

Florida

Migratory Bird Conservation



photo: Frank Bowers



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Inventory and Monitoring

- Cooperative mottled duck monitoring.
- Estimates of waterfowl hunters/harvest.
- Mourning dove call count surveys.
- Cooperative mid-winter waterfowl survey.
- Waterfowl banding.
- Nongame bird inventories.
- Assistance for breeding bird survey/Christmas counts.
- Rookeries of wading birds and nesting success (roost).
- Refuge bald eagle surveys.

Research

- Least tern.
- Mottled duck nesting.
- Effects of prescribed burning.
- Swallow-tailed kite habitats/snail kites.
- Human disturbance factors.
- Whooping crane introductions.
- Shorebird/wading bird migration timing.
- Black rail studies.
- Non-game birds.

Management

- Wetland management/restoration.
- Private land habitat programs.
- Impoundment management.
- Hunting regulations/hunt programs.
- Migratory bird permits (issuance).
- Prescribed fire/shrub habitats.
- Nontoxic shot/nontoxic sinkers.
- Migratory bird diseases.
- Nesting structures.
- Marsh/wading birds.

Partnerships

- Partners-in-Flight conservation plans (nongame birds).
- North American Waterfowl Management Plan projects.
- U.S. Biological Resources Division (research).
- University of Florida (Co-op Wildlife Research Unit).
- Wood duck banding.
- Interagency prescribed fire.
- Universities.
- Partners-for-Wildlife projects (private lands).

Outreach

- International Migratory Bird Day.
- Youth waterfowl hunts.
- Junior Duck Stamp Contest.
- Refuge conservation plans — public input.
- Birding associations — activities/trips/festivals.
- Interpretive exhibits.
- Duck Stamp celebrations.
- Wildlife drives (auto).
- Special events.

Questions and Answers

Why is the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service so involved with migratory birds?

The Service, as a result of Congressional action and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (1918) has responsibility for this group of Federal trust species. Because migratory birds (game and nongame species) move across state, provincial and national borders, they are recognized as an international resource requiring conservation on a continental basis. Protection in North America is provided for by conventions between the United

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States, Canada, Japan and Mexico. There are migratory bird treaties with these countries that require the United States to determine when, to what extent, and by what means it is compatible with the terms of treaties/conventions to allow use of these birds and their habitats. The Secretary of the Interior has been charged with such determinations.

Are there permit requirements to protect migratory birds, their nests and eggs, or body parts?

Yes, each Service region has a migratory bird permit branch(es) that decides if permits are needed for various actions involving migratory birds. The types of permits that may be issued or required are:

Eagle Exhibition.

Eagle Indian Religious.

Eagle Scientific.

Eagle Depredation.

Taxidermy.

Waterfowl Sale/Disposal.

Scientific Collecting.

Depredation.

Rehabilitation.

Special Purpose (Possession).

Salvage of Dead Birds.

Miscellaneous Special Purpose.

Falconry.

Raptor Propagation.

How are migratory bird hunting regulations established?

The Service collects population, habitat, hunter and harvest data on an annual basis to gauge the status of hunted species. This is a cooperative effort with the states, Canada and Mexico. Waterfowl hunting regulations for migratory species use flyways (broad geographical areas traveled by groups of migrating birds) to establish regulation frameworks for hunting. The states within a flyway work with Service biologists to analyze data and propose regulations to the Service's Regulation Committee. This committee judges the proposals and recommends a broad set of hunting regulations that include season dates, bag/species limits, etc. These framework regulations are approved by the Service Director, and states are then allowed the flexibility to choose specific state regulations within the flyway frameworks.