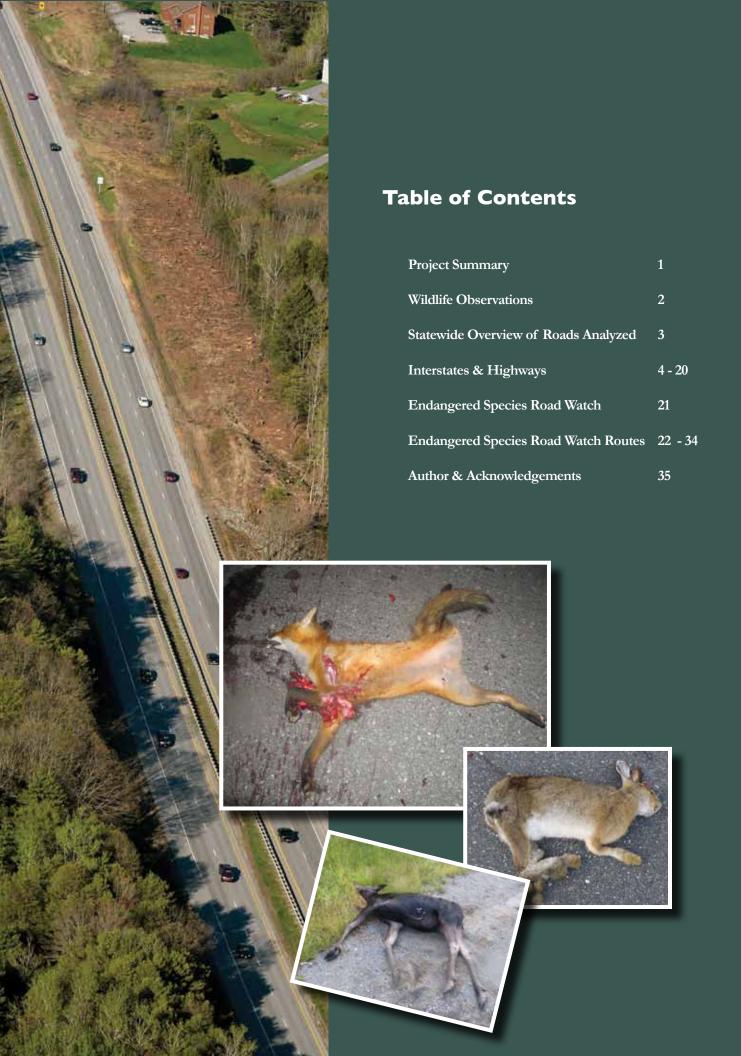


Citizen Scientist Observations 2010-2014

by Barbara Charry
Conservation Biologist/GIS Manager



# Maine Audubon Wildlife Road Watch

### **Project Summary**

Maine Audubon Wildlife Road Watch (WRW) is a citizen science project developed in partnership with Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, Maine Department of Transportation, and University of California, Davis Road Ecology Center. Volunteers record their observations of wildlife crossing roads — both dead and alive — on the WRW website (wildlifecrossing.net/maine/).

Wildlife need to move across the landscape to find food and water and areas to rest, breed, and raise their young. Roads and traffic can make it difficult or impossible for animals to move safely. Wildlife populations can be reduced or even go locally extinct due to collisions, as well as, the inability to move to necessary habitats. Wildlife movement has become even more important for

population survival as habitats shift due to climate change and animals must adapt by moving to find more suitable habitat. Wildlife-vehicle collisions are also a serious safety issue for drivers.

Understanding and identifying where animals are moving both successfully and unsuccessfully across roads can help wildlife and road managers, at both the Maine Department of Transportation and local town level, know where to implement wildlife crossings and road enhancements to help animals cross roads safely and protect driver safety. This can include wildlife crossing underpasses, overpasses, fencing and signs. See "Conserving Wildlife On and Around Maine's Roads" for more information. (maineaudubon.org/publicationsresources/)

# Wildlife Road Watch Results Interactive Web Map

To view an interactive map of all identified High Density and Hotspot locations and to see the surrounding landscape characteristics, go to: **maineaudubon.org/roadwatch** 

# Wildlife Observations Summary

Between July 2010 and December 31, 2014, over 460 volunteers have recorded over 4800 observations which includes 6000 individual animals recorded. Sixty percent of the observations were dead animals and 40% live animals. Volunteers identified 153 different species.

#### **Animal groups observed**

Mammals 57% (77% Dead, 23% Live)
Birds 27% (19% Dead, 81% Live)
Amphibians 10% (82% Dead, 18% Live)
Reptiles 4% (77 % Dead, 23% Live)

## Most common species observed

#	Species
943	Wild Turkey
688	Porcupine
591	Gray Squirrel
414	Raccoon
315	Striped Skunk
293	White-tailed Deer
207	Woodchuck
164	Red Fox
129	Red Squirrel
114	Common Snapping Turtle
96	Wood Frog
93	Northern Spring Peeper
93 -	Painted Turtle

## **Data Analysis**

The observations were used in a geographic information system (GIS) to find stretches of road where wildlife road crossing attempts occur more frequently (high density locations) and places where there are statistically-significant clusters of wildlife road-crossing attempts (hotspots). Both high density locations and hotspots are important for understanding and planning for wildlife movement. Places where high density locations and hotspots overlap are especially important.

Hotspot and high density locations were commonly found in places with the following landscape characteristics:

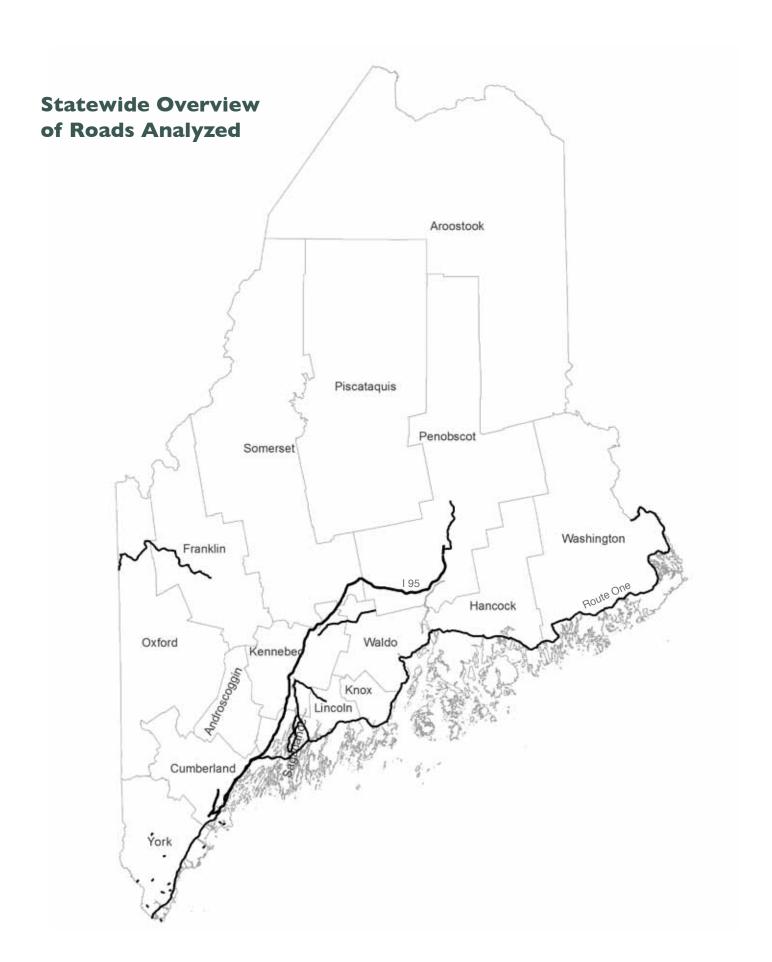
- Interstate on/off ramp intersections with wetlands, streams and rivers
- Where the road bisects large wetland and stream complexes
- At road stream crossings
- Where the road runs parallel to rivers, lakes or large wetlands
- Highways with large (several hundred foot wide) wooded medians
- Where more than one of the above road and surrounding landscape characteristics occur in the same place

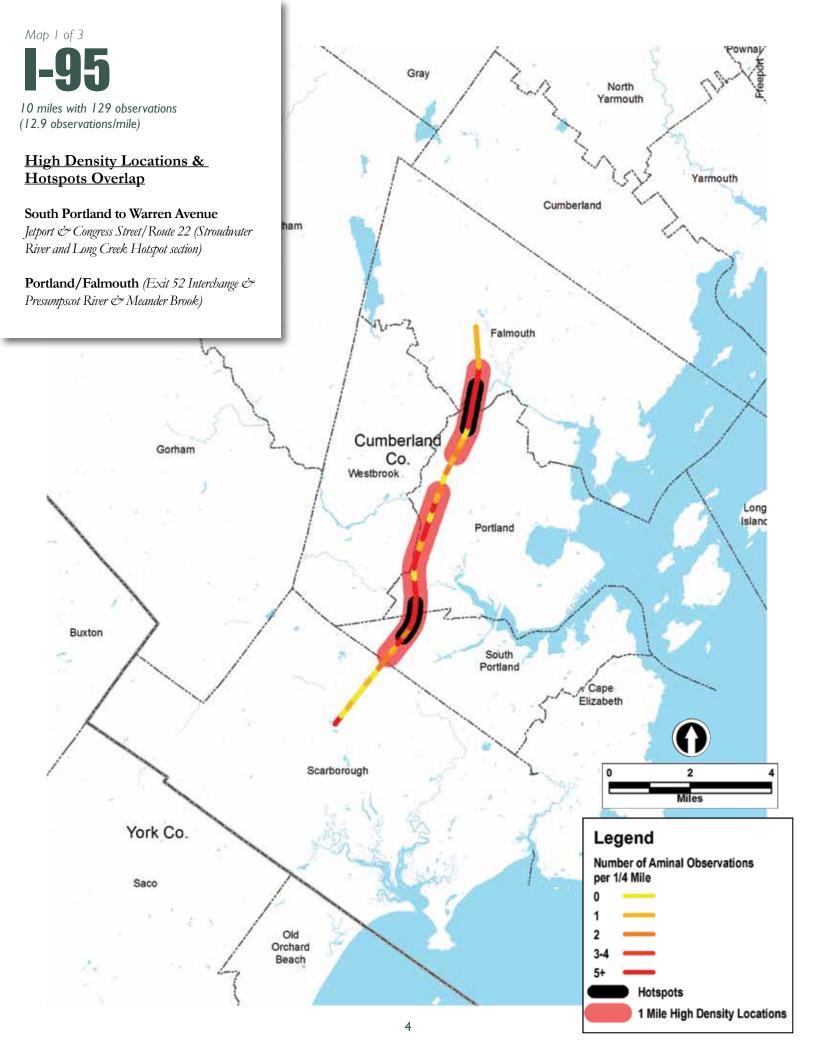
# Interstate and State Highway Maps

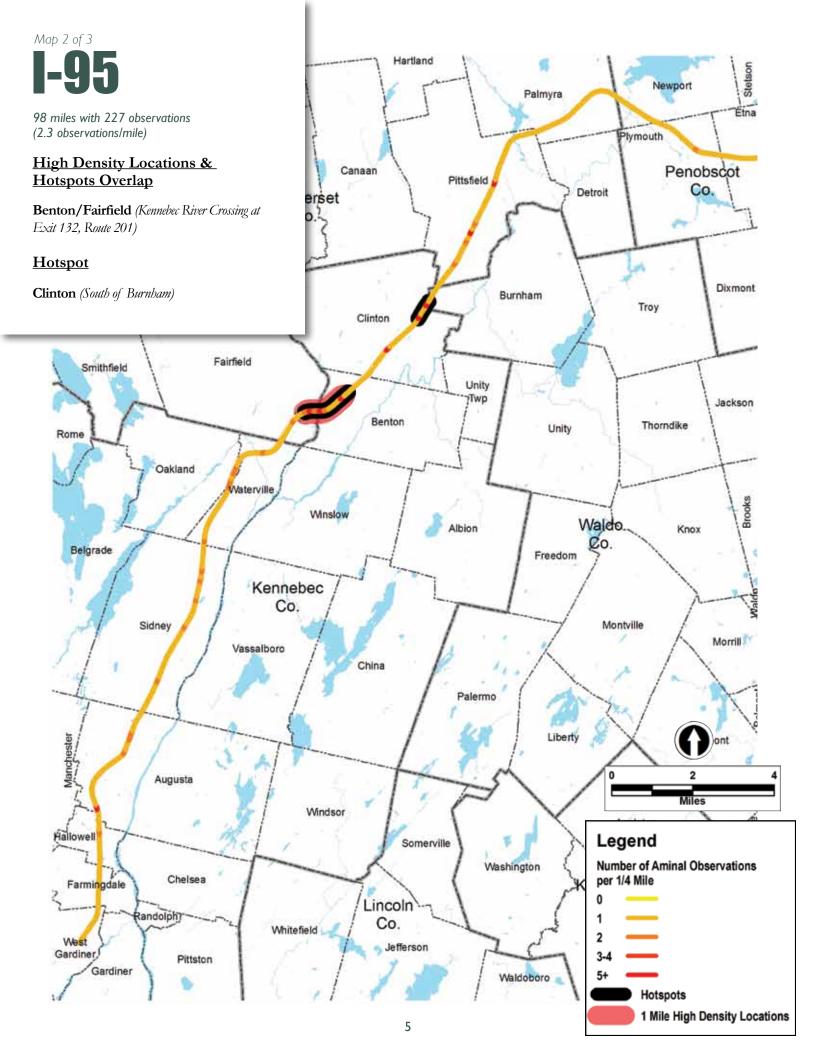
The following Maine Interstate and highway sections were analyzed:

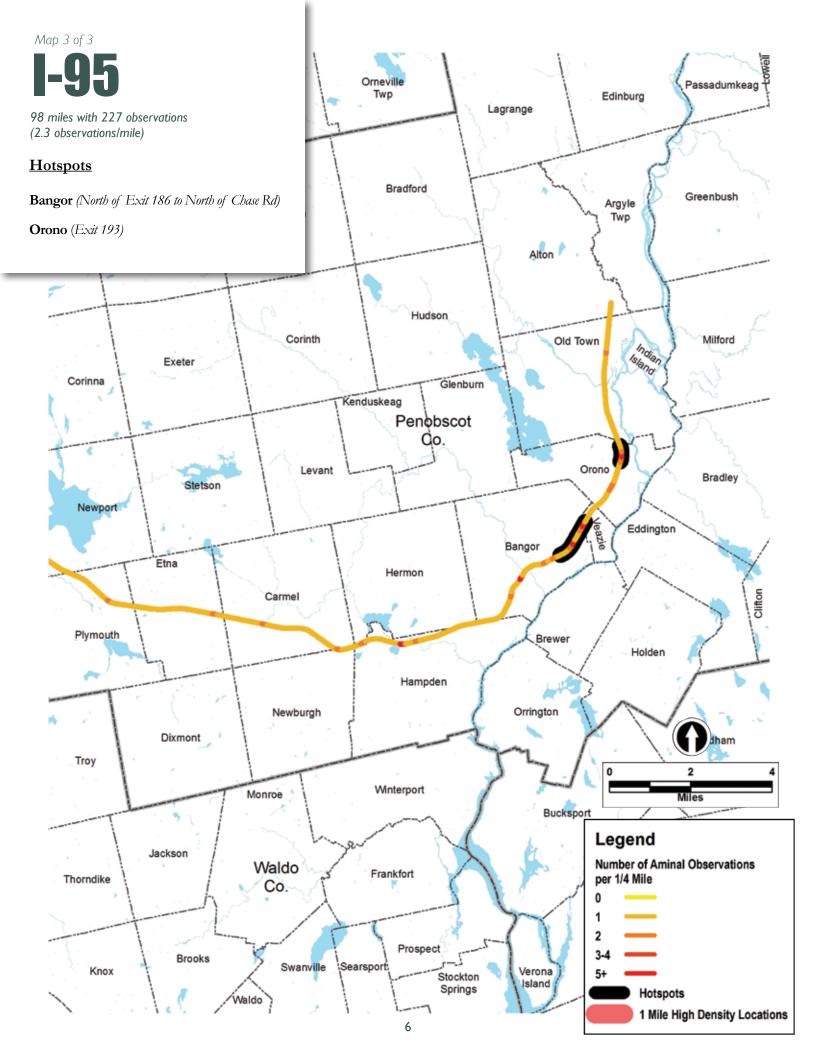
I-95 South	Route 17/126
(N. Scarborough	Route 139/202/100A
to S. Falmouth)  I-95 North of I-295	Route 127
to Alton	Route 128
I-295	Route 116
Route 4/16	Route 1
Route 27/9	

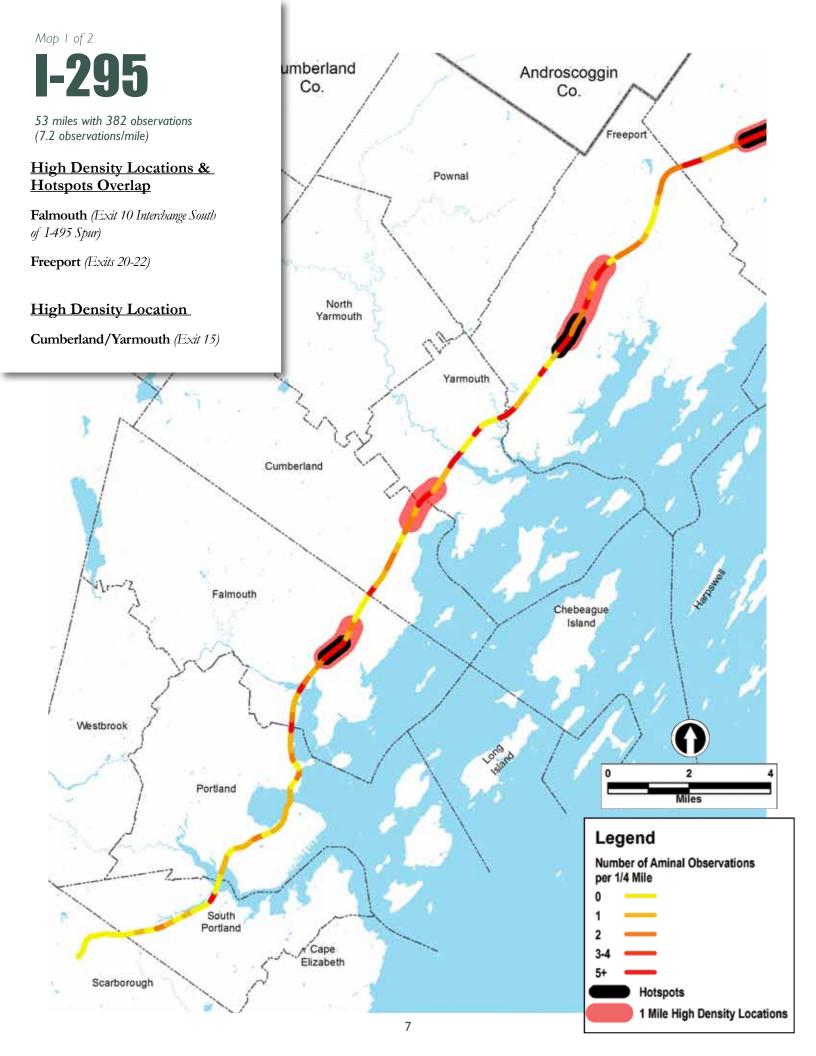
The maps show one mile long *high density locations* (red) (highway segments with >= 10 individuals observed/mile) and *hotspots* (black) of varying lengths. The numbers of animals observed (from 0 to 5 and over) per ½ mile road segment are shown in different colored segments along the entire route analyzed.



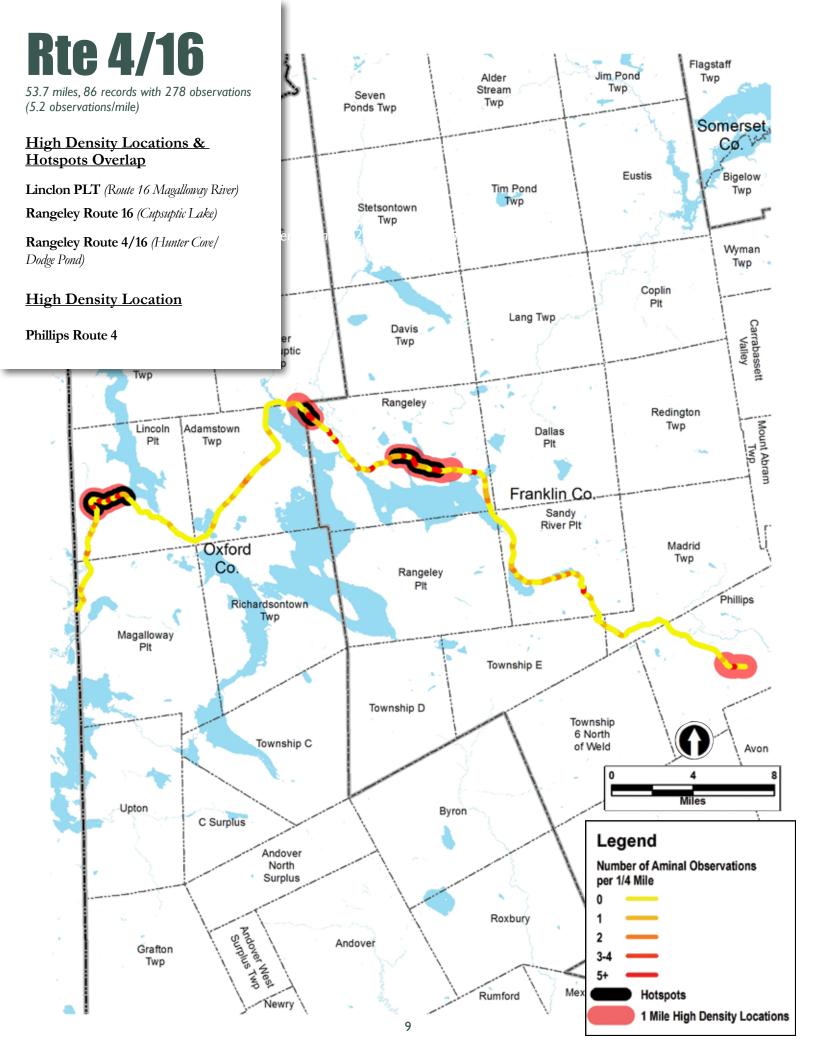


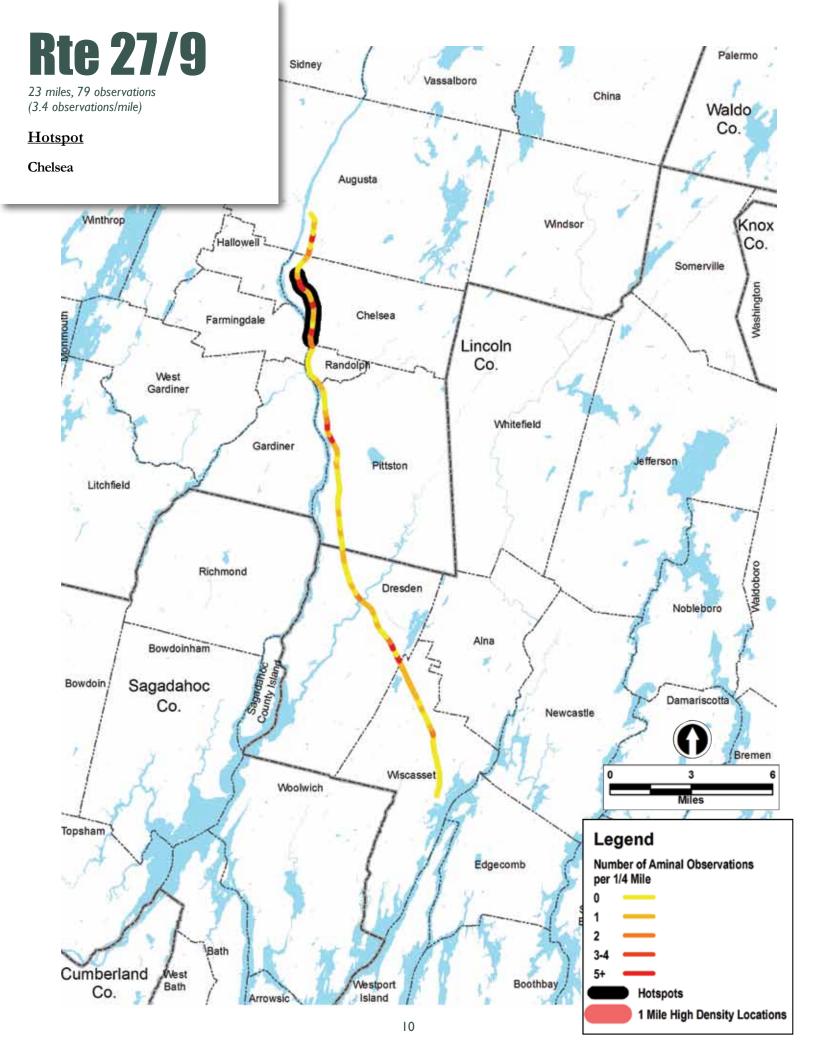


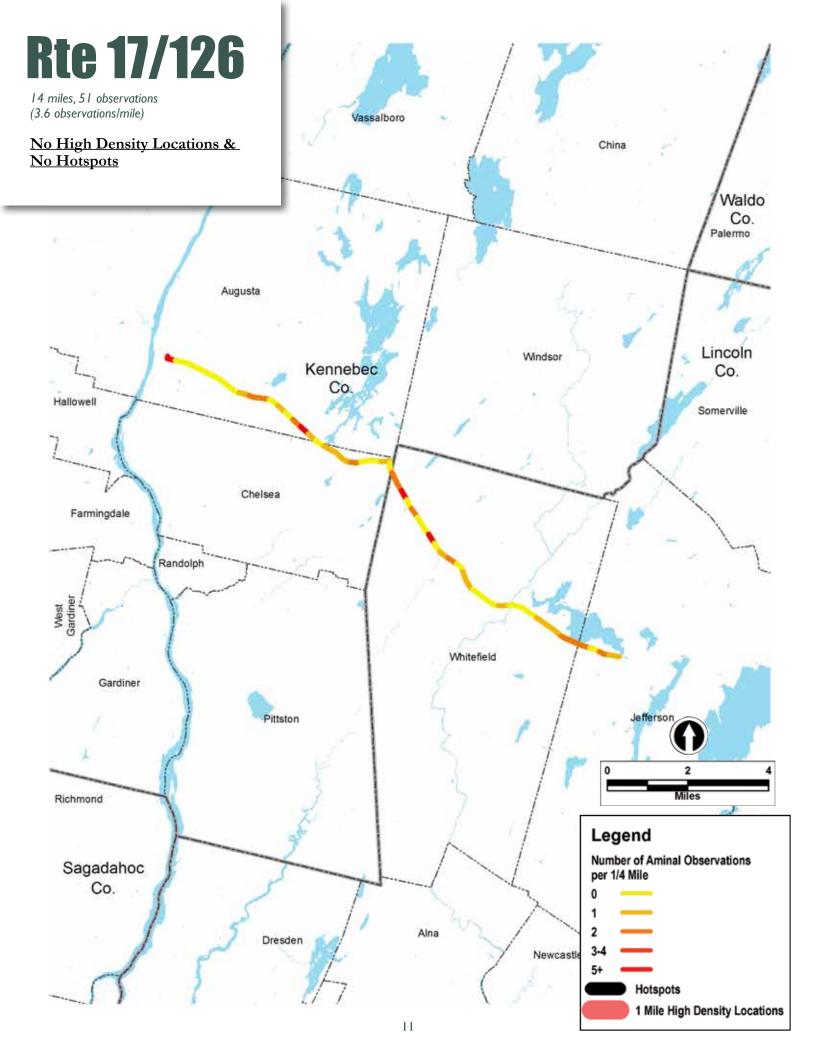


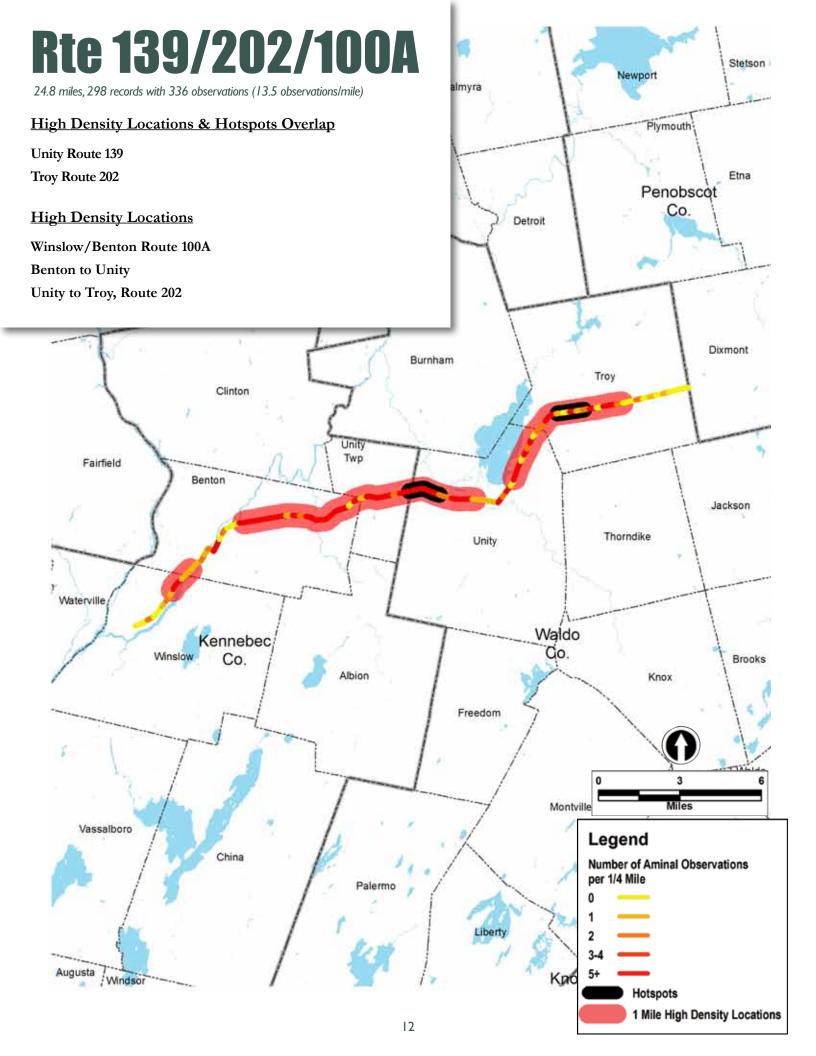


Map 2 of 2 1-295 Randolph Kennebec Pittston Co. West 53 miles with 382 observations Gardiner (7.2 observations/mile) **High Density Locations &** Gardiner **Hotspots Overlap** Brunswick Route 1 Interchange **Bowdoinham** (Exit 37 Interchange Route 125 Litchfield to North of Millay Road) Richmond (South of Exit 43 North to Langdon Road) Gardner (Exit 49) **High Density Locations** Brunswick/Topsham (Androscoggin River and Exit 31, 2 miles long) hoc Richmond (Alexander Reed Road Crossing) Bowdoinham Dresden Bowdoin Lincoln Co. Lisbon Woolwich Topsham Durham Legend Brunswick **Number of Aminal Observations** per 1/4 Mile Cumberland Bath West Hotspots Bath 1 Mile High Density Locations



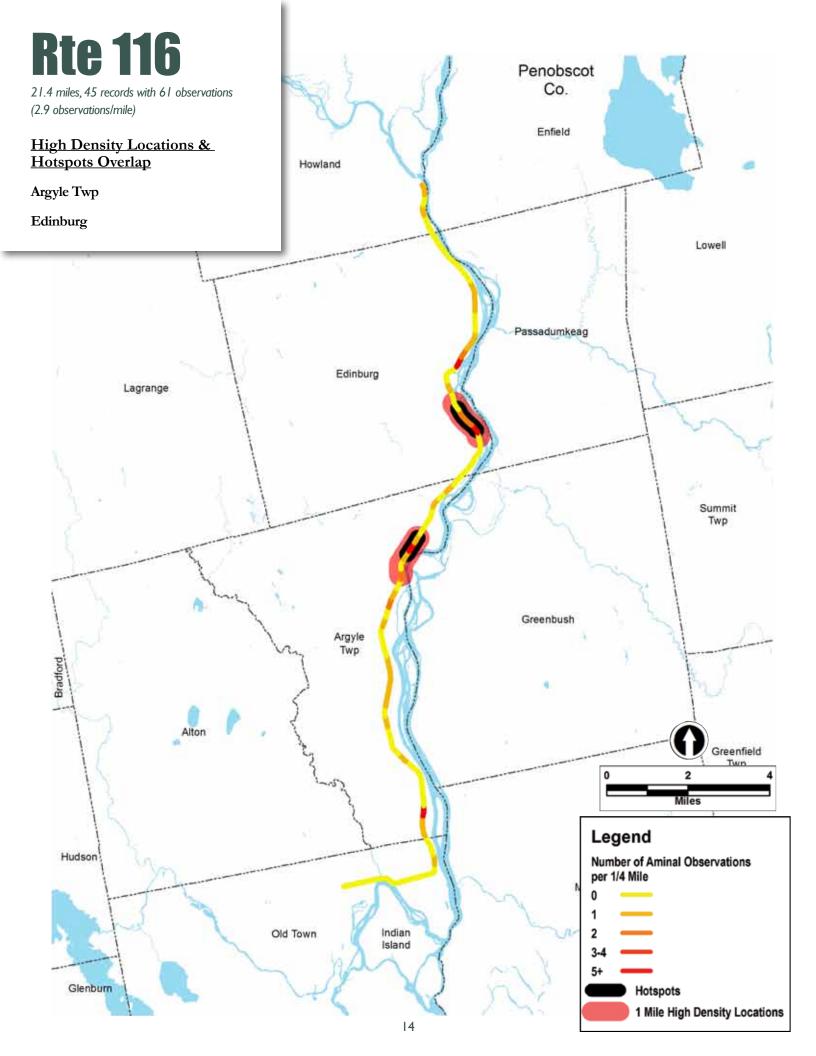


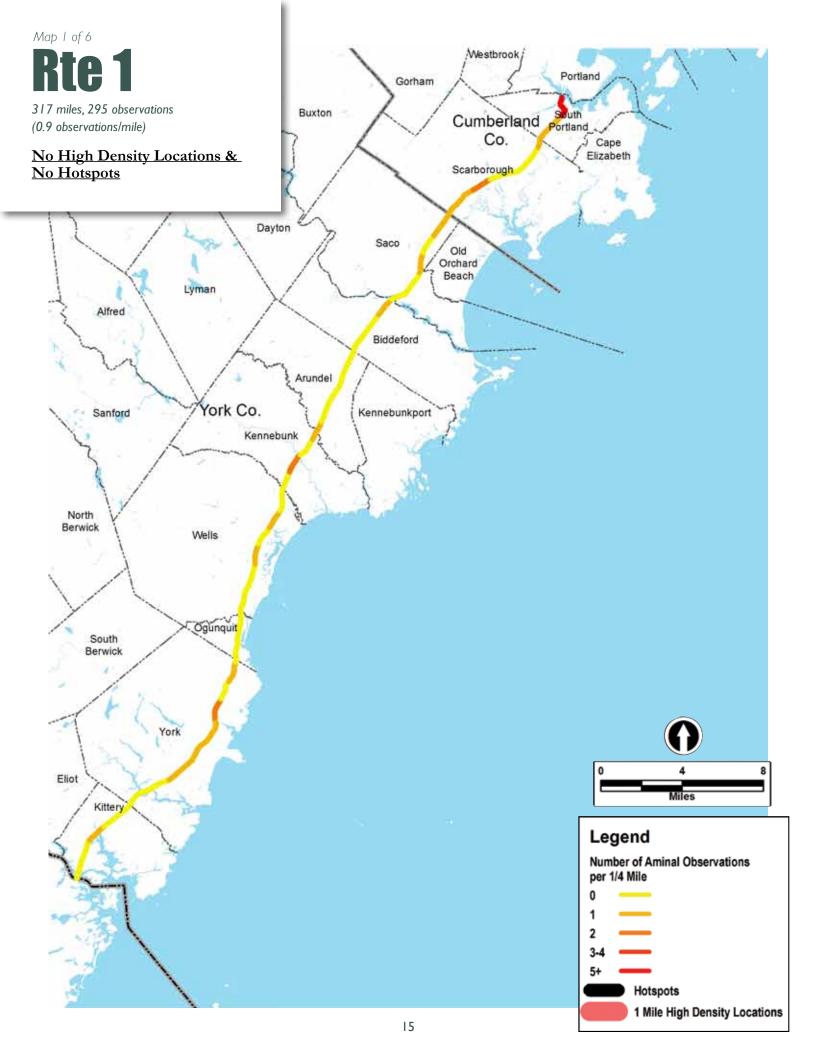


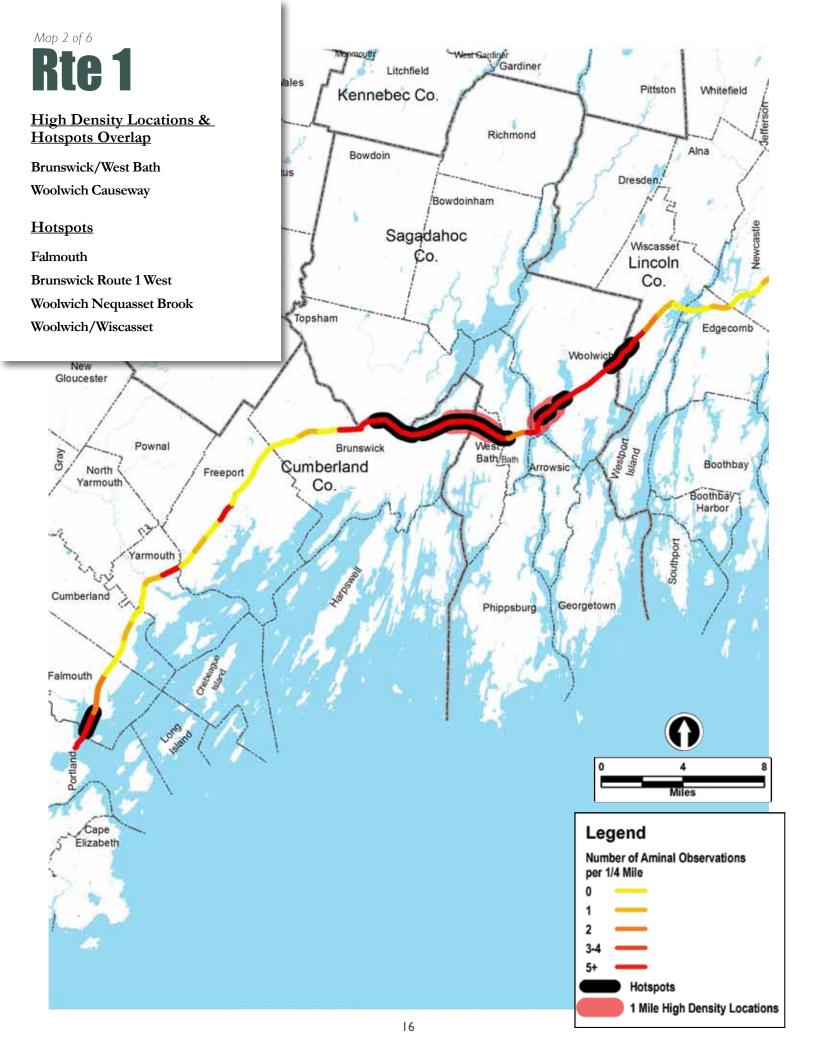


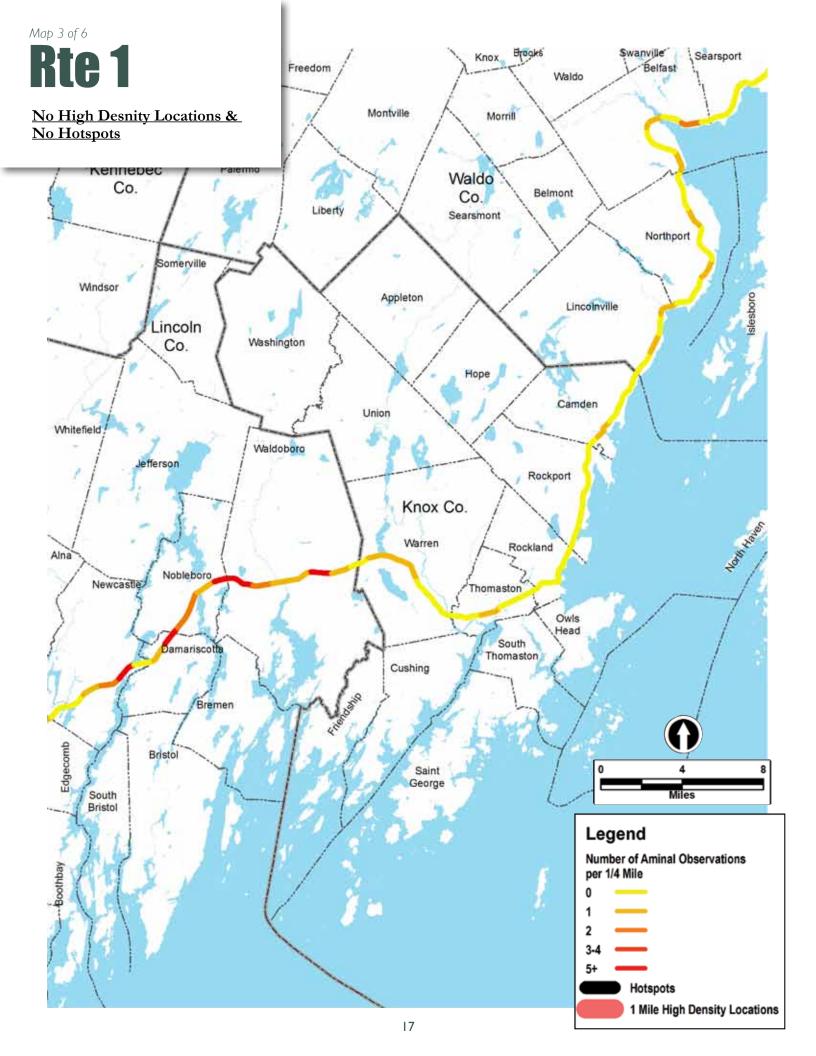
## **Rte 128** Pittston 15.2 miles, 92 records with 215 observations (14.1 observations/mile) Gardiner **High Density Location & Hotspots Overlap** Whitefield Dresden Route **High Density Locations** 128 Dresden Route Woolwich Richmond 127 **Rte 127** 12.75 miles, 58 records with 136 observations, Alna (10.7 observations/mile) Lincoln **High Density Location &** Dresden Co. **Hotspots Overlap** Dresden Woolwich **High Density Location** Woolwich, Nequasset Lake Wiscasset Woolwich ecomb Bath Topsham Legend Brunswick **Number of Aminal Observations** per 1/4 Mile Cumberland Westport Co. Island Hotspots 1 Mile High Density Locations

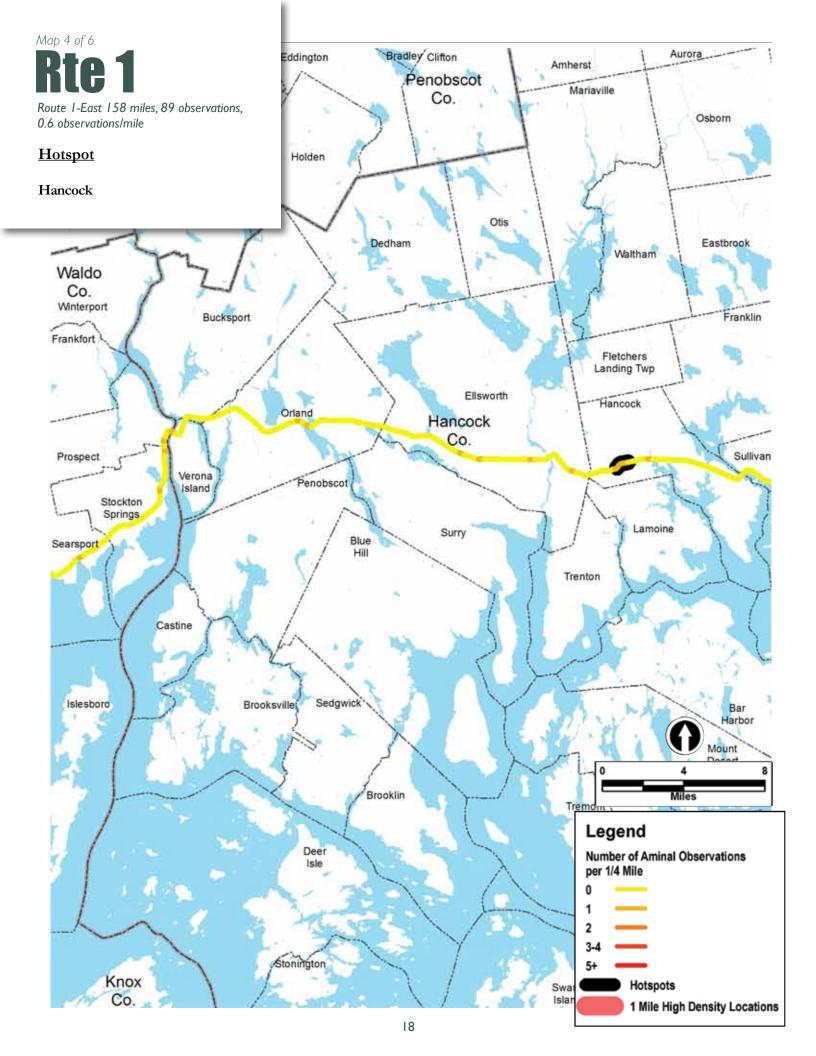
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## **Endangered Species Road Watch**

In 2012, 2013 & 2014 volunteers surveyed 1 mile-long walking routes from April through September and reported all of their wildlife observations. Volunteers were asked to survey their assigned route a minimum of 8 times. They also recorded when they surveyed the route but did not see any wildlife. Volunteers surveyed 25 routes. Of those, 13 routes did not have enough wildlife observations for data analysis. For the remaining 12 Endangered Species Road Watch Routes, 100 meter-long (330 feet) High Density locations and Hotspots of varying lengths were identified. These are shown on the following pages overlain or aerial photos so you can see the underlying landscape. In addition, the number of animal observations per 50 meter (165 feet) road segment are shown along the entire route.

# High Density Location & Hotspot Road Segments Identified:

Berwick, Sullivan Street/School Street/Route 9 (7 observations/mile)

Sanford, Kennebunk Road (13 records, 18 observations/mile)

Eliot, Harold L Dow Highway (13 records, 18 observations/mile)

Kittery, Pocahontas Road (11 observations/mile)

York/Ogunquit, Boston Road/ North Village Road (69 records, 82 observations/mile)

North Berwick, Elm Street (26 observations/mile)

Biddeford, Newtown Road (30 observations/mile)

Cape Elizabeth, Charlie E. Jordan Road (32 records, 45 observations/ mile)

Alfred, Gebung Road (48 records, 126 observations/mile)

York, Mountain Road 44 records, 53 observations/mile) York, Clay Hill Road (36 observations/mile)

Scarborough, Pleasant Hill Road (53 records, 56 observations/mile)

#### Routes not analyzed due to low numbers of wildlife observations:

Kennebunk, Webber Hill Rd.

York, Route 103

South Berwick, Dow Highway

Ogunquit, Captain Thomas Rd.

Eliot, Depot Rd.

Waterboro, Main St.

Old Orchard Beach, Ross Rd.

Scarborough, Payne Rd.

Scarborough, Eastern Road Marsh

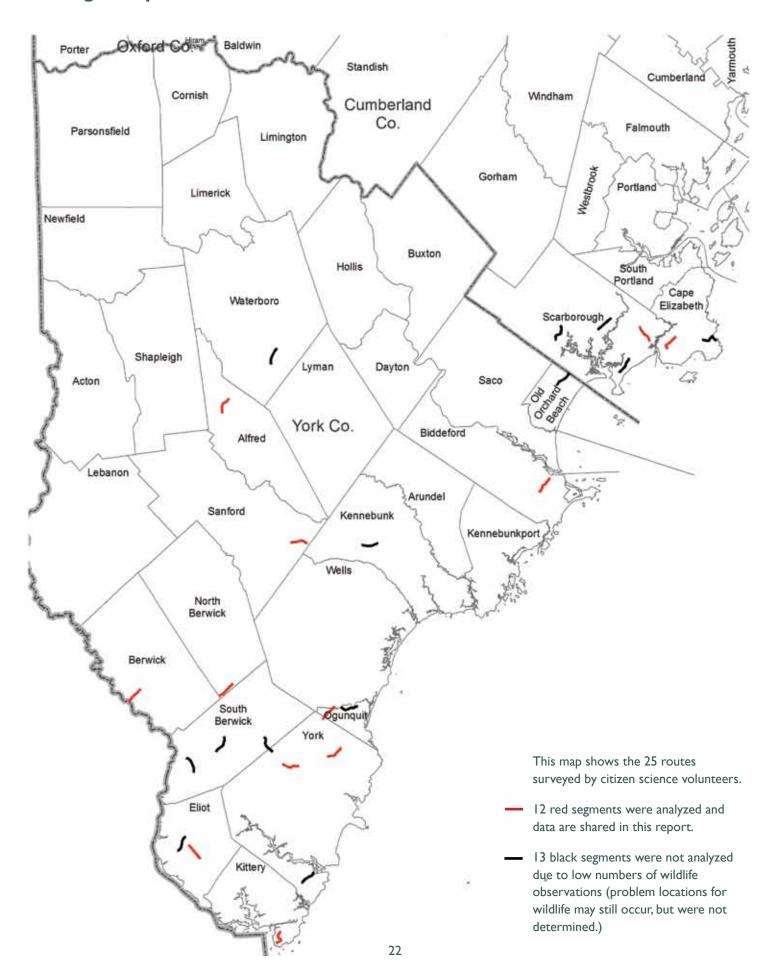
Cape Elizabeth, Broad Cove Rd./ Saltspray Ln.

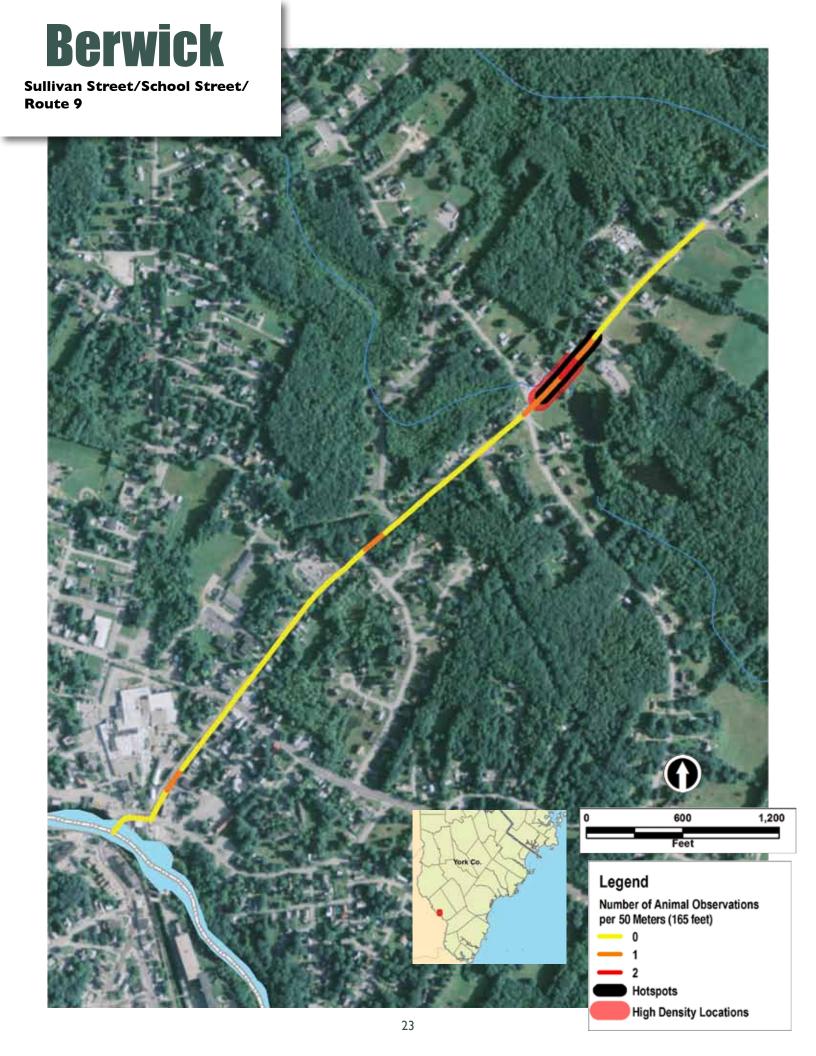
South Berwick/York, Mountain Rd.

Scarborough, Black Point Rd.

South Berwick, Witchtrot Rd.

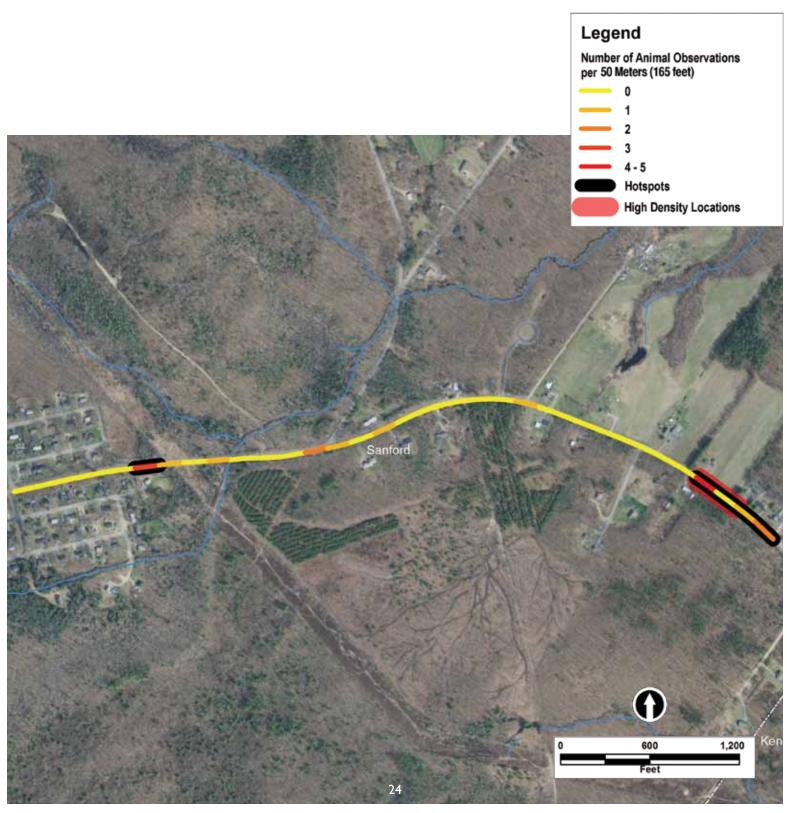
### **Endangered Species Road Watch Routes**



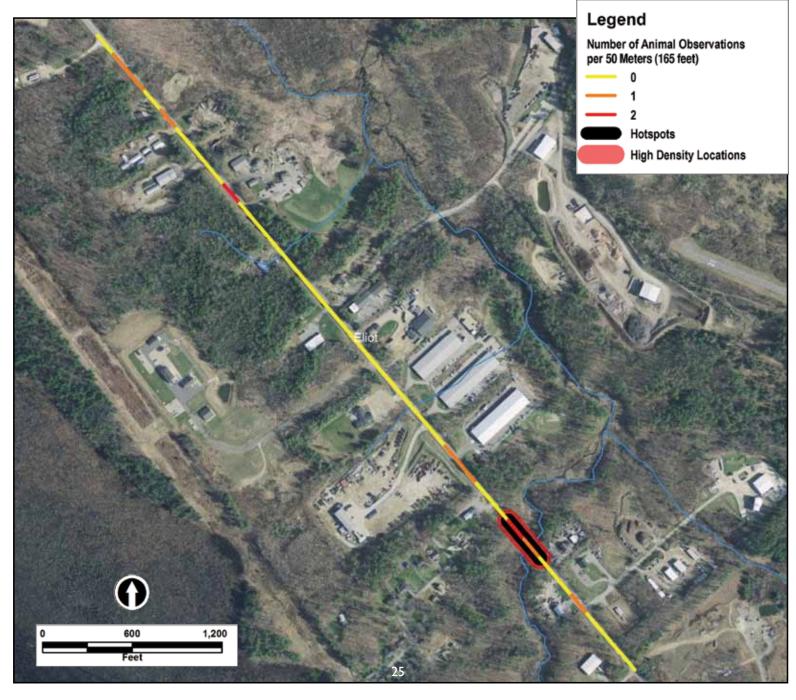


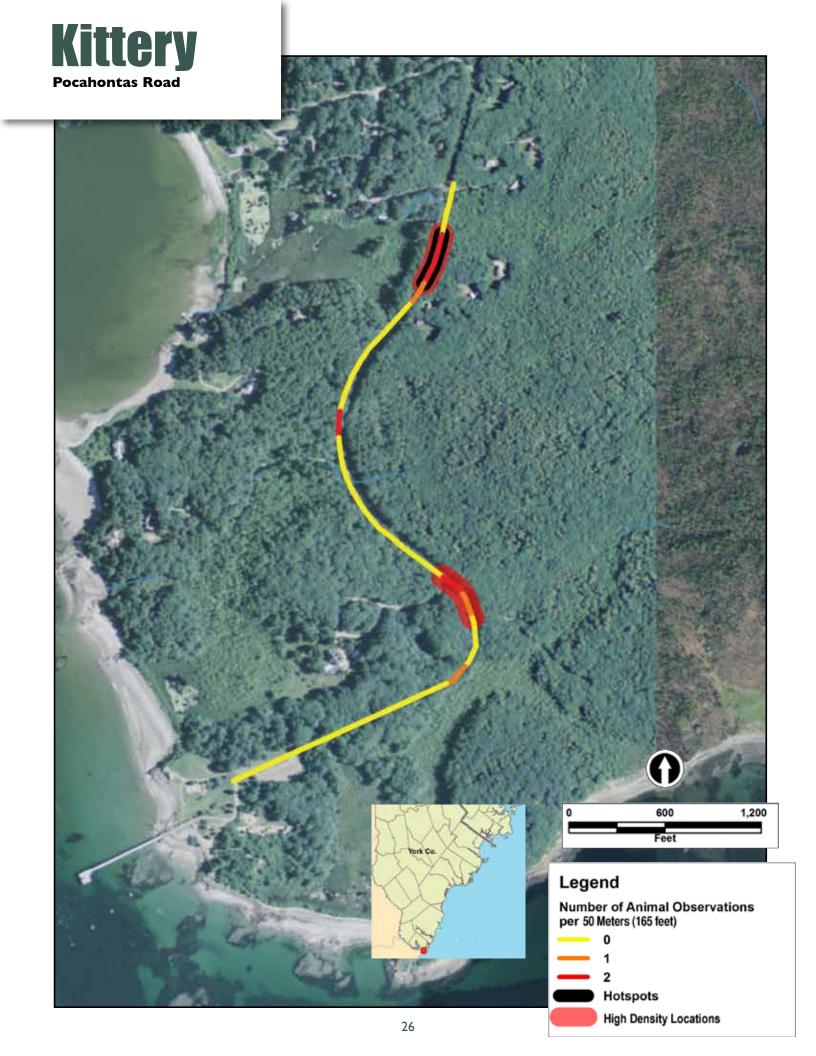


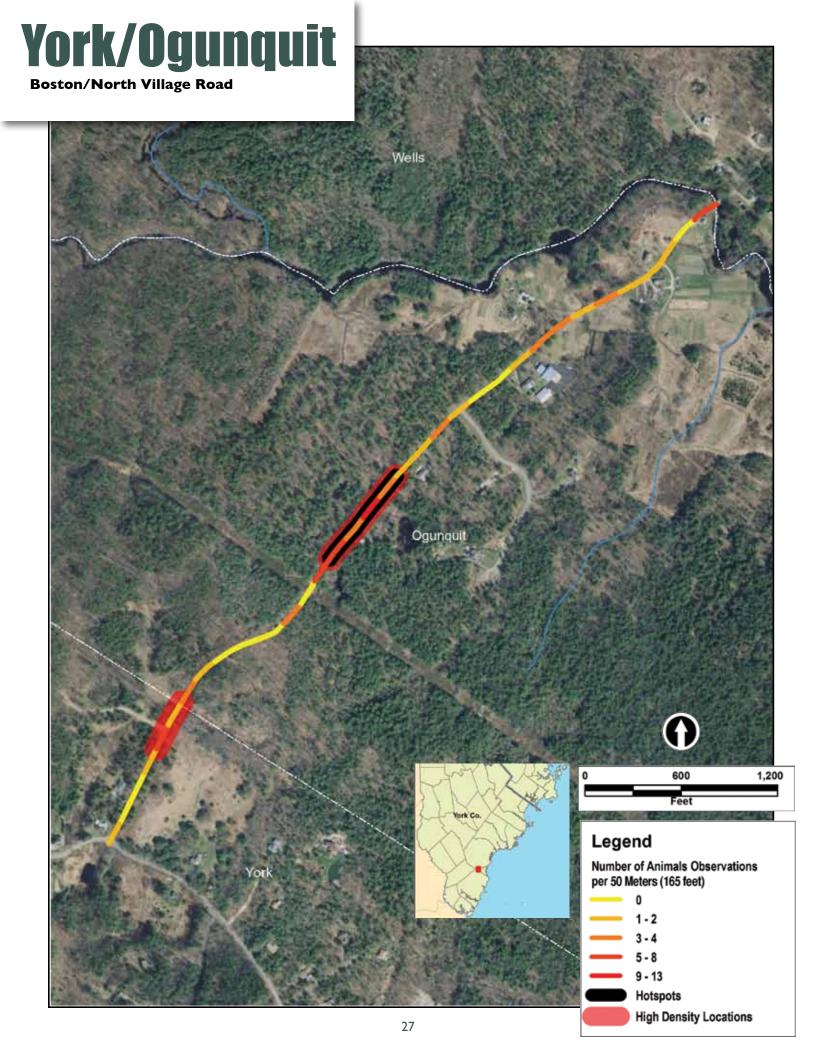






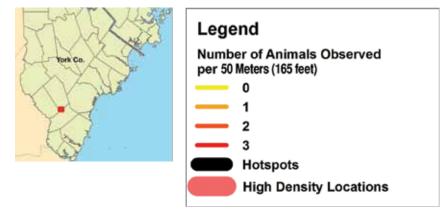


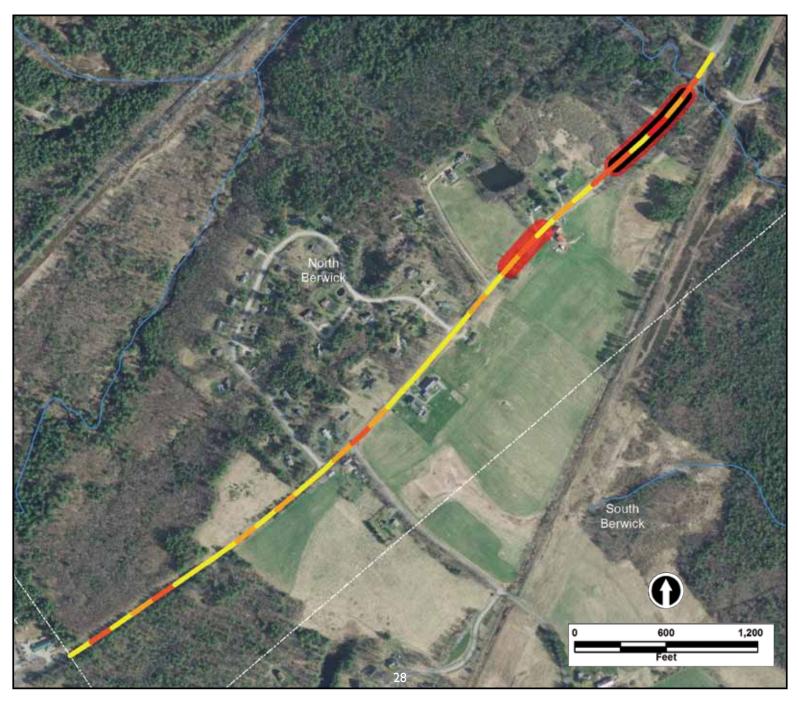


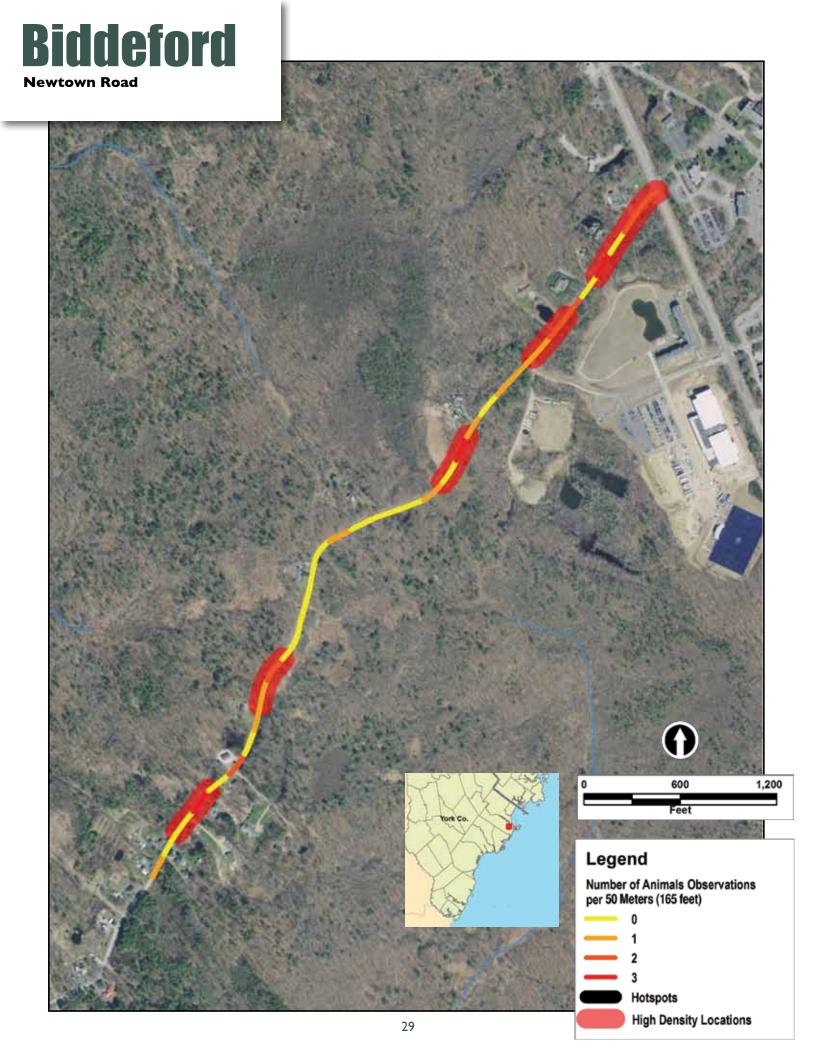


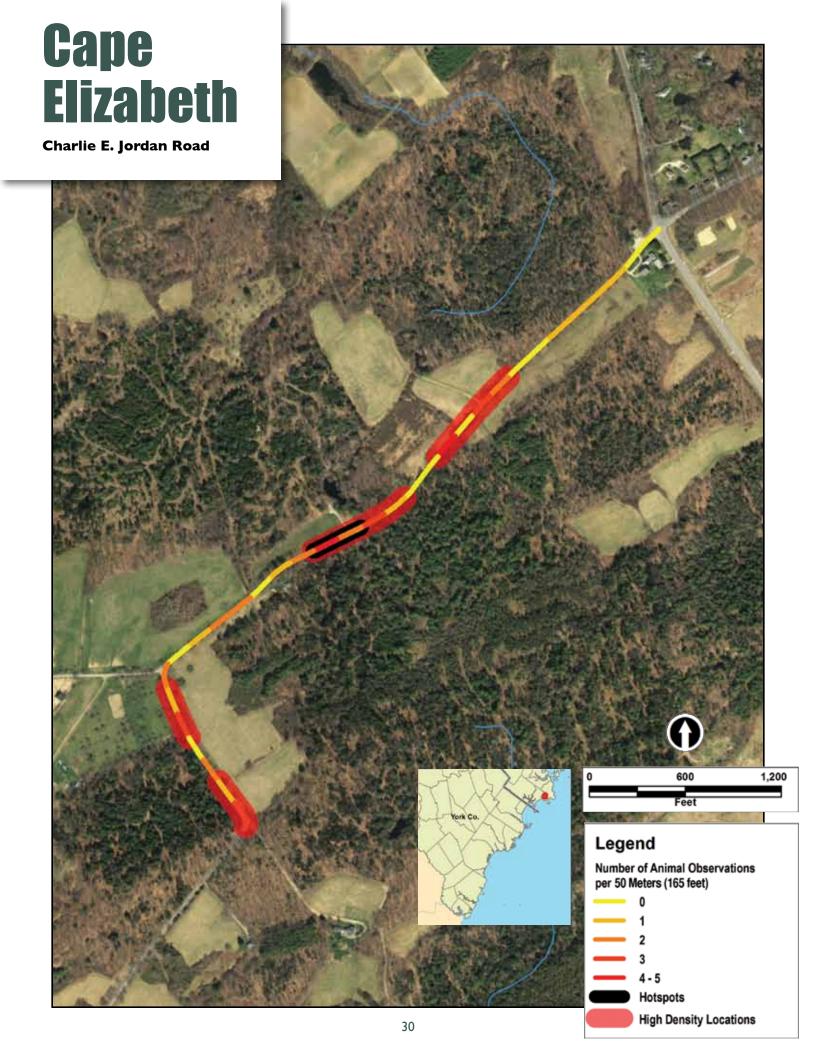
# N. Berwick

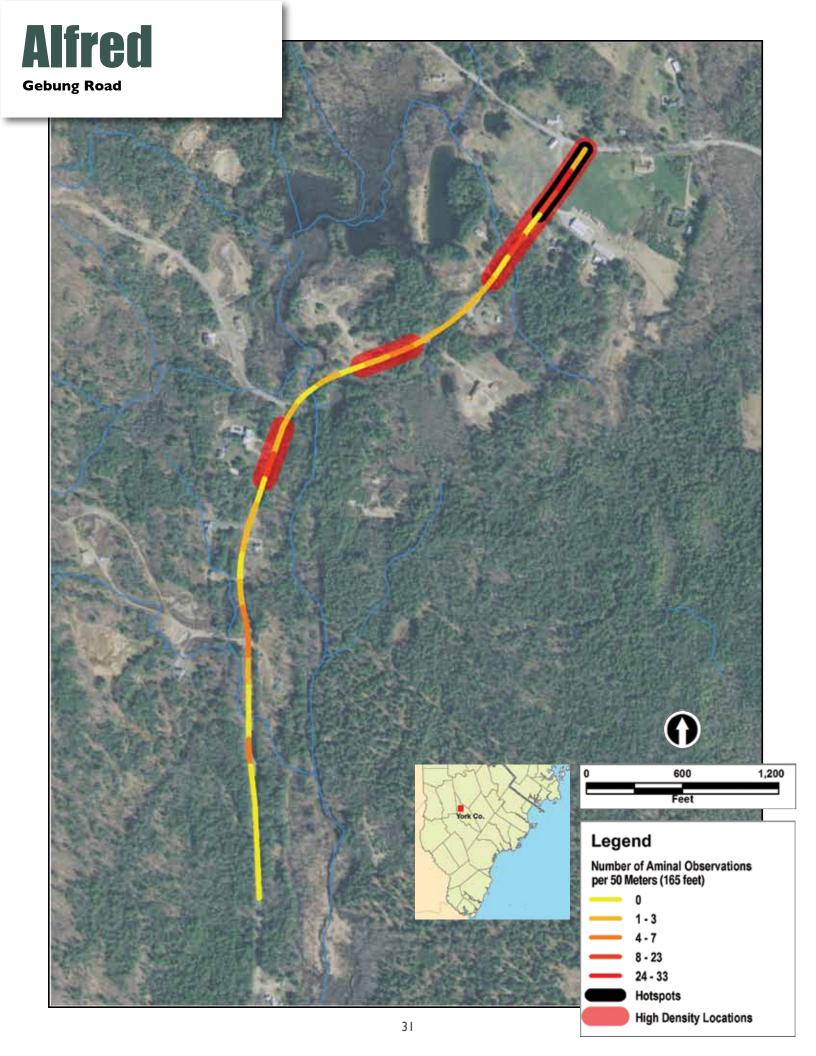
**Elm Street** 





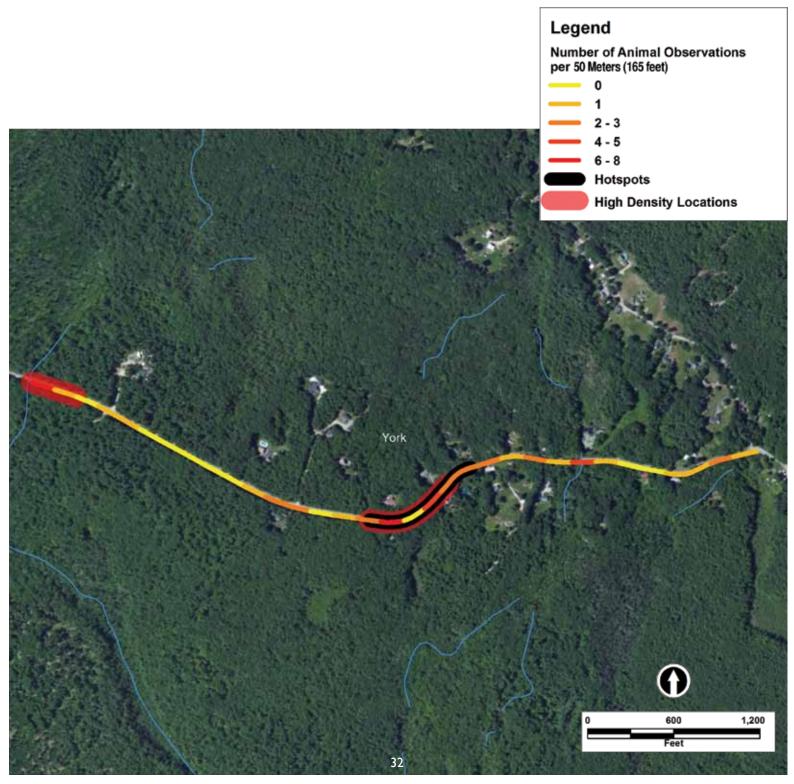






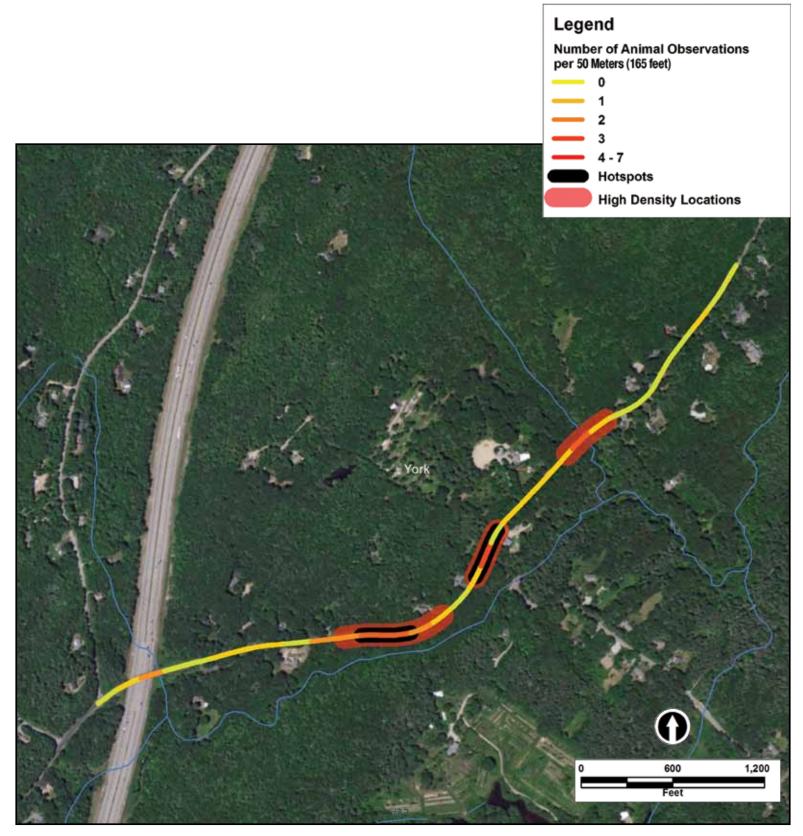


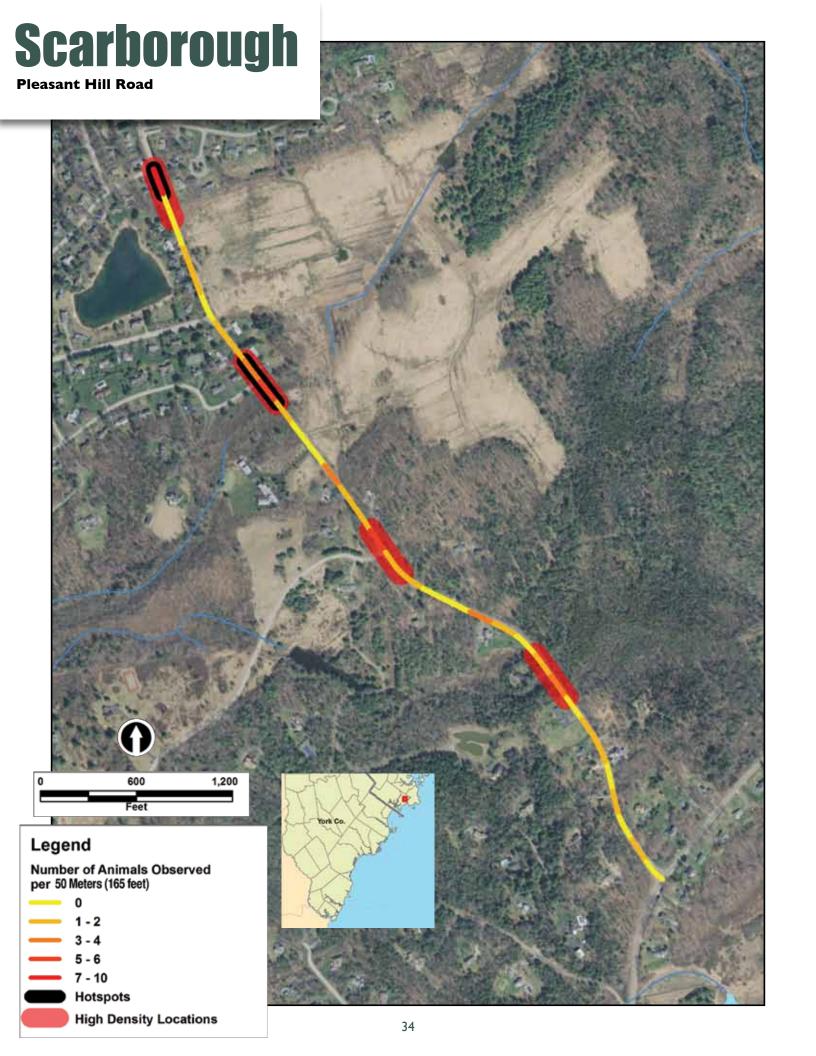












#### **The Author**

Barbara Charry, Maine Audubon Conservation Biologist/GIS Manager, works on minimizing the impacts of sprawl and development on Maine's wildlife, including the impact of roads and traffic. Under Barbara's leadership, Maine Audubon convened the first-ever state-wide conference on road ecology in Maine. She has also presented at the International Conference on Ecology and Transportation. She has written several guides for land use decision makers and community members on the impacts of development on wildlife



including a community conservation guide, "Conserving Wildlife On and Around Maine Roads". She may be reached at bcharry@maineaudubon.org or (207)781-2330 ext. 225.

### **Acknowledgements**

Thank you to all the volunteers who have kept their eyes peeled while out driving or walking along the Maine roads and recorded all their sightings onto the website. Your cumulative work is invaluable. A special thank you to Dr. Fraser Shilling, UC Davis California, for making it possible for Maine to become the second state in the country to have a statewide wildlife-road reporting system modeled on the California program, as well as for his generous time and expertise guiding analysis of the data and many other questions along the way. Thank you to Dr. Dave Waetjin, UC Davis California, for his technical expertise in developing the website on a shoestring and making endless modifications to customize it for Maine with patience and good humor. Thank you to Richard Bostwick, Maine Department of Transportation, Jonathan Mays, Maine Inland Fisheries and Wildlife (now in Florida), and Susan Gallo, Maine Audubon for your guidance developing this citizen science program. Funding from Toyota Together Green, the TransWild Alliance and the Maine Outdoor Heritage Fund provided essential support in making this project possible.

Between the project start in mid-2010 through the end of December 2014, over 460 volunteers have recorded over 4800 observations.





Conserving Maine's wildlife.

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