2004 EPA STAR Graduate Fellowship Conference

Next Generation Scientists—Next Opportunities



Overview

Although the most publicized use of agriculture by birds is that of pest species foraging on corn, rice, and sunflowers, many non-pest species of birds use agricultural areas for nesting, foraging, and roosting. Birds are increasingly using agricultural settings as mankind continues to destroy native habitat. Approximately 1 billion pounds of

pesticides are applied annually in agricultural areas in the U.S. resulting in the exposure of millions of birds each year. Pesticides can cause mortality and sub-lethal effects including increased predation, reduced breeding success, physical



malformations, mutations, and impaired ability to migrate. For these reasons, EPA uses birds as a primary indicator species for determining pesticide impacts on wildlife, but often the data required to make an informed assessment are in unpublished reports or fragmented among many different literature sources. This results in time consuming and labor intensive searches to determine possible exposure risk.

AMERICAN BIRD CONSERVANCY

The Birds in Agricultural Areas (BIAA) project will identify the extent to which bird species in North America utilize agricultural environments both geographically and seasonally as primary or incidental habitat for foraging, breeding, cover, or roosting. The primary purpose of this project is to provide EPA, state wildlife agencies, agricultural companies, industry, and farmers with a risk assessment tool to use in assessing risk to birds when registering or considering the use of pesticides. Secondary uses are many and include understanding avian diversity in agricultural areas, determining avian friendly conservation efforts in agricultural areas, and determining future research needs for birds in agricultural areas.

Design

The Birds in Agricultural Areas tool will be designed in Microsoft Access and will be readily accessible over the internet to allow the broadest use possible. All major crops grown in North America will be included.



Geographic data will include state or province and Bird Conservation Region (BCR) as defined by the North American Bird Conservation Initiative (NABCI). These data will be compiled into a database with fully cited references to aid in future research. The database will be developed through an extensive review of the literature, including, but not limited to, books, scientific journals, and published and unpublished reports from both government and non-government sources. Data will be combined with conservation status indicators for each species including the Endangered Species Act Listings, American Bird Conservancy's Green List, and the NABCI species assessment values. Through internet access, users can search on a variety of fields (species, crop, state, BCR, etc.) and generate query based reports such as this one for the Black-capped Chickadee.



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A prototype of the Birds in Agricultural Areas database is available on the American Bird Conservancy's website at: www.abcbirds.org/biaa

Please send comments to sheath@gmu.edu or pbright@abcbirds.org.



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