MONITORING WATERBIRDS:

How small-scale projects can contribute to large-scale monitoring efforts

Bruce Peterjohn





SHOREBIRD MONITORING

- Program for Regional and International Shorebird Monitoring (PRISM)
 - **◆** Estimate North American population sizes
 - Describe distributions and habitat preferences
 - Monitor population trends
 - Monitor numbers at stopover locations
 - Assist managers to meet conservation goals







- PRISM temperate breeding surveys
- 17 species in N. America:
 - Am. Woodcock by USFWS
 - Single species surveys:
 Piping Plover, Longbilled Curlew
 - BBS: Killdeer, Upland Sandpiper, Wilson's Snipe????
 - ◆ Other species:?????



SHOREBIRD MONITORING

- PRISM temperate nonbreeding surveys
 - Single species surveys:
 Piping Plover, Am.
 Oystercatcher
 - Migration surveys to supplement breeding season efforts
 - Sampling plan to be proposed in Feb. 2005
 - Identify important stopover locations





COLONIAL WATERBIRD MONITORING



- Periodic regional surveys coordinated by USFWS
- State-based surveys:
 - Variable timing and geographic coverage
- Local surveys
- Initiative-based monitoring strategy is under development

MARSHBIRD MONITORING

- Survey protocols are under development:
 - Courtney Conway's methods
 - Bird Studies Canada surveys
 - ◆ Salt-marsh surveys
- Design for continental monitoring is under development

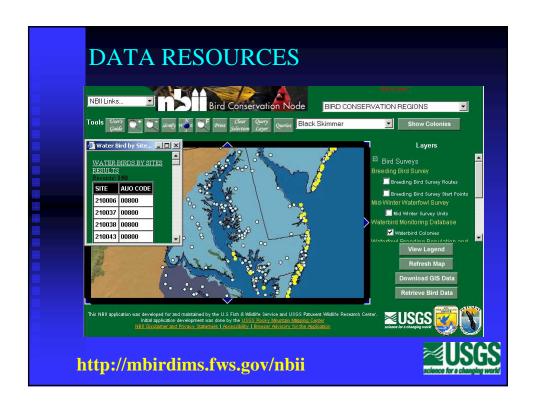




DATA RESOURCES

- **■** Colonial Waterbirds:
 - ◆ Existing database at Patuxent WRC
 - ◆ Data from available sources: Audubon Waterbird Registry, USFWS regional surveys, published sources, ongoing surveys
 - 100,000+ visits to 12,900+ colonies currently in database
 - Manages population and demographic data
 - http://www.pwrc.usgs.gov/cwb/database/





DATA RESOURCES

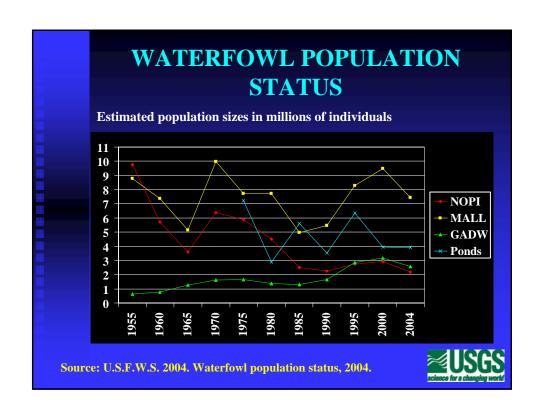
- **■** Shorebirds:
 - ◆ PRISM databases to be developed
 - Migration database to accommodate existing survey data sets
- Marshbirds:
 - Survey-specific databases



CONTRIBUTIONS OF SMALL-SCALE PROJECTS

- Data Integration
 - Define breeding and non-breeding distributions
 - ◆ Establish seasonal/geographic patterns of relative abundance
 - ◆ Establish species-habitat relationships
 - Breeding and migration chronologies

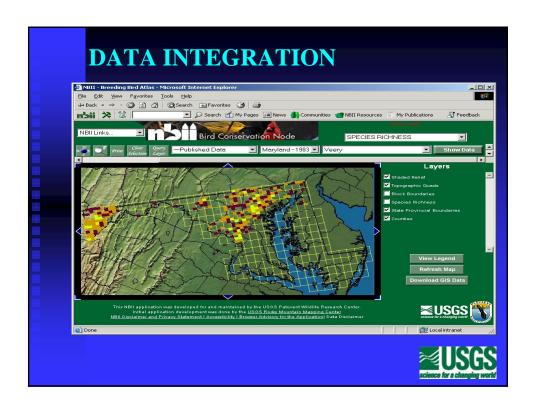


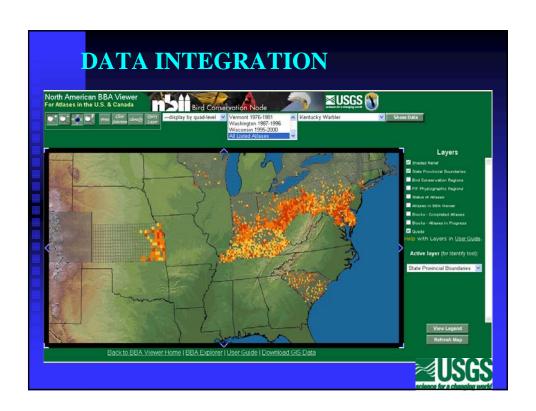


BIRD POPULATION OBJECTIVES

- Initially based on "best available" data for:
 - ◆ Distributions (from field guides)
 - ◆ Relative Abundances (based on BBS)
 - ◆ Habitat preferences
 - Emphasis on breeding populations
- Integrate project-level data into processes for establishing larger scale objectives







CONTRIBUTIONS OF SMALL-SCALE PROJECTS

- Data Integration
 - Contributions to existing surveys
 - Use comparable methods when possible
 - Contributions to existing and new data resources
 - Status during non-breeding seasons
 - ◆ Identifies the importance of state/region to the conservation of species as a whole



CONTRIBUTIONS OF SMALL-SCALE PROJECTS

- Data Integration
- Data Accessibility
 - Provide access to full data sets from completed studies
 - ◆ Provide data summaries for ongoing studies
 - ◆ Provide access to analyzed results
 - ◆ Information should be web-accessible



