Northeast Bird Habitat Conservation Initiative

2018 RCP Network Gathering
Bill Labich, Sara Barker, Matt Strimas-Mackey, and Hallie Schwab





Land Trust/Bird Conservation Nexus



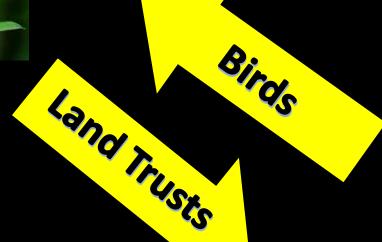




Land Trusts collectively protect 56 million acres of private land nationwide!











Birds are catalysts for capacity building and conservation strategies.



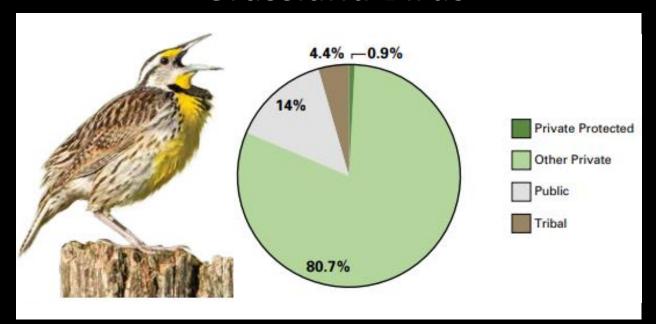


Importance of Private Lands

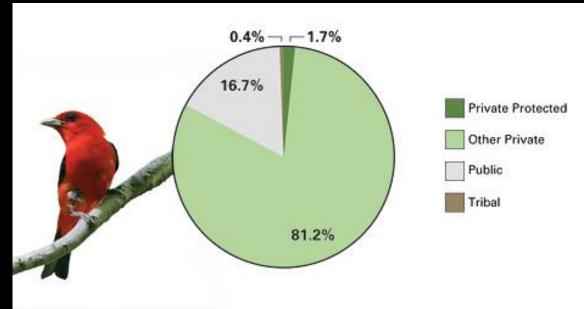
More than 100 bird species are > 50% reliant on private land



Grassland Birds

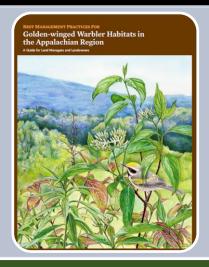


Eastern Forest Birds



Conducted National Needs Assessment (N = 614 land trusts)





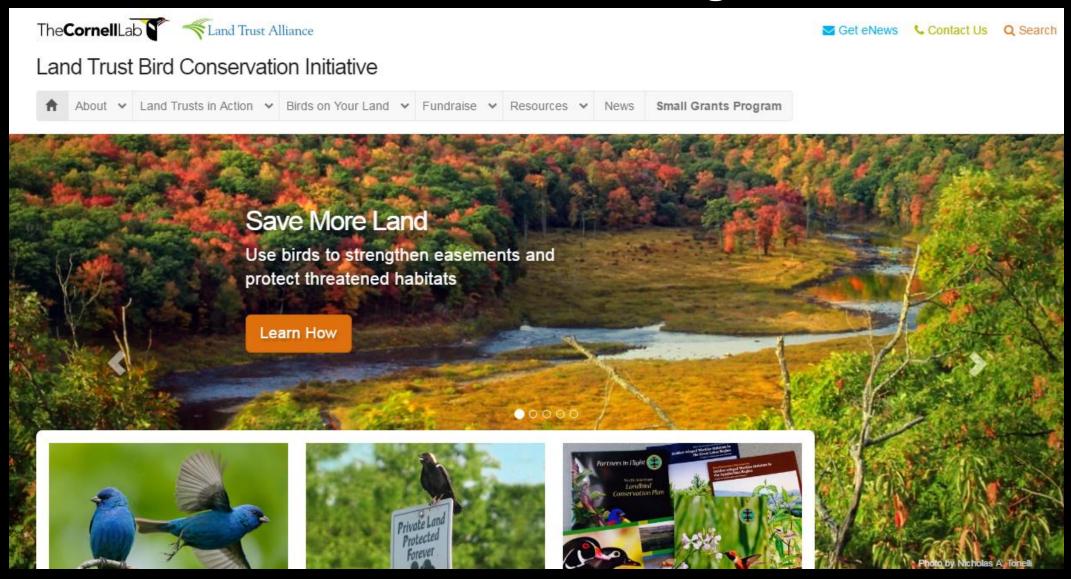


Funding

Conservation Resources

Planning Tools

Land Trust Bird Conservation Initiative www.birdtrust.org



Land Trust Bird Conservation Initiative

- Fundraising Directory / Land Trust Small Grants Program
 - Resources and Tips
 - 4 grants in 2017 (CO, WA/OR, VT, ME); 3 in 2018 (CA, ME, NY/CT)



- Landscape-scale Plans (SWAP)
- BMPs
- Citizen Science Projects
- PIF/Joint Ventures/IBA Program
- Planning Tools
 - Bird Conservation Collaboratives
 - eBird (online checklist program)



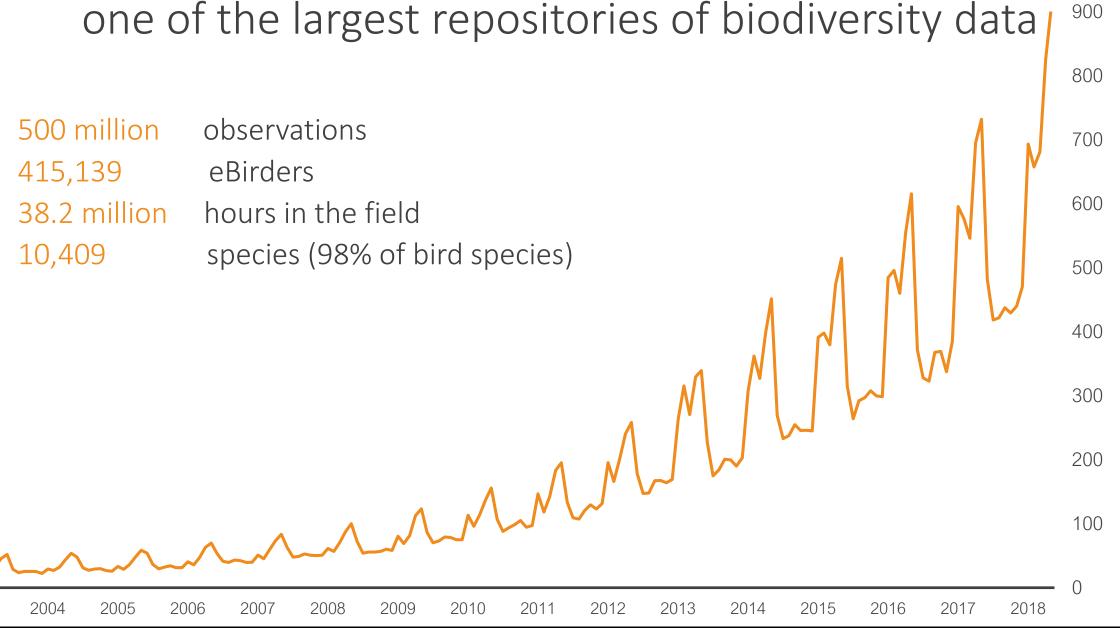




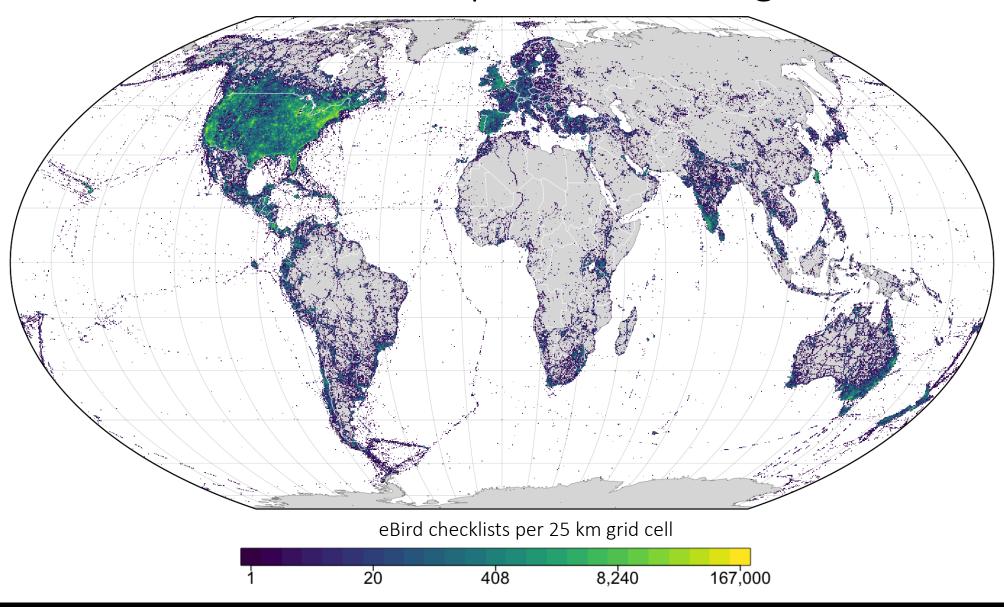


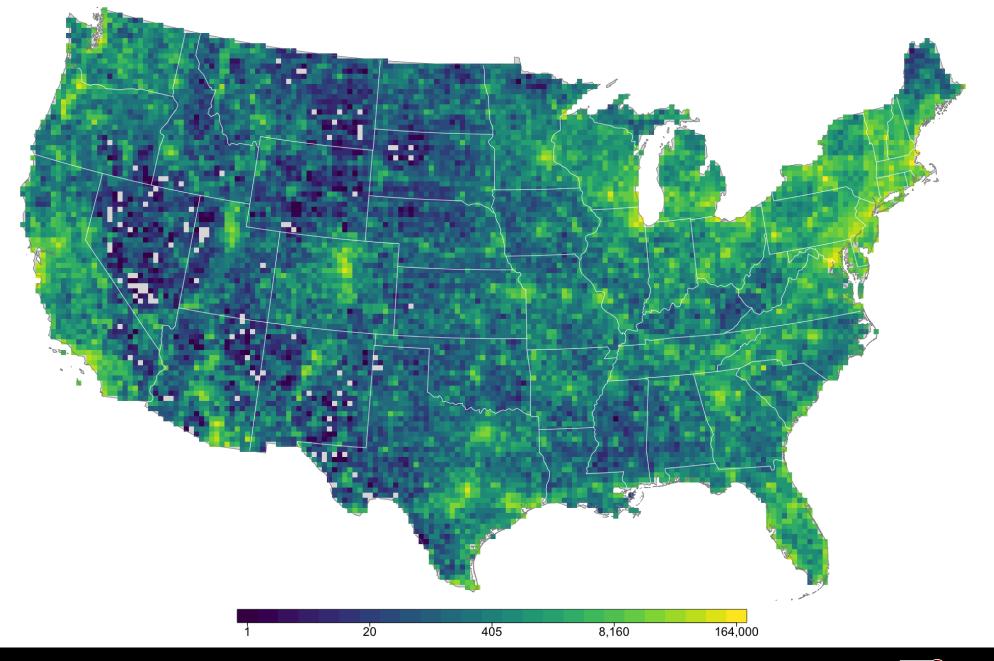
Blica

is a an online database of bird observations collected by citizen scientists, providing real-time data about the global distribution and abundance of bird species.



eBird checklists span the entire globe





How can eBird help RCPs?

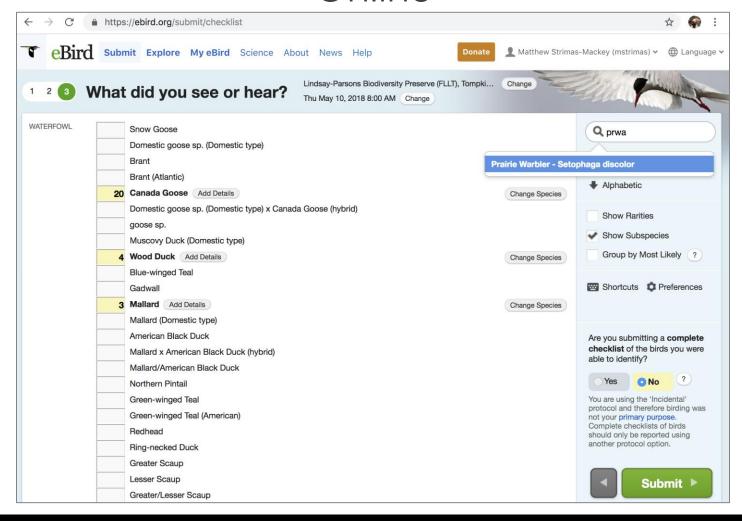
- 1 tools for monitoring birds
- 2 inform decision making & grant applications
- 3 engage an active community of birders

Monitoring

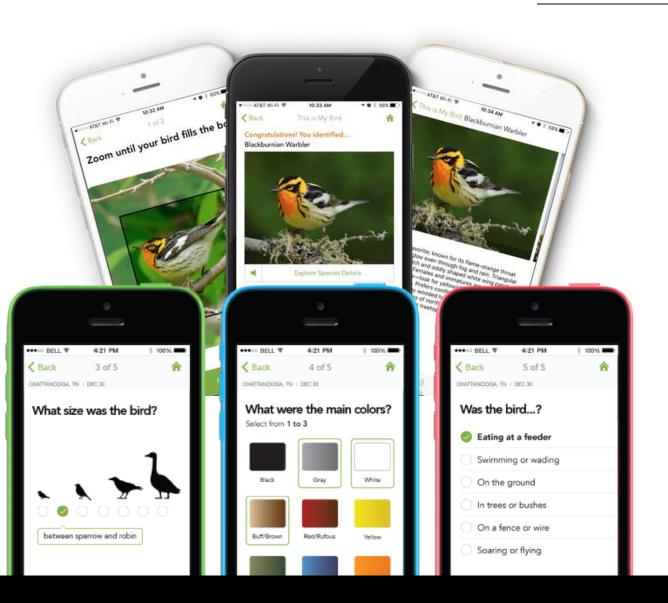
Mobile



Online

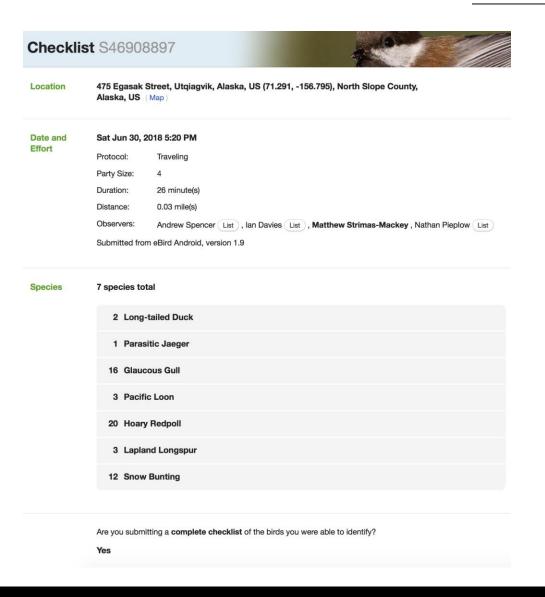


Bird Identification with Merlin



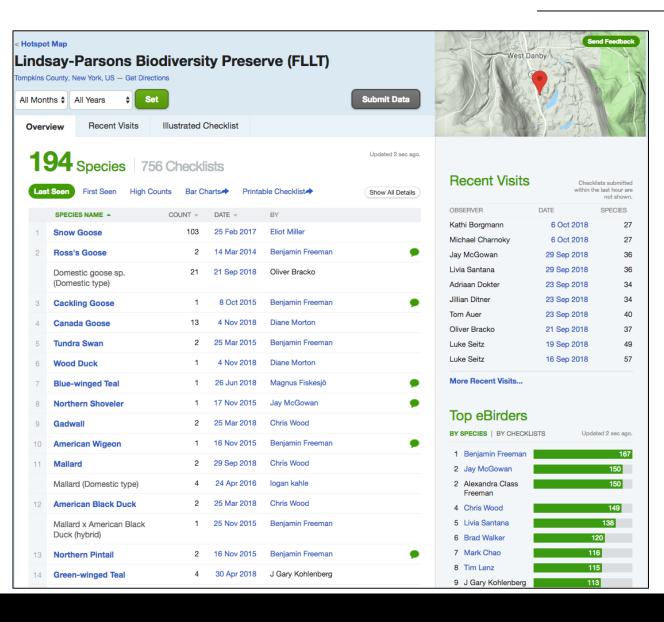


Data Storage

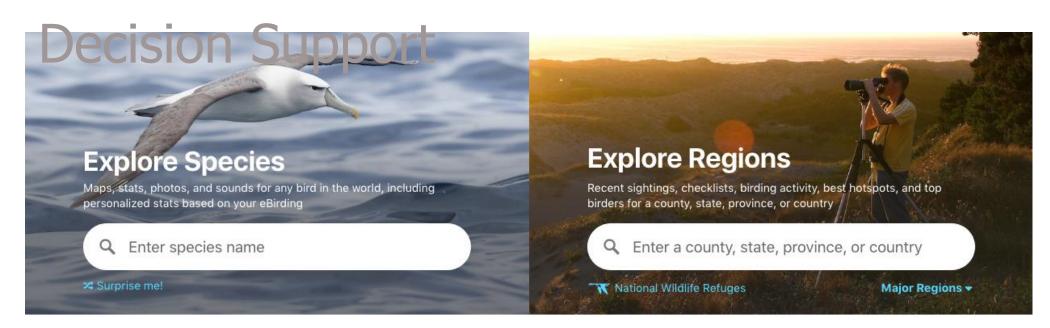


- Free, permanent storage of bird monitoring data
- Managed by a team of database experts
- Accessible online with free tools for visualization and analysis
- Downloadable
- **Privacy** options

eBird Hotspots



- eBird hotspots are public birding locations visited by multiple people over time
- Aggregate data across an entire property
- Engage birders to collect data on your land
- Your land may already be a hotspot!



MORE WAYS TO EXPLORE



Species Maps

Explore interactive range maps by species or subspecies — zoom in for details



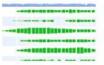
Search photos and sounds

Explore media through the Macaulay Library



Explore Hotspots

Discover the best places for birding nearby or around the world.



Bar Charts

Find out what birds to expect throughout the year in a region or location

SPECIES YOU NEED



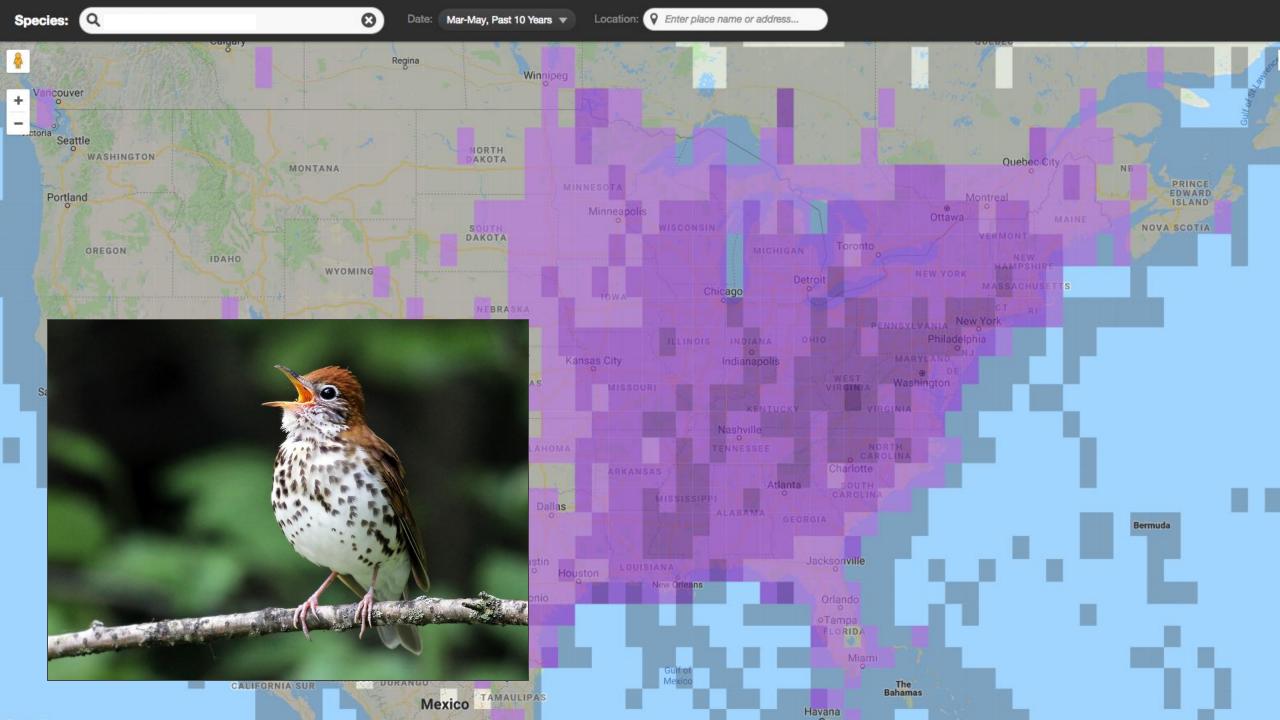
Target Species

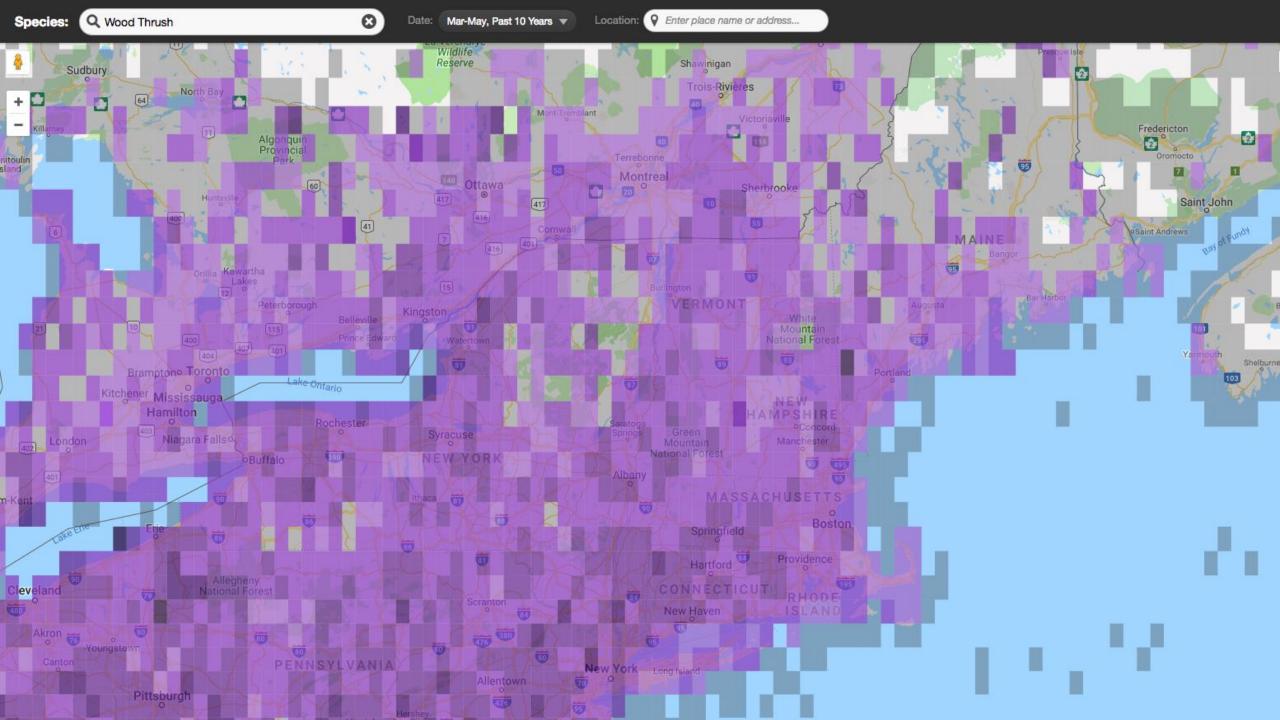
Prioritized list of county, state, or life birds that you can expect to find in a region

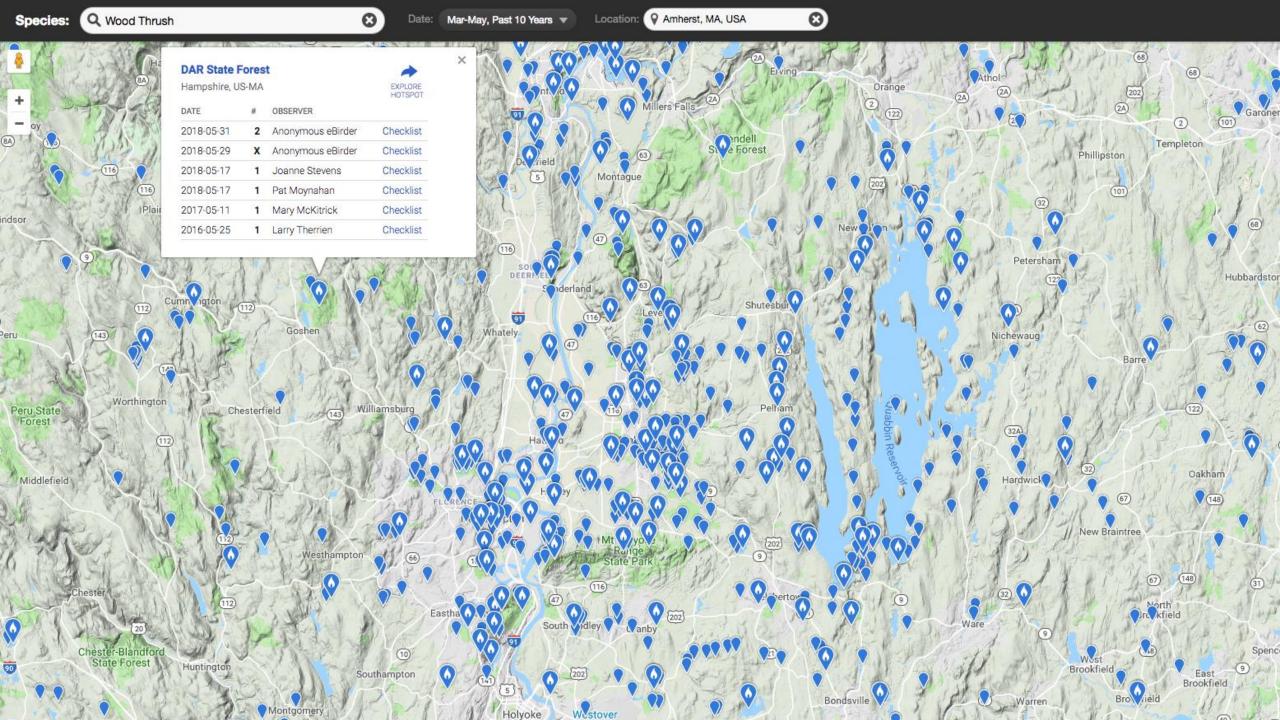


Alerts

Reports and email alerts for rarities and species you haven't seen







Bird Observations

Cha 170 Blue Gold Rub

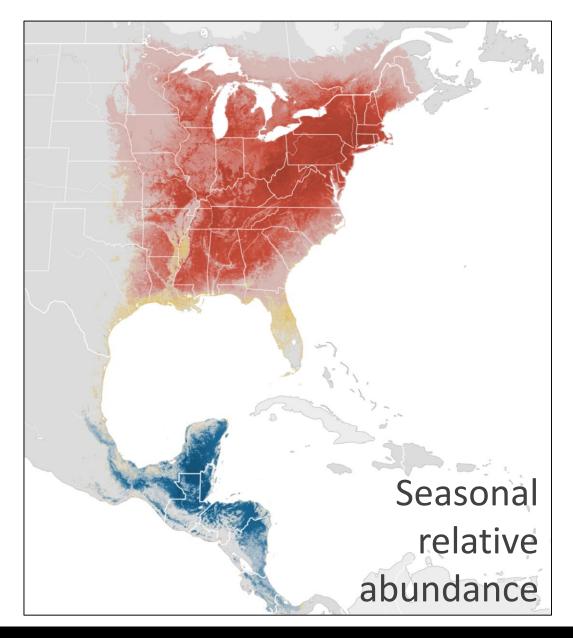
▼ Date Range: Change Date

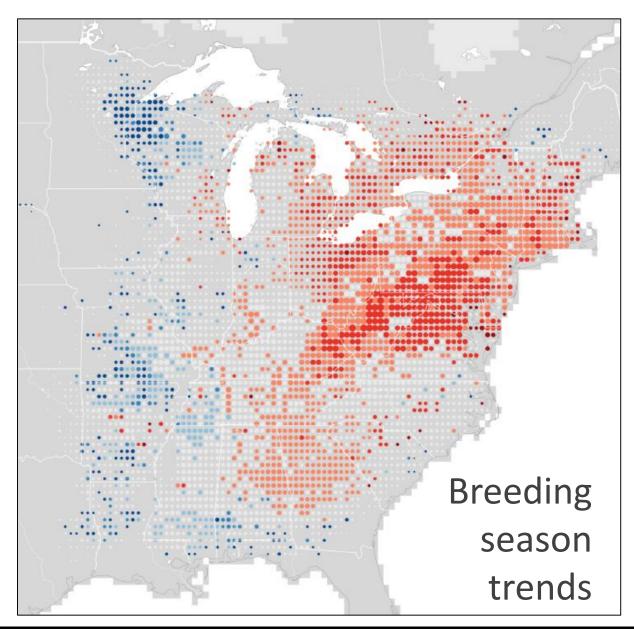
May, 2008-2018

Change Location | Sapsucker Woods

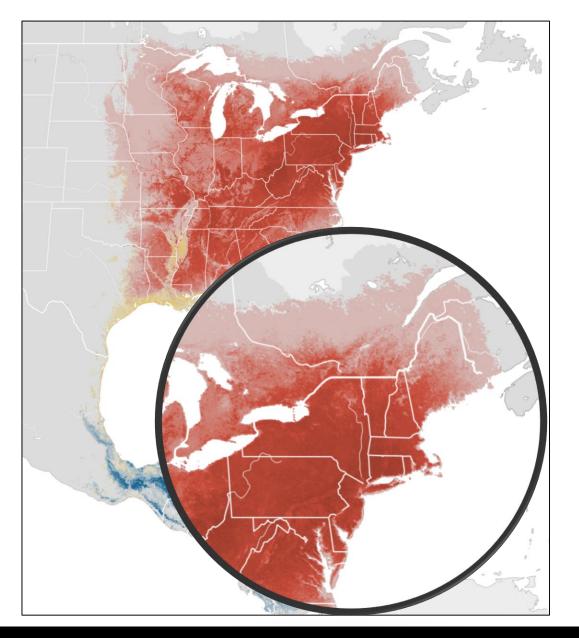


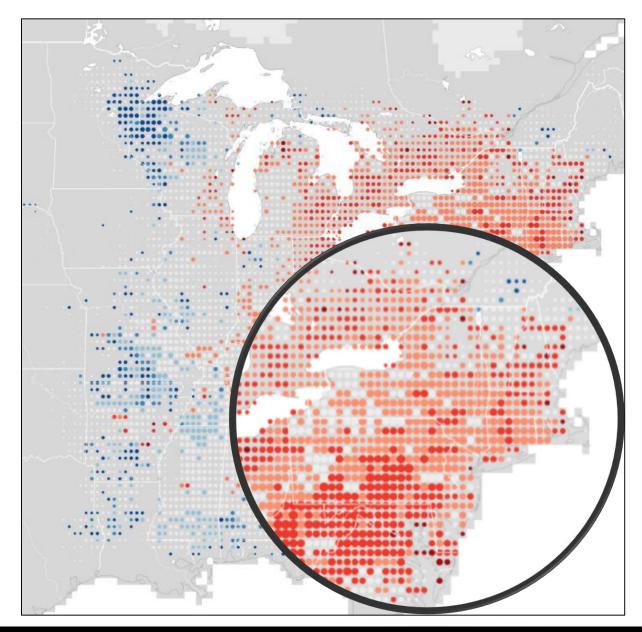
Modeled results: Wood Thrush

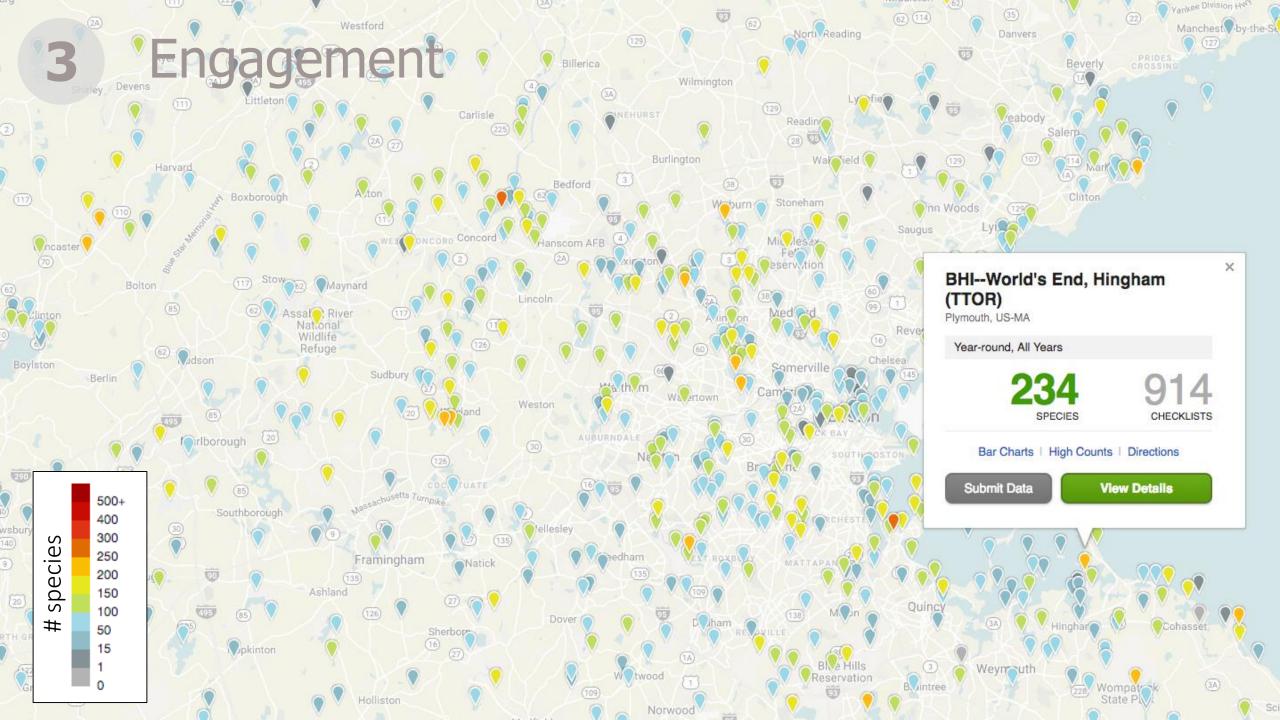


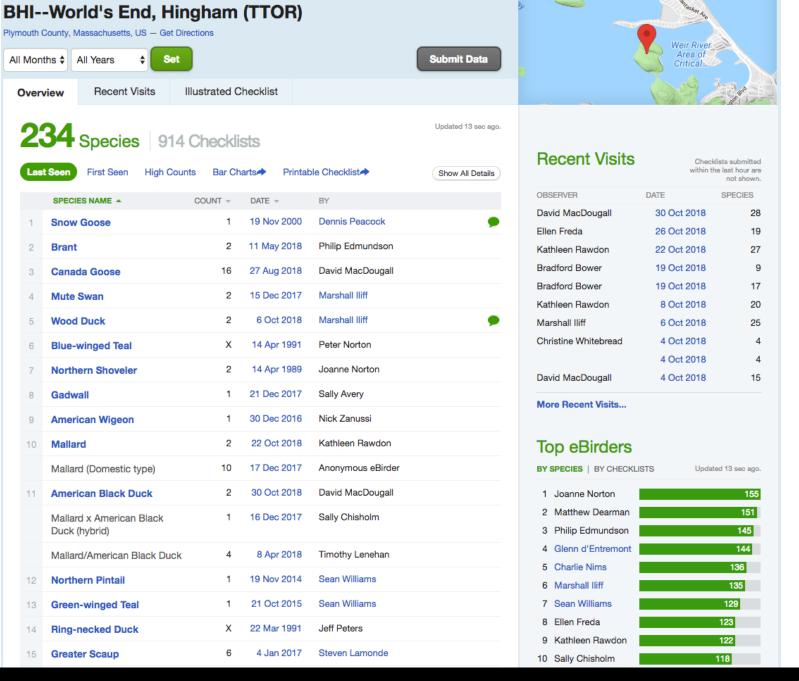


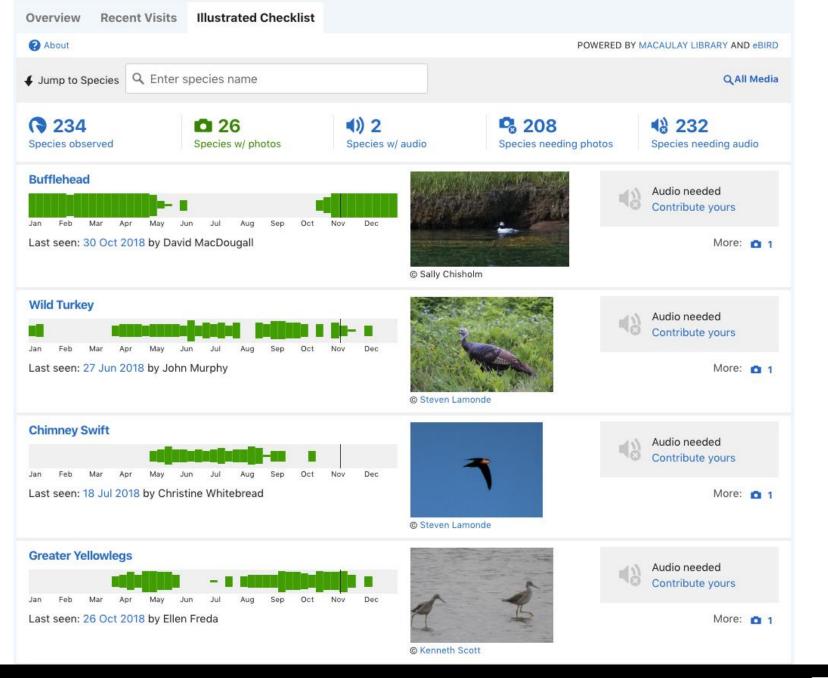
Modeled results: Wood Thrush











eBird Field Checklist

BHI--World's End, Hingham (TTOR)

Plymouth, Massachusetts, US ebird.org/hotspot/L140447

234 species (+34 other taxa) - Year-round, All Years

Date:	
Start Time:	
Duration:	
Distance:	
Party Size:	
Notes:	

This checklist is generated with data from eBird (ebird.org), a global database of bird sightings from birders like you. If you enjoy this checklist, please consider contributing your sightings to eBird. It is 100% free to take part, and your observations will help support birders, researchers, and conservationists worldwide.

Go to ebird.org to learn more!

Ruddy Turnstone
Sanderling
Dunlin
Least Sandpiper
White-rumped Sandpiper
Semipalmated Sandpiper
Western Sandpiper
peep sp.
Short-billed Dowitcher
American Woodcock
Wilson's Snipe
Red-necked Phalarope
Spotted Sandpiper
Solitary Sandpiper
Greater Yellowlegs
Willet
Lesser Yellowlegs
Greater/Lesser Yellowlegs
shorebird sp.

___Killdeer

Waterfowl	
Snow Goose	
Brant	
Canada Goose	
Mute Swan	
Wood Duck	
Blue-winged Teal	
Northern Shoveler	
Gadwall	
American Wigeon	
Mallard	
Mallard (Domestic type)	
American Black Duck	
Mallard x American Black Duck (hybrid)	
Mallard/American Black Duck	
Northern Pintail	
Green-winged Teal	
Ring-necked Duck	
Greater Scaup	
Lesser Scaup	
Greater/Lesser Scaup	
King Eider	
Common Eider Surf Scoter	
Surf Scoter	
White-winged Scoter	
Black Scoter	
Surf/Black Scoter	
scoter sp.	
Long-tailed Duck	
Bufflehead	
Great Black-backed GullHerring x Great Black-backed Gull (hybrid)gull sp.	
Least Tern	
Roseate Tern	
Common Tern	
Sterna sp.	
tern sp.	
Loons	
Red-throated Loon	
Common Loon	
_loon sp.	
Frigatebirds, Boobies, and Gannets	
Northern Gannet	
Cormorants and Anhingas	
Great Cormorant	
Double-crested Cormorant	
cormorant sp.	
•	

Common Goldeneye Hooded Merganser Common Merganser Red-breasted Merganser Common/Red-breasted Merganser Ruddy Duck duck sp.	
Grouse, Quail, and Allies	
Northern Bobwhite Ring-necked Pheasant Ruffed Grouse Wild Turkey	
Grebes	
Pied-billed Grebe Horned Grebe Red-necked Grebe	
Pigeons and Doves	
Rock Pigeon Mourning Dove	
Cuckoos	
Yellow-billed Cuckoo Black-billed Cuckoo	
Swifts	
Chimney Swift	
Hummingbirds	
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	
Shorebirds	
American Oystercatcher Black-bellied Plover Semipalmated Plover	
Osprey Northern Harrier Sharp-shinned Hawk Cooper's Hawk Sharp-shinned/Cooper's Hawk Accipiter sp. Bald Eagle Red-shouldered Hawk Broad-winged Hawk Red-tailed Hawk Rough-legged Hawk Buteo sp. hawk sp. Owls Eastern Screech-Owl Great Horned Owl owl sp.	
Kingfishers	
Belted Kingfisher	

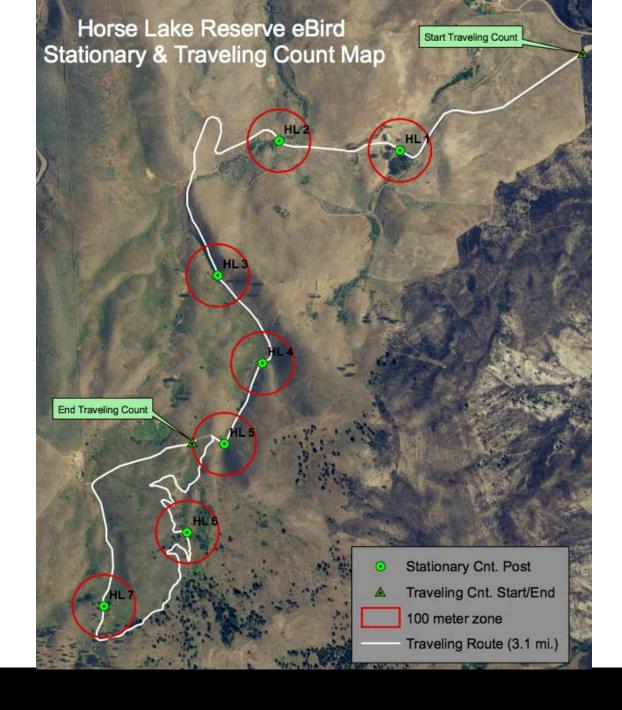
Alcids	Herons, Ibis, and Allies
Thick-billed Murre	Great Blue Heron
Razorbill	Great Egret
Gulls, Terns, and Skimmers	Snowy Egret
	Little Blue Heron
Bonaparte's Gull	Tricolored Heron
Laughing Gull Ring-billed Gull	Green Heron
Herring Gull	Black-crowned Night-Heron
Iceland Gull	Glossy Ibis
Lesser Black-backed Gull	Vultures, Hawks, and Allies
	Black Vulture
	Turkey Vulture
Merlin	Martins and Swallows
Peregrine Falcon	Northern Rough-winged Swallow
falcon sp.	Purple Martin
Tyrant Flycatchers: Pewees, Kingbirds, and Allies	Tree Swallow
Olive-sided Flycatcher	Bank Swallow
Eastern Wood-Pewee	Barn Swallow
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	swallow sp.
Alder Flycatcher	Tits, Chickadees, and Titmice
Willow Flycatcher	Black-capped Chickadee
Least Flycatcher	Tufted Titmouse
Eastern Phoebe	
Great Crested Flycatcher	Nuthatches
Tropical Kingbird	Red-breasted Nuthatch
Eastern Kingbird	White-breasted Nuthatch
Vireos	Treecreepers
White-eyed Vireo	Brown Creeper
Yellow-throated Vireo	Wrens
Blue-headed Vireo	House Wren
Philadelphia Vireo	House wren Winter Wren
Warbling Vireo	Marsh Wren
Red-eyed Vireo	Carolina Wren
Jays, Magpies, Crows, and Ravens	Gnatcatchers
Blue Jay American Crow	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher
Fish Crow	_ ,
rish crow crow sp.	Kinglets
Common Raven	Golden-crowned Kinglet
	Ruby-crowned Kinglet
Larks	Thrushes
Horned Lark	Eastern Bluebird
	Townsend's Solitaire
	Veery
	Gray-cheeked/Bicknell's Thrush



eBird in Action: Chelan-Douglas Land Trust



- Developed a successful bird monitoring program using eBird
- Network of stationary counts created on two properties, with permanent eBird signs at each
- Monthly bird surveys to collect data and introduce eBird
- Data used to inform and evaluate management



Instructions: Horse Lake Reserve eBird route

Thank you for volunteering to be a citizen scientist, recording, entering, and sharing eBird data with CDLT. You will help us learn about patterns of bird use over time at Horse Lake Reserve. Our questions include:

- · Which species of birds use each habitat types?
- How will bird use change over time, after the 2012 and 2015 wildfires?
- · How do migrating birds use the preserve during spring and fall?
- How do birds use the preserve as nesting and rearing for young?

The CDLT protocol includes seven10-minute Stationary Counts (HL 1-HL7) and a one-way HL Traveling Count. If you start but don't have time to finish the project protocol, you can enter any collected data using the Horse Lake Reserve (CDLT) eBird hotspot.

Time of day: Our goal is for observations to be completed between 6:00am and 11:00am during Daylight savings time (April-Sept) and between 8:00am-1:00pm during Standard time, (Sept.-Nov.)

Total time & distance: The round-trip walking time takes 4-5 hours. Total walking round-trip distance is 5.3 miles. The one-way traveling count route is 3.1 miles.

Road Access: The property is closed and county-owned Horse Lake Road is gated at the end of the payment from Dec. 1 to April 1. Additionally, the county may choose to close the road after a storm event any month of the year in order to prevent roadbed damage. Call the CDLT Office to check on road conditions (509.667.9708).

Think Safety-First!

- It is best to have at least one other person accompany you.
- Print and take hardcopies of the project maps with you provided with this protocol.
- Do not drive the narrow, steep, unimproved Horse Lake county road within 24-hours of a rainstorm. Several sections of roadbed are dangerous due to slippery clay. If a rainstorm starts during your bird count, immediately return to your vehicle and depart.
- Horse Lake weather is unpredictable and often very windy. Be prepared: bring water, food, sun protection, layers of clothing, a first-aid kit. Wear sturdy footgear. The property has good cell phone coverage.
- Be ready to see and protect all wildlife, including snakes. You will be walking on a
 footpath, able to see and easily avoid snakes.
- Take notes of any vandalism or problems you encounter and report these to CDLT.

Print forms to take to the field:

Map of entire property showing the one-way <u>Traveling Count</u> and the seven <u>Stationary Counts</u>.





2015 Chelan Wildfire

- Horse Lake Reserve bird surveys provided a pre-fire baseline
- Survey data inform adaptive management practices in the wake of the fire
- How will birds' use of the landscape change over time?
- When will shrub-breeding birds return to the landscape?



Benefits of using eBird for your RCP:

- Tools for monitoring birds
- Permanent data storage
- Decision support tools
- Evaluate management actions
- Inform grant applications
- Engage citizen scientists

Draft Initiative Goals

Goal 1.

Raise consciousness about the importance of birds where RCPs work, and awareness of how bird conservation can help advance regional priorities





Draft Initiative Goals

Goal 2.

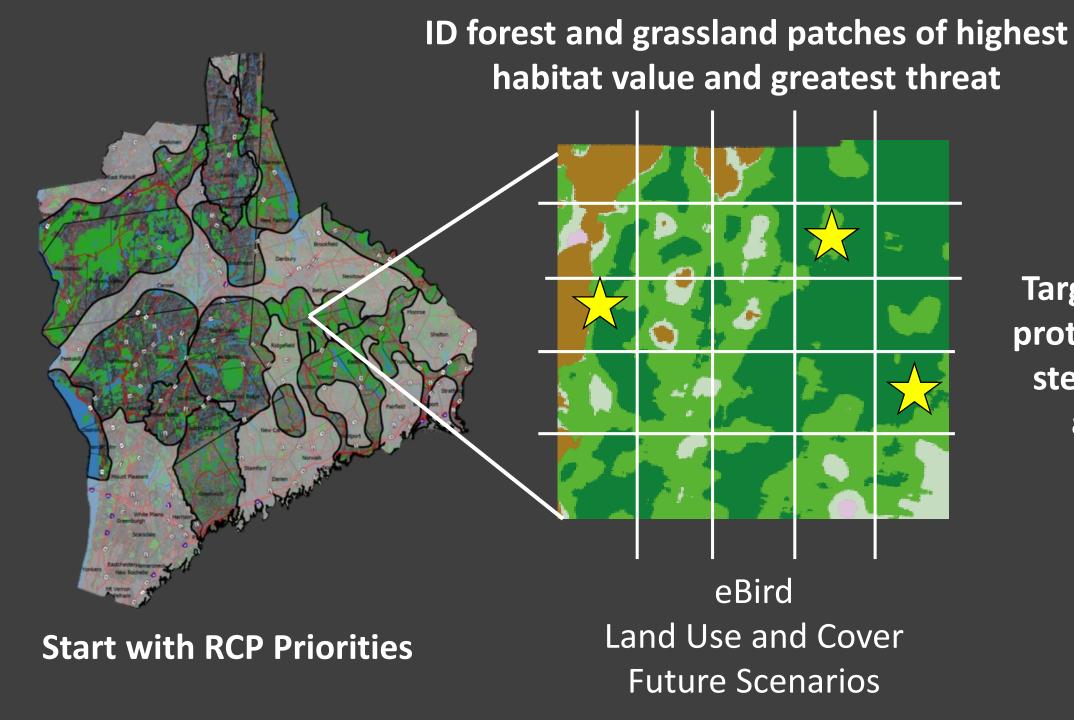
Encourage RCPs to adopt eBird as a tool for monitoring, decision-making, and engagement

Draft Initiative Goals

Goal 3.

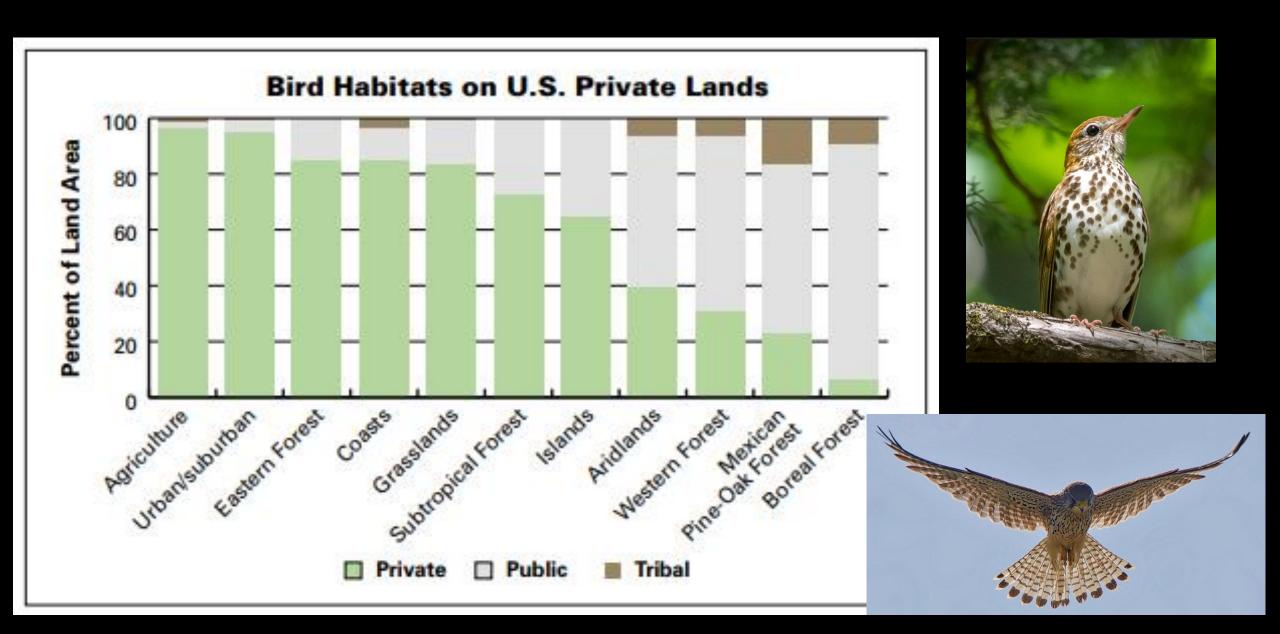
Improve and conserve habitats that support populations of two or more target species in New England and eastern New York



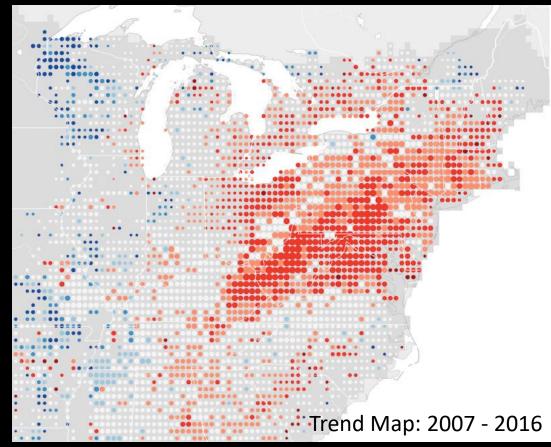


Targeted land protection and stewardship actions

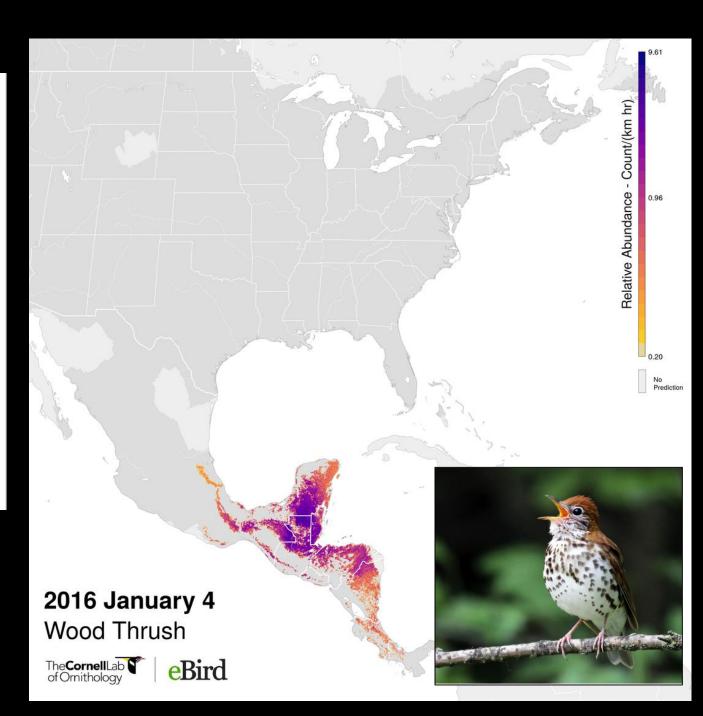
Why American Kestrel and Wood Thrush?



Why Wood Thrush?



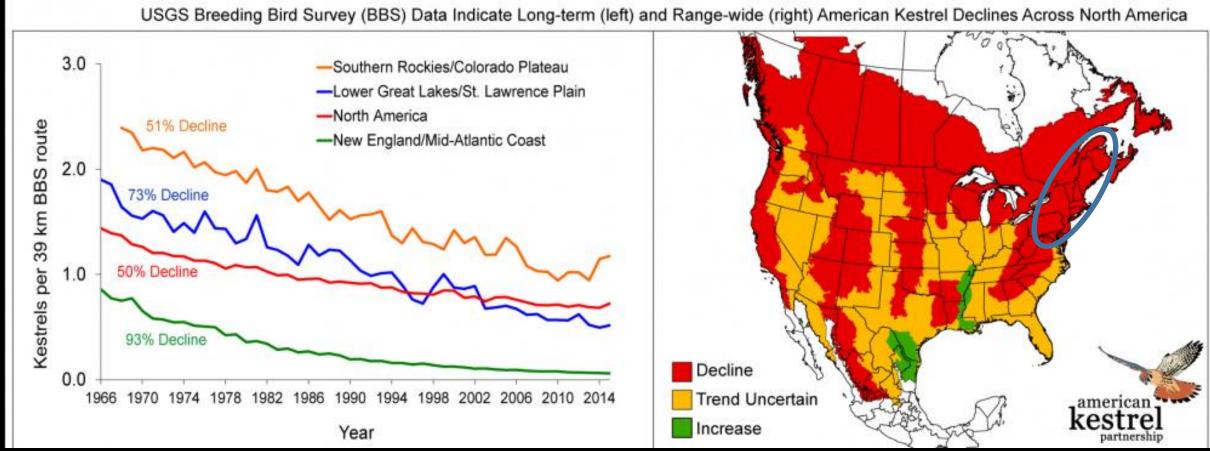
- 50% decline since 1965 (BBS)
- Accelerated declines in north of range and higher elevations
- PIF Watchlist / threatened in Canada



Why American Kestrel?

- 50% range-wide, 93% decline in New England and mid-Atlantic from 1966 to 2015 (BBS data)
- Declines attributed to land clearing, "clean" farming practices, and pesticides





Steward for Wood Thrush and Kestrel

WOOD THRUSH = employ silvicultural techniques in eastern forests

Create age class and structural diversity

(BMP guide: Managing Wood Thrush Habitat in the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic Regions; Audubon Vermont: Forester's for the Birds Project)

 Open canopy to allow more light to build understory structure

KESTREL = manage in agricultural and open lands

- Install nest boxes
- Keep fence rows and posts
- Minimize pesticide use, especially in ag lands
- Incorporate delayed mowing programs in line with other grassland birds





Breakout Group Questions

- How are you already engaging with birds and bird conservation?
- How can you imagine your RCP or organization working with eBird?
- What do you like about the bird habitat conservation initiative and what would you change or encourage us to consider?