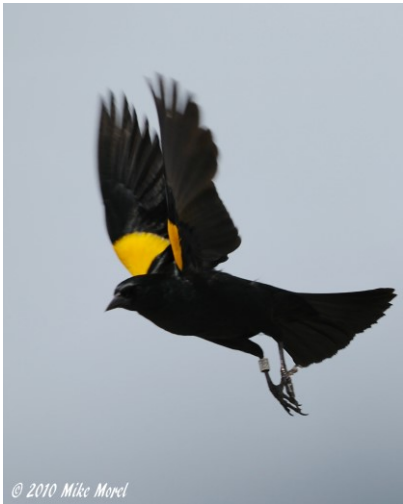
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The Yellow-shouldered blackbird in southwest PR

Complete set of surveys (counts) of YSBLs after each breeding seasons.

Inflection point to a decreasing population started near 2004.





Impacts of Hurricanes Maria and Irma on Fish and Wildlife Resources of Puerto Rico

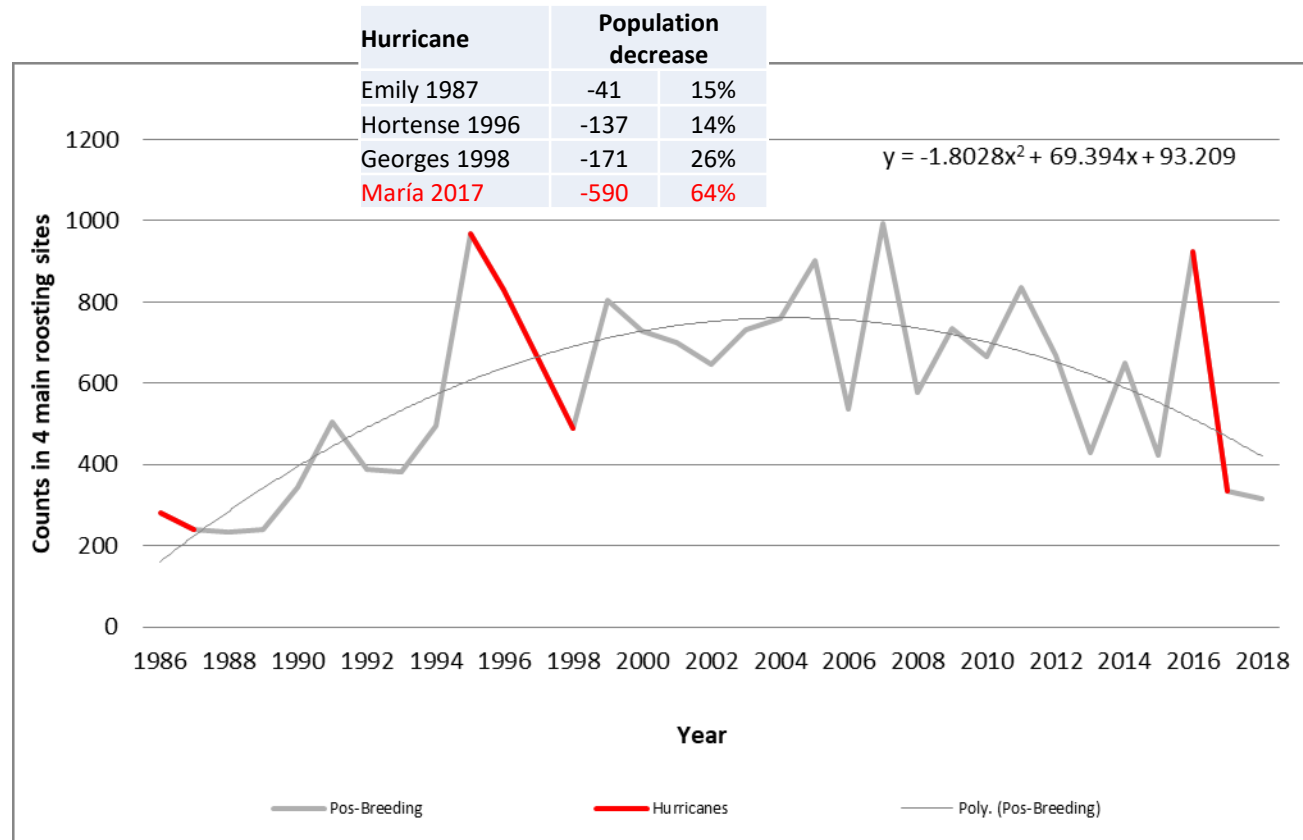
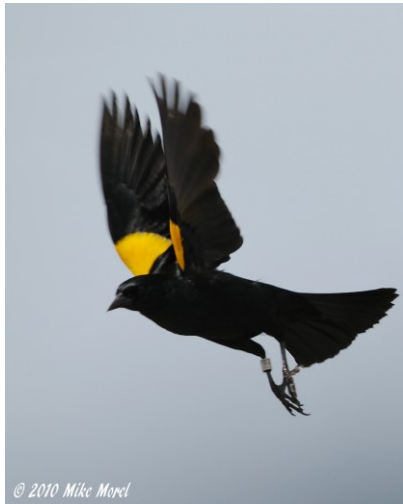


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The Yellow-shouldered blackbird in southwest PR

Hurricanes that passed through the southwest coincided with the strongest population reductions.

Within the study period, Hurricane Maria was the most devastating.





Impacts of Hurricanes Maria and Irma on Fish and Wildlife Resources of Puerto Rico

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The Yellow-shouldered blackbird in southwest PR

In the picture from left to right, Brian Ramos, Katsí Ramos (Project Leader), Roseanne Medina, Alana Rodríguez, Ashley Velázquez, Nashaly Cortés, “yo” y Jean P. González.

Not in the picture: Miguel Román, Rubén Oneill, Arnaldo Falcón, Rossana Vidal, Ramón Luis Rivera, José Sustache, Carlos Pacheco, Jan P Segarra, Marielle Peschiera, Ed López, Eliacin Agosto, Nahiomí Ramos, Hansel Montalvo, Yamaris Hernández and Jian Sayas.





Impacts of Hurricanes Maria and Irma on Fish and Wildlife Resources of Puerto Rico

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The Yellow-shouldered blackbird in Salinas, PR



The last count in Salinas was in April 2014 with a total of 18 individuals, and the highest count was in November 2005 with 113 individuals.





Impacts of Hurricanes Maria and Irma on Fish and Wildlife Resources of Puerto Rico

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The Yellow-shouldered blackbird in Salinas, PR

In the afternoon of December 27, 2018, 27 YSBLs were counted. Hundreds of skulls were counted. The Engineer Luis H. Estremera and other employees reported that the day after hurricane María, the cyclone fences seems painted in black color, due to the high amount of blackbirds embedded on it. The smell of death and scavengers were perceived in their first visit.





Impacts of Hurricanes Maria and Irma on Fish and Wildlife Resources of Puerto Rico

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The Puerto Rican Parrot

Picture from Ricardo Valentín





Impacts of Hurricanes Maria and Irma on Fish and Wildlife Resources of Puerto Rico

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The Puerto Rican Parrot

Figure from Dr. Thomas White Report December 13, 2018

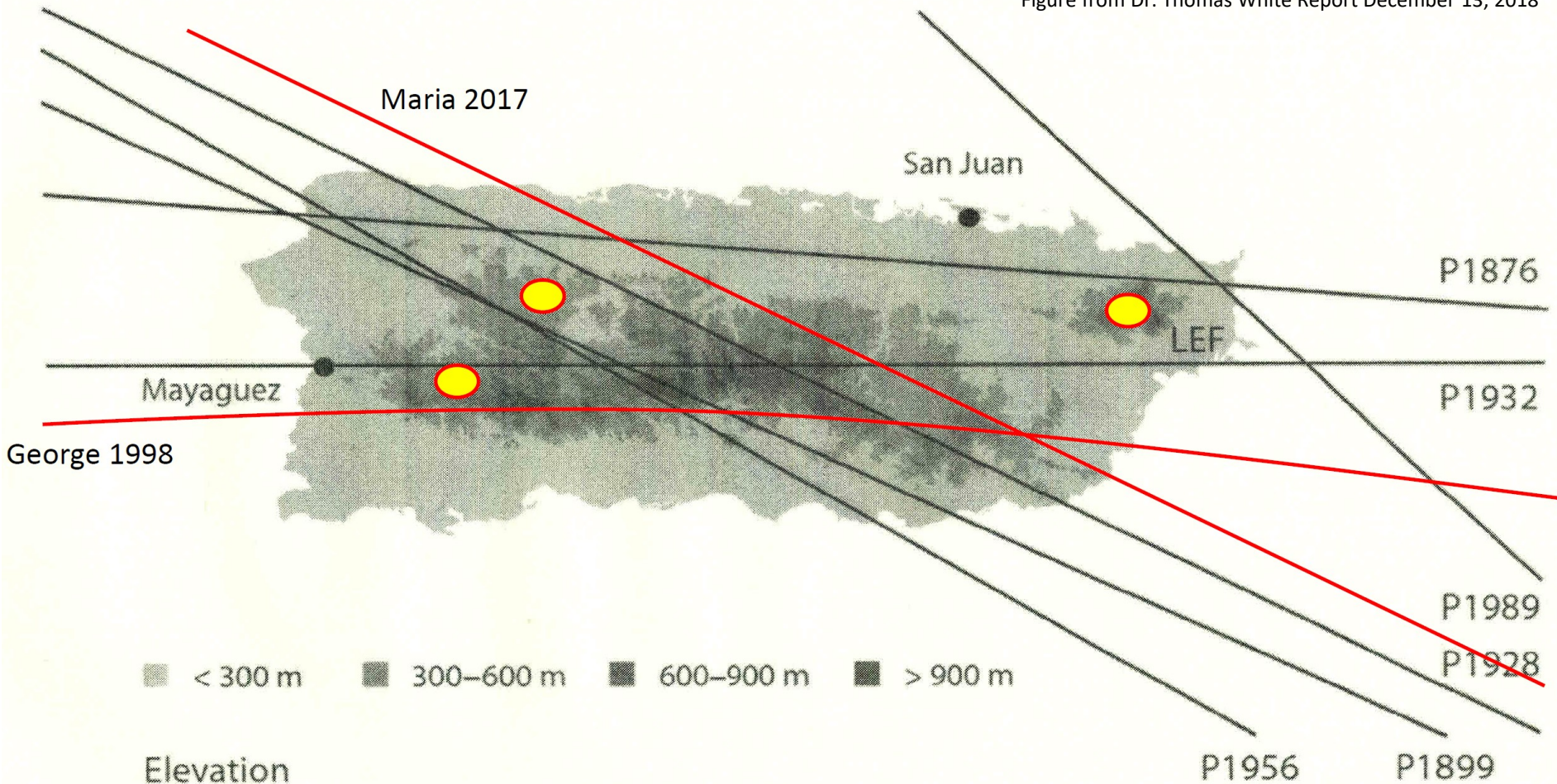


FIG. 1. Tracks of six hurricanes that caused F3 damage on the Fujita scale (see Table 1) during the period 1851–1997. LEF is the Luquillo Experimental Forest.



Impacts of Hurricanes Maria and Irma on Fish and Wildlife Resources of Puerto Rico



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The Puerto Rican Parrot

| Wild population sites | Hurricane María | | Aftermath and Dr. Thomas White Report (TWR) December 13, 2018 | Hurricanes' death toll |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|------------|--|------------------------|
| | Just before | Just after | | |
| El Yunque Rain Forest | ~56 | ~5 | April 2018 and November 2018, three and two parrots, respectively. TWR = 1 February 2018, 74 parrots | ~54 (96%) |
| Rio Abajo State Forest, | ~130 | ~107 | | ~56 (43%) |
| Captive population sites | | | | |
| Iguaca Aviary | 196 | 189 | Seven deaths between September 23, 2016 and October 3, 2017. 43 were transferred from Maricao Aviary. TWR = 243 TWR = 207 | 7 (3%) |
| José L. Vivaldi Aviary | 174 | 174 | | 0 |
| TOTAL | ~556 | | Near 526 parrots by December 2018 | ~117 (32%) |

Habitat pictures and comparison from TWR (2018)



10/11/2017



10/2/2018



Impacts of Hurricanes Maria and Irma on Fish and Wildlife Resources of Puerto Rico



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The Puerto Rican Parrot

Data provided by Tanya Martínez, Roseanne Medina and Dr. Thomas White

Surveys after Irma and María performed by: Damaris Román, Gustavo Olivieri, Roseanne, Jesús Ríos and Jong P. Banchs in Maricao; Ricardo Valentín and Brian Ramos in Rio Abajo; and Thomas and Arelys Johnson in El Yunque.



Roseanne and Damaris



Alberto, Brian, Jong P., Ricardo, Magaly, Tanya, Gustavo y Jesús



Arelys and Thomas



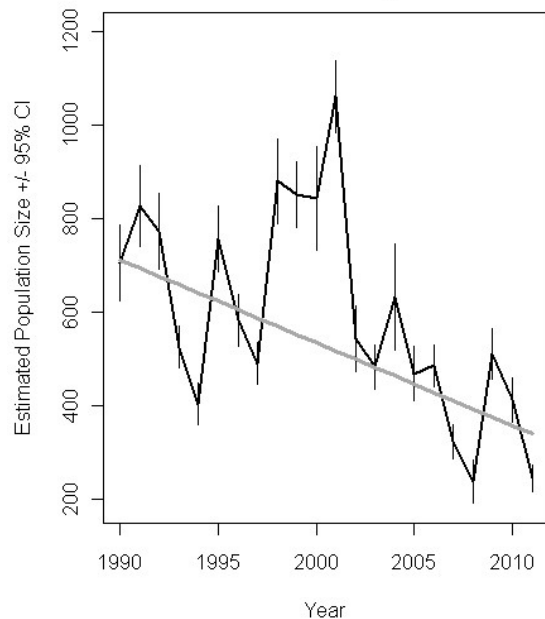
Impacts of Hurricanes Maria and Irma on Fish and Wildlife Resources of Puerto Rico

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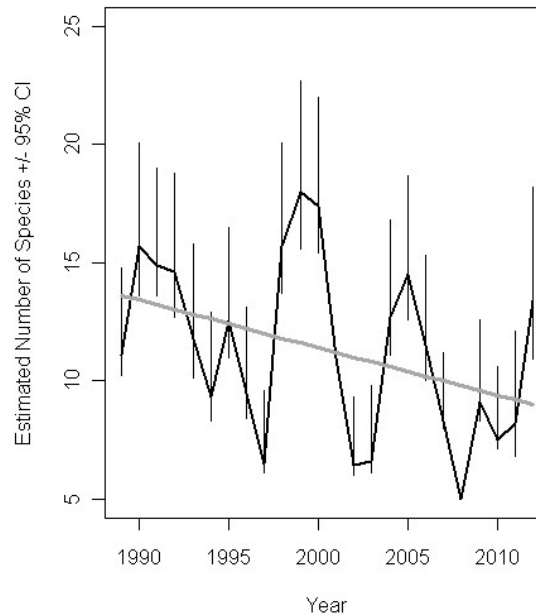


The migratory and native birds in Guánica

Winter Resident Population



Winter Resident Species Diversity



Scientists have been monitoring bird populations in the Guánica Dry Forest, southwest Puerto Rico since 1972, making it the longest continual monitoring study in the Neotropics. Mist-nets to mark and recapture birds are set during February of every year. This year, US federal government was shutdown in February. A call was made by Dr. Wayne Arendt and Miguel Canals asking for DNER to urgently coordinate with **Dr. Judith Toms** a bird banders' recruitment mission to avoid missing the 2018 monitoring window of opportunity; just the second winter after Hurricane María. The mission was successfully accomplished.

Faaborg, J., W.J. Arendt, J.D. Toms, K. Dugger, W.A. Cox and M. Canals Mora. 2013. Long-term decline of a winter resident bird community in Puerto Rico. *Biodiversity and Conservation* 22:63-75.

<https://judithtoms.wordpress.com/>



Impacts of Hurricanes Maria and Irma on Fish and Wildlife Resources of Puerto Rico

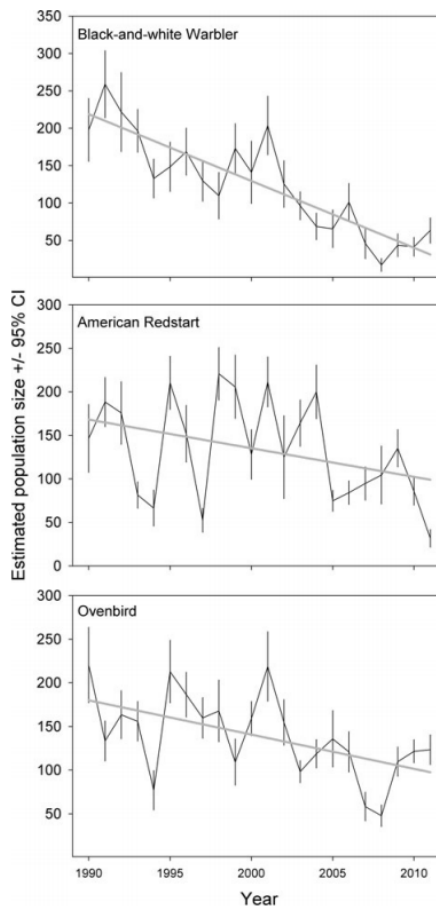


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The migratory and native birds in Guánica



Each netline consists of 16 nets (each 12 m long), strung end-to-end along a trail. Nets are open from dawn to dusk for three consecutive days, so the monitoring effort is constant from year-to-year. When we capture a bird, we put an individually-numbered band on its leg, which allows us to track that bird over time. We also take a few basic measurements to assess the relative body condition of each individual. The bird is then released unharmed after only a few minutes to carry on its daily activities.

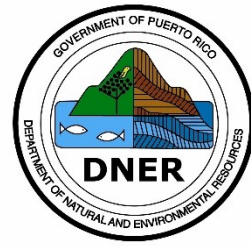


Declining population estimates for the three most common species captured in the study, computed using MARK. Error bars are 95 % confidence intervals



Impacts of Hurricanes Maria and Irma on Fish and Wildlife Resources of Puerto Rico

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The migratory and native birds in Guánica



After Hurricane María, the captures increased the Guánica State Forest (GSF). One possibility that will be studied by Judith, is that the quality of the habitat in the GSF remained almost untouched, but the quality in the northern forests was reduce by the Hurricane.

The bird banders: Katsí, Ivellise, Guillermo Plaza, Arnaldo Falcón, Ricardo, Cristina Olan, Jerry Agosto, Judith, Mara Feliciano, Ed López, Eliacim Agosto, Jean, Nashaly. Nicole Gutierrez y José Orozco





Impacts of Hurricanes Maria and Irma on Fish and Wildlife Resources of Puerto Rico

48th Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration (WSFR) Program Coordinators Meeting Southeast Region March 18–21, 2019, San Juan, Puerto Rico



The coral reefs

Final Report

DNER's Coral Reef Conservation and Management Program has been an ongoing effort to conserve, manage, and protect coral reef ecosystems. The Program has monitored Puerto Rico's coral reefs since 1999, in order to collect important data that can be used to support management of coral reefs and associated ecosystems.

<http://drna.pr.gov/coralpr/>



Jorge R. Garcia-Sais, Stacey M. Williams, Jorge Sabater-Clavell, Milton Carlo

Reef Research, Inc.
P. O. Box 178
Boquerón, PR 00622

goingdeep49@gmail.com

December 2018

Garcia-Sais, J.R., Williams, S.M., Sabater-Clavell, J., and Carlo, M. for the Department of Natural and Environmental Resources (DNER). Puerto Rico Coral Reef Long-term Monitoring Program: 2017-2018 Survey. DNER's Coral Reef Conservation and Management Program



Impacts of Hurricanes Maria and Irma on Fish and Wildlife Resources of Puerto Rico

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The coral reefs

A general decline of live hard coral (ex. Elkhorn and Brain corals) cover and octocoral (ex. soft corals and gorgonians) densities was detected and appear to be directly related to mechanical breakage of colonies due to extreme surge and abrasion effects caused by extreme waves such as those during Hurricanes Irma and Maria.





Impacts of Hurricanes Maria and Irma on Fish and Wildlife Resources of Puerto Rico

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The coral reefs

Increments of reef substrate cover by brown fleshy algae and cyanobacteria, probably due to nutrient enrichment and increased availability of reef primary substrates associated extreme events of wave action, as those caused by the hurricanes. Reef primary substrates were produced by mortality and mechanical breakage of coral colonies, whereas nutrient enrichment may have occurred via river loading, laminar watershed rainfall runoff, and upwelling currents.

Puerto Rico Coral Reef Monitoring Program: 2017 – 2018 Survey

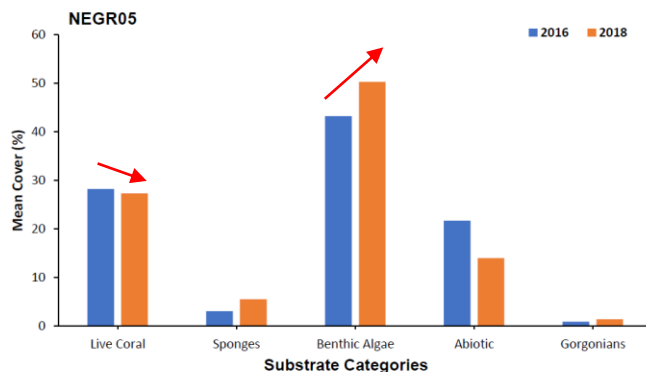


Figure 18. NEGR05. Annual variations (2016 -18) of mean substrate cover by sessile-benthic categories at Negro Reef 5m, Cabo Rojo



Garcia-Sais, J.R., Williams, S.M., Sabater-Clavell, J., and Carlo, M. for the Department of Natural and Environmental Resources (DNER). Puerto Rico Coral Reef Long-term Monitoring Program: 2017-2018 Survey. DNER's Coral Reef Conservation and Management Program



Impacts of Hurricanes Maria and Irma on Fish and Wildlife Resources of Puerto Rico

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The coral reefs

A declining pattern of fish density and species richness was found and directly related to the inability of small fish individuals to withstand the extreme surge and abrasion effects caused by hurricanes.

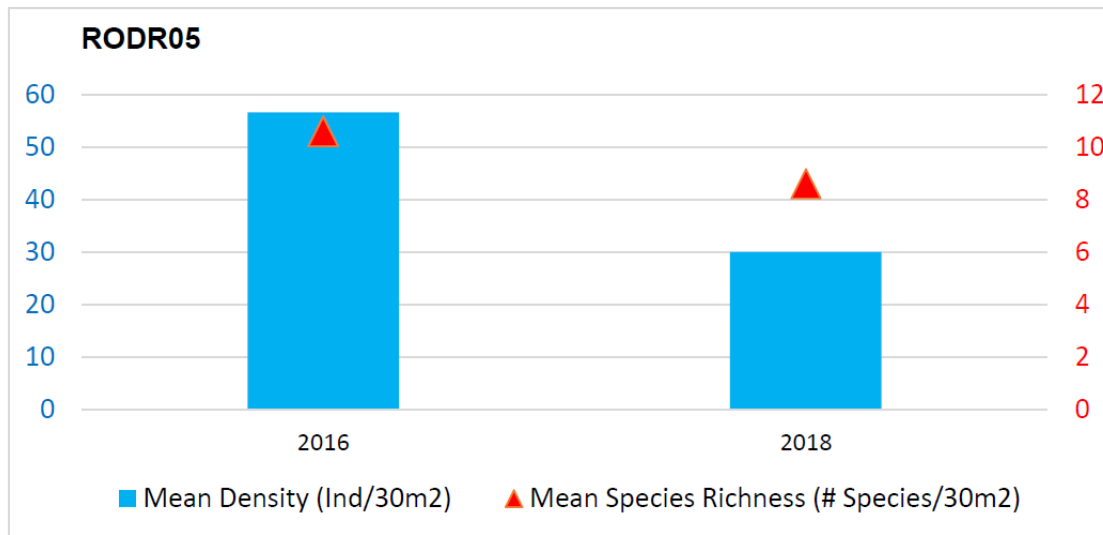


Figure 11. Monitoring trends (2016 – 18) of mean fish density and species richness within 10 x 3m belt-transects at Bajo Rodriguez Reef 5m, Mayaguez



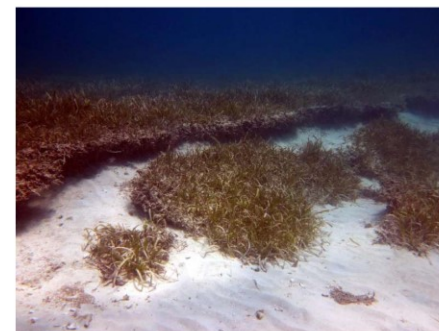
Impacts of Hurricanes Maria and Irma on Fish and Wildlife Resources of Puerto Rico

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The seagrasses in Culebra Island

Seagrass habitats are important feeding habitat for endangered species as Green turtles and commercial species as Queen Conch.



SEAGRASS RAPID ASSESSMENT OF HURRICANE MARIA IMPACTS – NORTHEAST RESERVES SYSTEM HABITAT FOCUS AREA (NER-HFA), CULEBRA ISLAND, PUERTO RICO

FINAL REPORT SUBMITTED TO:

Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and
Department of Interior, Coordination of Natural and Cultural Resource Recovery

PREPARED BY:



"Sociedad Ambiente Marino"
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May 10, 2018

Seagrass Rapid Assessment of Hurricane María Impacts – Northeast Reserves System Habitat Focus Area (NER-HFA), Culebra Island, Puerto Rico – Final Report. Edwin A. Hernández-Delgado*, Carlos Toledo-Hernández, Claudia P. Ruíz-Díaz, Nicolas X. Gómez-Andújar, Jeiger L. Medina-Muñiz, & Samuel E. Suleimán-Ramos. Sociedad Ambiente Marino, PO Box 22158, San Juan, PR 00931-2158

*Corresponding author: edwin.hernandezdelgado@gmail.com



Impacts of Hurricanes Maria and Irma on Fish and Wildlife Resources of Puerto Rico

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The seagrasses in Culebra Island

Most of the documented impacts were associated to:

- Sediment bedload horizontal transport, which resulted in seagrass burial and suffocation.
- Physical disruption of the seagrass habitat matrix, creating major scars on the sea bottom, and exposing seagrass structure to further disintegration by future storm events.
- An increase in the spatial extent and localized dominance of invasive Sea vine, *Halophila stipulacea*, which has largely displaced native seagrasses at some segments. Present in 78% of the surveyed locations. Highly resistant and resilient to hurricane disturbance.



Seagrass Rapid Assessment – Final Report



Seagrass Rapid Assessment – Final Report

Seagrass Rapid Assessment – Final Report

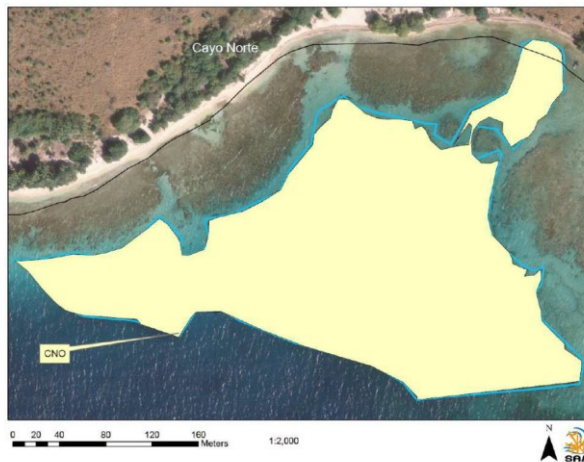


FIGURE 60. Spatial extension of seagrass habitats at CNO before hurricanes (2007).

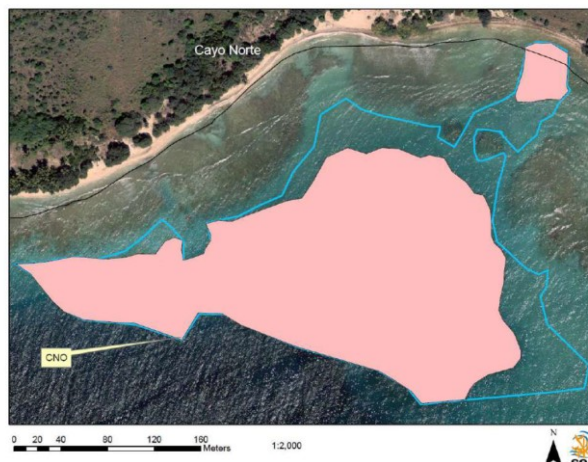


FIGURE 61. Spatial extension of seagrass habitats at CNO before hurricanes (2010).

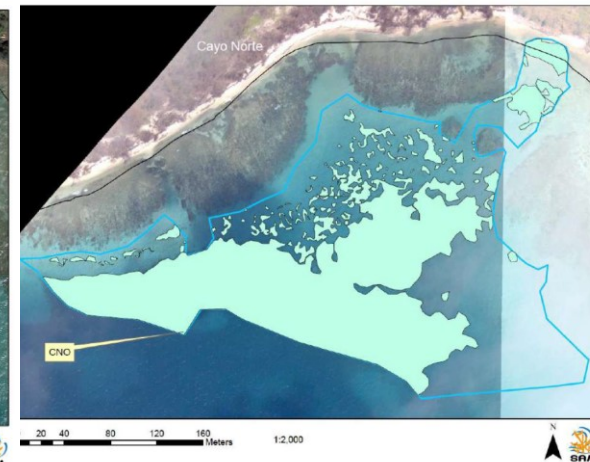


FIGURE 62. Spatial extension of seagrass habitats at CNO after hurricanes (2017).

Seagrass Rapid Assessment of Hurricane María Impacts – Northeast Reserves System Habitat Focus Area (NER-HFA), Culebra Island, Puerto Rico – Final Report. Edwin A. Hernández-Delgado*, Carlos Toledo-Hernández, Claudia P. Ruiz-Díaz, Nicolas X. Gómez-Andújar, Jeiger L. Medina-Muñiz, & Samuel E. Suleimán-Ramos. Sociedad Ambiente Marino, PO Box 22158, San Juan, PR 00931-2158

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