2014-15 Final Greater Sage-Grouse Annual Report
Pinedale Anticline Project Area

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Contents

OVERVIEW

The 2008 Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement Record of Decision (ROD) for the Pinedale Anticline Oil and Gas Exploration and Development Project (BLM 2008) includes a Wildlife Monitoring and Mitigation Matrix (WMMM) that identifies key wildlife species to be monitored and specific changes that require mitigation (Appendix A, Table 1). For Greater Sage-Grouse, the WMMM is designed to quantitatively identify changes in sage-grouse populations within the Pinedale Anticline Project Area (PAPA). Six lek complexes are monitored annually for changes specified in the WMMM (Appendix A, Figure 1). Lek attendance by male sage-grouse, number of active leks, winter concentration area use and noise are all monitored. In 2015, monitoring results indicated matrix thresholds for sage-grouse were not surpassed.

MATRIX THRESHOLD CRITERIA

There are several measurements used to evaluate the matrix thresholds (or triggers) for Greater Sage-Grouse.

Active Leks Threshold

The matrix threshold of a 30% decline in total number of active leks within the development area has two comparisons that can be made with this component:

1. The total number of active leks in the three combined development area complexes is compared to the 2007 baseline for the combined development area complexes.
2. The number of active leks in a single development area complex is compared to the 2007 baseline data for that lek complex.

According to footnote 1 on page B-3 of the ROD (BLM 2008), for both of these comparisons, if the number of leks decline but the bird numbers on lek complexes do not, the mitigation threshold would not be surpassed. Therefore, the matrix threshold for a decline in the number of active leks can only be surpassed if there is a concurrent decrease in the peak number of males as explained below.

Number of Peak Males Threshold

The matrix threshold of a 30% decline in peak male numbers has two comparisons for this component:

1. A 30% decline in peak male numbers within the entire development area is compared to the entire combined reference area total. The change is derived by comparing the current year total to the prior 2-year average in annual peak male numbers within the entire combined development area. The percent change from the development area is then compared to the percent change within the entire combined reference area.
2. A 30% decline in peak male numbers within an individual development area complex compared to the entire combined reference area. The change is derived by comparing the current year total to the prior 2-year average in annual peak male numbers within each

single development area complex. The percent change from a single development area complex is then compared to the percent change within the entire combined reference area.

Winter Habitat Use Threshold

The matrix threshold for a decline in habitat area use may be met when measurements detect an average 15% per year decline in the amount of winter concentration habitat area used over 2-years as compared to the entire combined reference areas and when combined with a concurrent average of 30% decline in peak number of males over 2-years compared to the entire combined reference areas.

Noise Threshold

Noise is measured by evaluating decibel levels at development area leks. A trigger is met when noise exceeding 10 dBA above background (39 dBA, BLM 2000) when measured from the edge of the lek, is combined with a concurrent average of 30% decline in peak number of male birds over 2-years compared to the entire combined reference area numbers.

SURVEY METHODS

All monitoring follows the Wyoming Game and Fish Department (WGFD) protocols from the Handbook of Biological Techniques (Emmerich et al. 2007).

Guidelines for conducting noise monitoring (Blickley and Patricelli, 2012) were prepared for the PAPO as recommended by the Wyoming Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit (Connelly et al. 2010). Noise monitoring results are available in a separate noise monitoring report available on the PAPO website.

RESULTS

Sage-grouse monitoring included identifying the number of active leks and peak numbers of males attending leks (Appendix A, Table 2).

Total Number of Active Leks in Development Complexes Combined

In 2007, development area leks in 3 lek complexes (Mesa, Duke's Triangle and Yellowpoint) totaled 16 active leks. The total number of active leks within the development area declined to 12 leks in 2015 which equates to a 25% decline compared to the baseline year 2007 (Appendix B, Table 1).

Total Number of Active Leks in a Single Development Complex

For the number of active leks within a single complex, in 2007 the Mesa complex began with 6 active leks. In 2015, 5 active leks were reported for the Mesa complex resulting in a 17% decline in the number of leks compared to 2007. The Yellowpoint complex had 8 active leks in

the 2007 baseline year with 6 active leks in 2015 representing a 25% decline. There were 2 active leks in the 2007 baseline year for the Duke's Triangle complex with 1 active lek in 2015, representing a 50% decline (Appendix B, Table 2).

The Matrix includes a provision as stated in footnote 1 on page B-3 of the ROD (BLM 2008): ***"****If the number of leks decline but the bird numbers on* lek *complexes do not, the mitigation threshold would not be surpassed. If the number of leks does not decline but the bird numbers on lek complexes does decline, the mitigation threshold would be surpassed. If both numbers of leks and birds decline, the mitigation threshold would obviously be surpassed*." In June 2016, clarification of this footnote was provided by the Pinedale Field Office Field Manager. Table 1 provides clarification on determination of when a mitigation matrix threshold is surpassed for sage-grouse.

Table 1. Clarification of footnote 1 on page B-3 of ROD (BLM 2008).

Specific Change Requiring Mitigation	Scenario 1 Criteria Met?	Scenario 2 Criteria Met?	Scenario 3 Criteria Met?
Number of Leks 30% decline in total number of active leks, or 30% decline in the number of leks in a single complex[1]	Yes	No	Yes
Bird numbers on lek complexes (Male attendance) Average of 30% decline in numbers over 2 years compared to reference area[1]	No	Yes	Yes
Mitigation Threshold Surpassed	**No**	**Yes**	**Yes**

Therefore, in accordance with this interpretation of the footnote, a matrix threshold for the decline in the total number of active leks within a single complex was not surpassed in 2015 due to an increase in bird numbers within the lek complex (see below). Of note, past interpretation of the footnote was different than the 2016 guidance; therefore, the matrix threshold for a decline in the number of active leks in a single complex was surpassed according to past interpretation of the footnote in 2009, 2012, 2013, and 2014 (Table 2).

Table 2. Duke's Triangle Complex. Bold indicates threshold surpassed.

Year	Big Fred Lek	Little Fred Lek	Lower Sand Springs Draw Lek	Number of active leks within Duke's Triangle Complex	Percent change in active leks compared to 2007 baseline
2007	0	24	10	2	0%
2008	2	22	14	3	50%
2009	0	0	13	1	**-50%****
2010	0	30	18	2	0%
2011	0	9	18	2	0%
2012	0	0	20	1	**-50%****
2013	0	0	20	1	**-50%****
2014	0	0	21	1	**-50%****
2015	0	0	37	1	-50%

*Lek data provided by WGFD.

**Threshold determinations prior to 2016 footnote interpretation guidance.

Peak Number of Males Attending Lek Complexes

The WMMM outlines monitoring a 2-year change in the number of males attending 3 development complexes and 3 adjacent reference area lek complexes (Appendix A, Figure 1). A decline of 30% in one of the development area complexes, when compared to the entire combined reference area, triggers mitigation. Data and calculations for these analyses can be found in Appendix B (Tables 3 thru 8).

Heavy snow conditions in 2011 made access to the East Fork complex difficult and agency personnel were not able to obtain counts for this area. Without data for 2011 it was not possible to calculate a 2-year average for this complex in 2011, 2012 and 2013.

Comparison of Entire Development Area with Combined Reference Area

In 2015, there was a 28% increase in peak males attending leks within the entire development area (Appendix B, Table 5) and a 45% increase in peak males attending leks within the combined reference area (Appendix B, Table 8). The results indicate both areas increased, with the combined reference area having a 17% greater increase than the entire development area.

Comparison of Individual Development Area Complexes with Combined Reference Area

Individual complexes within the development area were compared to the combined reference area. A decline of 30% in an individual development area complex when compared to the combined reference areas triggers mitigation. Data and calculations for these analyses can be found in Appendix B (Tables 3 thru 8).

Mesa Complex

In 2015, the Mesa complex increased 23% (Appendix B, Table 5) while the combined reference area increased 45% (Appendix B, Table 8) indicating the combined reference area had a 22% greater increase than the Mesa complex.

Duke's Triangle

In 2015, the Duke's Triangle complex increased 76% (Appendix B, Table 5) while the combined reference area experienced a 45% increase (Appendix B, Table 8) indicating the Duke's Triangle complex had a 31% greater increase than the combined reference area.

Yellowpoint

In 2015, the Yellowpoint complex had a 28% increase (Appendix B, Table 5) while the combined reference area experienced an 45% increase (Appendix B, Table 8) indicating the combined reference area had a 17% greater increase than the Yellowpoint complex.

LEK SEARCHES

In 2015, ground searches were conducted in all complexes in the development area (Mesa, Duke's Triangle, and Yellowpoint) and all reference area complexes (Speedway, Ryegrass and East Fork). Aerial searches were not conducted in 2015. No new or relocated leks were discovered.

WINTER CONCENTRATION AREAS

Wyoming Executive Order 2015-04 requires that identification of winter concentration areas be based on habitat features and repeated observations of winter use by a biologically significant number of Greater Sage-Grouse using a validated resource selection function (RSF) modeling approach. The Sage Grouse Implementation Team (SGIT) is currently working on standardizing the methodology and a RSF model for delineating winter concentration areas in the state of Wyoming. This RSF model could be used to better refine winter concentration areas located within the development and reference area complexes (Appendix C, Figure 1). The PAPO will continue to work on winter concentration delineation and developing monitoring protocols to assess wintering sage-grouse use.

NOISE MONITORING

The results of the 2015 noise monitoring can be found in a separate report.

LITERATURE CITED

Blickley, J. L, and G. L. Patricelli. 2013. Noise monitoring recommendations for Greater Sage Grouse habitat in Wyoming. Prepared for the PAPO, Pinedale, WY.

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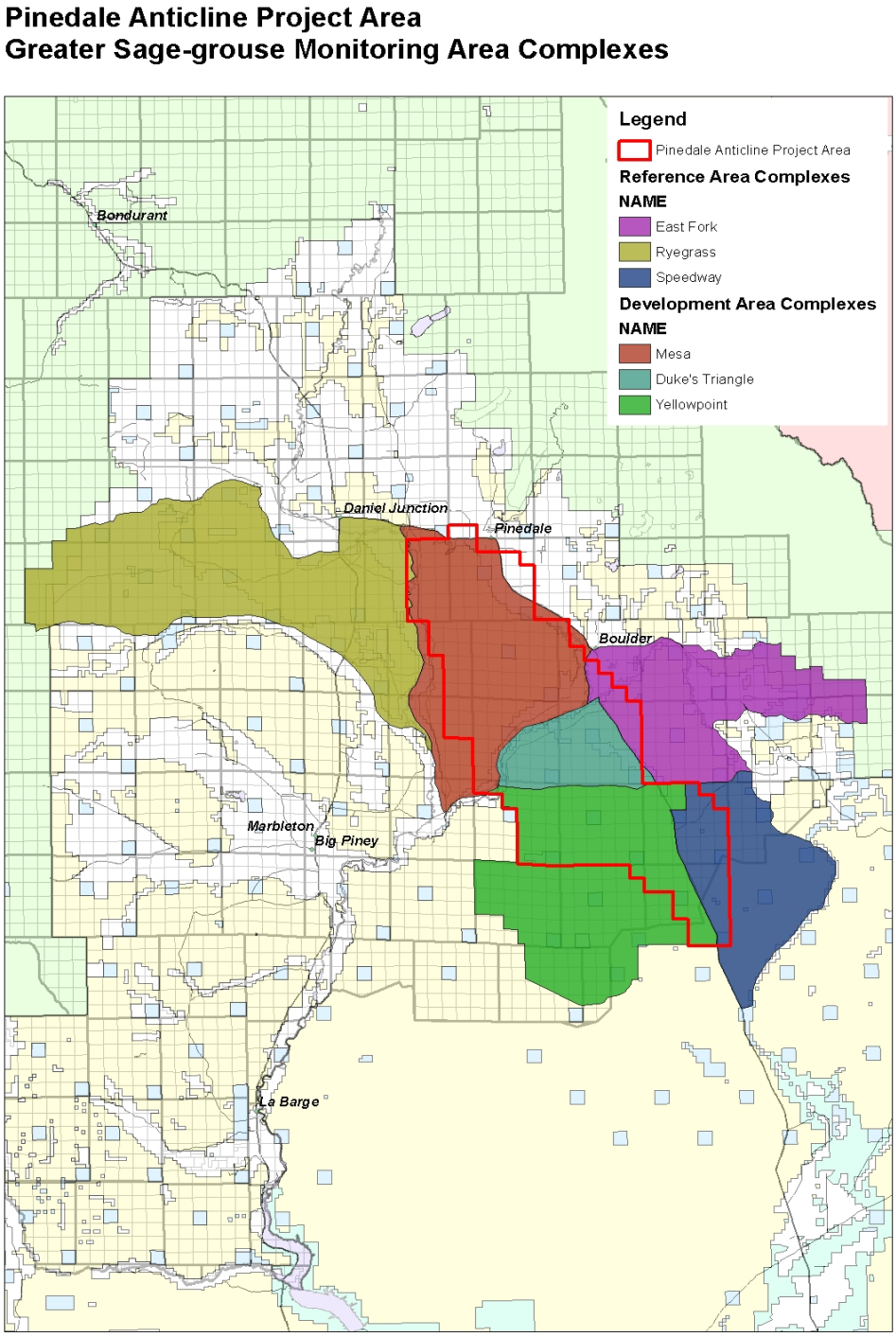
Appendix A

Table 1. Wildlife Matrix (sage-grouse) from Appendix B PAPA ROD (BLM 2008), as modified in 2011.

Criteria	Method	Changes that will be monitored	Specific Changes Requiring Mitigation	Mitigation Responses
Number of active leks in identified lek complexes	Lek counts according to protocol	Active use on 70% of total current leks; Active use on 70% of leks in each complex (the development area complexes include the Mesa, Duke's Triangle, and Yellow Point complexes) compared to 2007 data.	30% decline in total number of active leks, or 30% decline in the number of leks in a single complex.	Select mitigation response sequentially as listed below, implement most useful and feasible and monitor results over sufficiently adequate time for the level of impact described by current monitoring.
Peak numbers of males attending lek complexes	Lek counts according to protocol	Total average 2-year change in numbers of males attending development area lek complexes (the Mesa, Duke's Triangle, or Yellow Point lek complex), compared to the East Fork, Speedway, or Ryegrass reference lek complexes.	Average of 30% decline in numbers over 2 years compared to reference area.	Select mitigation response sequentially as listed below, implement most useful and feasible and monitor results over sufficiently adequate time for the level of impact described by current monitoring.
Winter concentration area use	Monitoring according to protocol	Change in winter concentration area use compared to reference area (once initial data is available), and a concurrent change in the total average 2 year numbers of males attending development area lek complexes (the Mesa, Duke's Triangle or Yellow Point lek complex), compared to the East Fork, Speedway, or Ryegrass reference lek complexes.	Average of 15% per year decline in amount of winter habitat used over 2 years compared to reference areas, and a concurrent average of 30% decline in numbers over 2 years compared to reference area.	Select mitigation response sequentially as listed below, implement most useful and feasible and monitor results over sufficiently adequate time for the level of impact described by current monitoring.
Noise levels	Decibel monitoring from March 1-May 15 at lek sites	Noise levels demonstrated to impact peak lek use by male sage-grouse and a concurrent change in the total average 2-year numbers of males attending development area lek complexes (the Mesa, Duke's Triangle, or Yellow Point lek complex), compared to the East Fork, Speedway, or Ryegrass reference lek complexes.	Decibel levels at the lek more than 10 dBA above background measured from the edge of the lek (2000 ROD, p.27), and a concurrent average of 30% decline in peak numbers of male birds over 2 years vs. reference area.	Select mitigation response sequentially as listed below, implement most useful and feasible and monitor results over sufficiently adequate time for the level of impact described by current monitoring.

Footnote 1. If the number of leks decline but the bird numbers on lek complexes do not, the mitigation threshold would not be surpassed. If the number of leks does not decline but the bird numbers on lek complexes does decline, the mitigation threshold would be surpassed. If both numbers of leks and birds decline, the mitigation threshold would obviously be surpassed

Figure 1. Greater Sage-grouse Monitoring Project Area



Wyoming Sage-Grouse Definitions:

(Revised 02/09/2010)

The following definitions have been adopted for the purposes of collecting and reporting sage-grouse data. See the sage-grouse chapter of the Wyoming Game and Fish Department's Handbook of Biological Techniques for additional technical details and methods.

Lek - A traditional courtship display area attended by male sage-grouse in or adjacent to sagebrush dominated habitat. A lek is designated based on observations of two or more male sage-grouse engaged in courtship displays. Before adding the suspected lek to the database, it must be confirmed by an additional observation made during the appropriate time of day, during the strutting season. Sign of strutting activity (tracks, droppings, feathers) can also be used to confirm a suspected lek. Sub-dominant males may display on itinerant (temporary) strutting areas during population peaks. Such areas usually fail to become established leks. Therefore, a site where small numbers of males (<5) are observed strutting should be confirmed active for two years before adding the site to the lek database.

Satellite Lek – A relatively small lek (usually less than 15 males) that develops within about 500 meters of a large lek during years of relatively high grouse numbers. Locations of satellite leks should be encompassed within lek perimeter boundaries. Birds counted on satellite leks should be added to those counted on the primary lek for reporting purposes.

Lek Perimeter – The outer perimeter of a lek and any associated satellites. Perimeters should be mapped by experienced observers using established protocols for all leks with larger leks receiving higher priority. Perimeters may vary over time as population levels or habitat and weather conditions change. However, changes to mapped perimeters should occur infrequently and only if grouse use consistently (2+ years) demonstrates the existing perimeter to be inaccurate. A point **within** the lek perimeter must be recorded or calculated as the identifying location for the lek. The point may be the geographic center of the perimeter polygon as calculated though a GIS exercise or a GPS point reflecting the center of breeding activity as typically witnessed on the lek.

Lek Complex - A lek or group of leks within 2.5 km (1.5 mi) of each other between which male sage-grouse may interchange from one day to the next.

Lek Count - A census technique that documents the actual number of male sage-grouse observed attending a lek complex. The following criteria are designed to assure counts are done consistently and accurately, enabling valid comparisons to be made among data sets. Additional technical criteria are available from the WGFD.

- Conduct lek counts at 7-10 day intervals over a 3-4 week period after the peak of mating activity. Although mating typically peaks in early April in Wyoming, the number of males counted on a lek is usually greatest in late April or early May when attendance by yearling males increases.
- Conduct lek counts only from the ground. Aerial counts are not accurate and are not comparable to ground counts.
- Conduct counts from ½ hour before sunrise to 1 hour after.
- Count attendance at each lek a minimum of three times annually during the breeding season.
- Conduct counts only when wind speeds are less than 15 kph (~10 mph) and no precipitation is falling.
- All leks within a complex should be counted on the same morning.

Lek Count Route – A lek route is a census of a group of leks that are relatively close and represent part or all of a single breeding population/sub-population. Leks should be counted on routes to facilitate repetition by other observers, increase the likelihood of recording satellite leks, and account for shifts in breeding birds if they occur. Lek routes should be established so that all leks along the route can be counted within 1.5 hours following the criteria listed under "Lek Count".

Lek Survey - Ideally, all sage-grouse leks would be counted annually. However, some breeding habitat is inaccessible during spring because of mud and snow, or the location of a lek is so remote it cannot be routinely counted. In other situations, topography or vegetation may prevent an accurate count from any vantage point. In addition, time and budget constraints often limit the number of leks that can be visited. Where lek counts are not feasible for any of these reasons, surveys are the only reliable means to monitor population trends. Lek surveys are designed principally to determine whether leks are active or inactive, requiring as few as one visit to a lek. Obtaining accurate counts of the numbers of males attending is not essential. Lek surveys involve substantially less effort and time than lek counts. They can also be done from a fixed-wing aircraft or helicopter. Lek surveys can be conducted from the initiation of strutting in early March until early-mid May, depending on the site and spring weather.

Annual status – Lek status is assessed annually based on the following definitions:
active – Any lek that has been attended by male sage-grouse during the strutting season. Acceptable documentation of grouse presence includes observation of birds using the site or signs of strutting activity.

inactive – Any lek where sufficient data suggests that there was no strutting activity throughout a strutting season. Absence of strutting grouse during a single visit is insufficient documentation to establish that a lek is inactive. This designation requires documentation of either: 1) an absence of birds on the lek during at least 2 ground surveys separated by at least 7 days. These surveys must be conducted under ideal conditions (4/1-5/7, no precipitation, light or no wind, ½ hour before to 1 hour after sunrise) or, 2) a ground check of the exact known lek site late in the strutting season (after 4/15) that fails to find any sign (droppings/feathers) of strutting activity. Data collected by aerial surveys may not be used to designate inactive status.

unknown – Leks for which status as active or inactive has not been documented during the course of a strutting season. Except for those leks not scheduled for checks in a particular year, use of this status should be rare. Leks should be checked with enough visits to determine whether it is active or not. It is better to have two good checks every other year and confirm it "inactive" than to check it once every year, not see birds, but remain in "unknown" status.

Management status - Based on its annual status, a lek is assigned to one of the following categories for management purposes:

occupied lek – A lek that has been active during at least one strutting season within the prior ten years. Occupied leks are protected through prescribed management actions during surface disturbing activities.

unoccupied lek – (Formerly "historical lek".) There are two types of unoccupied leks, "destroyed" and "abandoned." Unoccupied leks are not protected during surface disturbing activities.

destroyed lek – A formerly active lek site and surrounding sagebrush habitat that has been destroyed and is no longer suitable for sage-grouse breeding. A lek site that has been strip-mined, paved, converted to cropland or undergone other long-term habitat type conversion is considered destroyed. Destroyed leks are not monitored unless the site has been reclaimed to suitable sage-grouse habitat.

abandoned lek – A lek in otherwise suitable habitat that has not been active during a period of 10 consecutive years. To be designated abandoned, a lek must be "inactive" (see above criteria) in at least four non-consecutive strutting seasons spanning the ten years. The site of an "abandoned" lek should be surveyed at least once every ten years to determine whether it has been reoccupied by sage-grouse.

undetermined lek – Any lek that has not been documented active in the last ten years, but survey information is insufficient to designate the lek as unoccupied. Undetermined leks will be protected through prescribed management actions during surface disturbing activities until sufficient documentation is obtained to confirm the lek is unoccupied. Use of this status should be rare (see "unknown" above).

Winter Concentration Area - During winter, sage-grouse feed almost exclusively on sagebrush leaves and buds. Suitable winter habitat requires sagebrush above snow. Sage-grouse tend to select wintering sites where sagebrush is 10-14 inches above the snow. Sagebrush canopy cover utilized by sage-grouse above the snow may range from 10 to 30 percent. Foraging areas tend to be on flat to generally southwest facing slopes or on ridges where sagebrush height may be less than 10 inches but the snow is routinely blown clear by wind. When these conditions are met, sage-grouse typically gain weight over winter. In most cases winter is not considered limiting to sage-grouse. Under severe winter conditions grouse will often be restricted to tall stands of sagebrush often located on deeper soils in or near drainage basins. Under these conditions winter habitat may be limiting. On a landscape scale, winter habitats should allow sage-grouse access to sagebrush under all snow conditions.

Large numbers of sage-grouse have been documented to persistently use some specific areas which are characterized by the habitat features outlined above. These areas should be delineated as "winter concentration areas". Winter concentration areas do not include all winter habitats used by sage-grouse, nor are they limited to narrowly defined "severe winter relief" habitats. Delineation of these concentration areas is based on determination of the presence of winter habitat characteristics confirmed by repeated observations and sign of large numbers of sage-grouse. The definition of "large" is dependent on whether the overall population is large or small. In core population areas frequent observations of groups of 50+ sage-grouse meet the definition while in marginal populations group size may be 25+. Consultation and coordination with the WGFD is required when delineating winter concentration.

Table 2. Development and Reference Area Occupied Leks.

		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Development Area Complexes	Lek Name									
MESA	Bloom Reservoir	**123**	107	97	68	81	75	67	61	68
	Cat	**24**	19	2	9	3	2	3	0	0
	Lovatt Draw Reservoir		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lovatt West	**9**	25	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
	Mesa Road 3	**100**	97	76	40	38	32	42	38	66
	Mesa Springs		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Oil Road Fork	**184**	154	156	105	93	72	53	43	53
	Pole Creek		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Two Buttes	**99**	88	86	82	87	79	64	77	88
	Tyler Draw North			21	25	35	36	40	33	46
DUKE'S TRIANGLE	Big Fred		2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Little Fred	**24**	22	0	30	9	0	0	0	0
	Lower Sand Springs Draw	**10**	14	13	18	18	20	20	21	37
YELLOW POINT	Alkali Draw	**67**	37	23	29	29	19	26	23	40
	Prairie Dog	**39**	41	38	23	13	29	23	18	33
	Sand Draw 3	**5**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sand Draw Reservoir	**38**	24	19	19	12	13	12	6	3
	Shelter Cabin Reservoir	**74**	51	44	27	22	40	41	34	28
	South Rocks	**33**	41	40	25	22	28	26	11	21
	Stud Horse Butte E.	**4**	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	The Rocks	**26**	24	9	11	0	0	0	0	0
	Little Saddle				33	21	21	23	22	45
Reference Area Complexes	Lek Name									
RYEGRASS	Brodie Burn	**2**	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	0
	Brodie Draw 1	**30**	18	19	8	14	10	20	17	21
	Brodie Draw 2	**18**	32	18	12	7	20	43	22	19
	Brodie Draw 3		2	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
	Cut Across		19	7	0	12	0	0	0	0
	Fear Ditch	**41**	42	21	18	37	23	43	30	38
	Fear Ditch Reservoir	**30**	4	20	19	24	11	10	11	18
	Grindstone Butte North					9	6	9	10	24
	Grindstone Draw	**33**	32	38	33	35	26	22	24	59
	Jewett Red Flat Reservoir	**82**	33	50	31	28	NC	24	49	55
	North Luman Ridge	**28**	27	7	2	4	0	0	0	0
	North Soapholes Creek	**16**	15	26	15	31	1	12	12	0
	Old Reservoir	**8**	19	60	2	6	0	0	21	0
	Onion Spring	**11**	2	0	0	2	7	0	0	0
	Onion Spring 2			38	38	21	54	50	124	86
	Rooster's Delight							23	16	11
	Ryegrass Draw	**81**	88	147	106	125	59	78	75	96
	Ryegrass Draw South	**NC**	69	49	35	38	41	49	62	51
	Ryegrass Reservoir	**7**	14	10	2	15	NC	0	4	0
	Ryegrass Road Fork	**42**	30	33	25	14	40	29	29	45
	Sommers	**37**	27	15	0	19	16	24	10	10
	South Luman Ridge	**44**	42	40	25	15	20	21	14	50
	South Soapholes Creek	**13**	21	6	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Upper Onion Creek	**164**	62	121	164	98	71	68	84	130
SPEEDWAY	Big John	**117**	96	80	73	63	56	65	53	185
	Darby	**104**	94	75	56	32	41	31	20	34
	Desert Reservoir	**226**	234	150	153	61	72	84	92	111
	Hole 2		0	0	18	17	25	18	12	21
	Mud Hole State	**235**	200	142	82	64	62	41	42	119
	Speedway	**132**	103	94	54	84	52	41	24	37
	Waterhole Draw	**120**	92	70	31	29	41	18	6	8
EAST FORK	Blown Out Reservoir	**216**	208	171	109	NC	87	84	89	138
	Fremont Butte Well 2A	**31**	14	16	12	NC	34	24	46	26
	Fremont Butte Well 2B	**27**	29	26	21	NC	21	26	30	49

Appendix B

Data and Calculations (data is rounded to nearest whole number)

DEVELOPMENT AREA

Table 1. Number of active leks in combined development area.

Year	Combined Development Area Complexes Number of Active Leks*	Matrix Threshold: Percent change in active Leks compared to 2007
2007	16	
2008	16	0%
2009	13	-19%
2010	15	-6%
2011	15	-6%
2012	13	-19%
2013	13	-19%
2014	12	-25%
2015	12	-25%

***Lek data provided by WGFD.**

The percent change in active leks compared to the 2007 baseline year is calculated by taking the current year's number of active leks minus the number of active leks in 2007; divide this number by the number of active leks in 2007 and multiply by 100.

Example: to calculate the percent change in active leks in 2015 compared to 2007

$$(12 - 16) / 16 \text{ X } 100 = -25\%$$

Table 2. Number of active leks per single complex in development area.

Year	Mesa Complex Number of active Leks	Matrix Threshold: Percent change in active Leks compared to 2007
2007	6	
2008	6	0%
2009	6	0%
2010	6	0%
2011	7	17%
2012	6	0%
2013	6	0%
2014	5	-17%
2015	5	-17%
Year	**Duke's Triangle Complex Number of active Leks**	**Matrix Threshold: Percent change in active Leks compared to 2007** (**bold** indicates threshold has been met)
2007	2	
2008	3	50%
2009	1	**-50%**
2010	2	0%
2011	2	0%
2012	1	**-50%**
2013	1	**-50%**
2014	1	**-50%**
2015	1	-50%
Year	**Yellowpoint Complex Number of active Leks**	**Matrix Threshold: Percent change in active Leks compared to 2007**
2007	8	
2008	7	-13%
2009	6	-25%
2010	7	-13%
2011	6	-25%
2012	6	-25%
2013	6	-25%
2014	6	-25%
2015	6	-25%

The percent change in active leks compared to the 2007 baseline year is calculated by taking the current year's number of active leks minus the number of active leks in 2007; divide this number by the number of active leks in 2007 and multiply by 100.

Example: to calculate the percent change in active leks in the Duke's Triangle Complex in 2015 compared to 2007

$$(1 - 2) \ / \ 2 \ \ X \ \ 100 \ = \ -50\%$$

Table 3. Peak Number of Males Attending Development Area Lek Complexes.

Year	Mesa Complex	Duke's Triangle Complex	Yellowpoint Complex	Combined Development Area
2007	539	34	286	859
2008	490	38	220	748
2009	438	13	173	624
2010	329	48	167	544
2011	339	27	119	485
2012	296	20	150	466
2013	269	20	151	440
2014	252	21	114	387
2015	321	37	170	528

*Lek data provided by WGFD.

Table 4. Two-year Average Number of Males Attending Development Area Lek Complexes.

Years	Mesa Complex	Duke's Triangle Complex	Yellowpoint Complex	Combined Development Area
2006-2007	558	31	261	850
2007-2008	515	36	253	804
2008-2009	464	26	197	686
2009-2010	384	31	170	584
2010-2011	334	38	143	515
2011-2012	318	24	135	476
2012-2013	283	20	151	453
2013-2014	261	21	133	414
2014-2015	287	29	142	458

The two-year average is calculated by adding two consecutive years of the peak number of males attending the lek complex (Table 3) and dividing by 2.

Example: 2014-2015 average for Mesa Complex

$$(252 + 321) / 2 = 287$$

Table 5. Percent Change in Number of Males Attending Development Area Lek Complexes.

Year	Mesa Complex	Duke's Triangle Complex	Yellowpoint Complex	Combined Development Area
2007	11%	0%	50%	21%
2008	-12%	23%	-16%	-12%
2009	-15%	-64%	-32%	-22%
2010	-29%	85%	-15%	-21%
2011	-12%	-13%	-30%	-17%
2012	-11%	-47%	5%	-10%
2013	-15%	-17%	12%	-8%
2014	-11%	5%	-25%	-15%
2015	23%	76%	28%	28%

The percent change in number of males attending development area lek complexes is calculated using the following calculation:

> The current year annual peak male attendance for a complex (Table 3) minus the previous two-year running average for that complex (Table 4); divide this number by the previous two-year running average for that complex (Table 4) and multiply by 100.
>
> Example: to calculate the 2015 percent change in the Mesa Complex:
>
> $$(321 - 261) \ / \ 261 \ X \ 100 = 23\%$$

REFERENCE AREA

Table 6. Peak Number of Males Attending All Reference Area Lek Complexes.

Year	Ryegrass Complex	East Fork Complex	Speedway Complex	Combined Reference Area
2007	687	274	934	1895
2008	598	251	819	1668
2009	726	213	611	1550
2010	545	142	467	1154
2011	555	NA*	350	NA
2012	406	142	349	897
2013	525	134	298	957
2014	614	165	249	1028
2015	713	213	515	1441

*Lek data provided by WGFD

Table 7. Average Number of Males Attending Reference Area Lek Complexes.

Year	Ryegrass Complex	East Fork Complex	Speedway Complex	Combined Reference Area
2006-2007	572	250	908	1730
2007-2008	643	263	877	1782
2008-2009	662	232	715	1609
2009-2010	636	178	539	1352
2010-2011	550	NA	409	NA
2011-2012	481	NA	350	NA
2012-2013	466	138	324	927
2013-2014	570	150	274	993
2014-2015	664	189	382	1235

*Note: the East Fork complex was not included in the 2010-2012 calculations because data was not collected in 2011. Although the running two-year average could be calculated, it would not be possible to calculate the percent change since there is not a running two-year value for the years 2011-2012.

The two-year average is calculated by adding two consecutive years of the peak number of males attending the lek complex (Table 6) and dividing by 2.

Example: 2014-2015 average for Ryegrass Complex

$$(614 + 713) = 664 / 2$$

Table 8. Percent Change in Number of Males Attending Reference Area Lek Complexes.

Year	Ryegrass Complex	East Fork Complex	Speedway Complex	Combined Reference Area
2007	66%	34%	19%	35%
2008	5%	0%	-10%	-4%
2009	13%	-19%	-30%	-13%
2010	-18%	-39%	-35%	-28%
2011	-13%	NA	-35%	-23*
2012	-26%	NA	-15%	-21*
2013	4%	NA	-15%	-4*
2014**	32%	20%	-23%	11%
2015	25%	42%	88%	45%

*Note: The East Fork complex was not included in the 2010-2013 calculations because data was not collected in 2011. Although the running two-year average could be calculated, it would not be possible to calculate the percent change since there is not a running two-year value for the years 2011-2013.

**2014 data calculations include new lek in Ryegrass Complex (Rooster's Delight). Lek was discovered in 2013 and now meets the WGFD two-year requirement for being classified as an occupied lek.

The percent change in number of males attending reference area lek complexes is calculated using the following calculation:

> The current year annual peak male attendance for a complex (Table 6) minus the previous two-year running average for that complex (Table 7); divide this number by the previous two-year running average for that complex (Table 7) and multiply by 100.
>
> Example: to calculate the 2015 percent change in the Ryegrass Complex:
>
> (713 – 570) / 570 X 100 = 25%

Appendix C

Figure 1. Sage-grouse winter concentration areas.