

University of Nebraska - Lincoln

DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln

USDA National Wildlife Research Center - Staff
Publications

U.S. Department of Agriculture: Animal and
Plant Health Inspection Service

2010

Evaluation of Christmas Bird Counts and Landscape Factors as Indicators of Local Blackbird and European Starling Winter Roosts

Matthew Strassburg

Department of Biological Sciences, North Dakota State University

George M. Linz

USDA/APHIS/WS National Wildlife Research Center, george.m.linz@aphis.usda.gov

William Bleier

Department of Biological sciences, North Dakota State University

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/icwdm_usdanwrc



Part of the [Environmental Sciences Commons](#)

Strassburg, Matthew; Linz, George M.; and Bleier, William, "Evaluation of Christmas Bird Counts and Landscape Factors as Indicators of Local Blackbird and European Starling Winter Roosts" (2010). *USDA National Wildlife Research Center - Staff Publications*. 976.
https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/icwdm_usdanwrc/976

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the U.S. Department of Agriculture: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service at DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln. It has been accepted for inclusion in USDA National Wildlife Research Center - Staff Publications by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln.

Evaluation of Christmas Bird Counts and Landscape Factors as Indicators of Local Blackbird and European Starling Winter Roosts

Matthew Strassburg¹, George Linz², William Bleier¹

1. Department of Biological sciences, NDSU, Fargo, ND 2. USDA, Wildlife Services, Bismarck, ND

Introduction-

Red-winged blackbirds (RWBL) and common grackles (COGR) are the two most abundant blackbird species on the continent; Brewer's blackbirds (BRBL) are a much less common, but closely related species, and along with European starlings (EUST), they are two of the most common groups of birds in North America, with combined populations that reach into the several hundreds of millions and make up a significant portion of the avian population (Yasukawa and Searcy 1995). Although the most common bird on the continent, certain regions have seen declines in RWBL for a number of decades. In Ohio and North Dakota, this has been attributed to certain agricultural practices (Blackwell and Dolbeer 2001). Population sizes of a closely related species, the Rusty blackbird have also been on the decline for some time due largely to habitat loss, while populations of COGR, BRBL, and EUST are either stable or increasing.

Despite the decline of the RWBL in certain areas, farmers continue to endure annual monetary losses to depredation by these crop pests. In some areas, complaints of blackbird depredation have increased, giving impressions that populations in those areas are on the rise instead of decline. Damage to sunflower has been estimated at 2-4% of the value of the crops, or approximately \$4-\$11 million dollars. Yearly losses to corn and rice growers in the US are even higher, estimated at \$25 million and \$21.5 million respectively. A better understanding of blackbird population trends and how and where populations select wintering roosts would permit quicker responses and reduce the costs of identifying and managing roosts for the purposes of resource protection, and disease outbreak prevention.

Bird occupancy in an area is influenced by the surrounding landscape and climate. In agricultural areas, the greater habitat diversity means higher nest success for RWBL when compared to areas with large expanses of crop fields (Schafer 1996). The suitability of a wetland may be increased by surrounding cropland, and the amount of cropland in a landscape has been found to have more effect on the density of male RWBL than the amount of wetland. Several studies have attributed the abundance of RWBL to the amount of corn and hayfield present in the landscape. Changes in global climate have begun affecting blackbird populations as well. Birds nest earlier in years with milder springs; up to 1.8 days earlier per degree Celsius increase (Torti and Dunn 2005); and also end nesting later during years with cooler springs. If the surrounding landscape and climate affect habitat selection and behavior during the breeding season, it should be reasonable to expect similar effects for habitat selection during the wintering season, while changes in these could cause unpredictable shifts in population size, habits, and locations.

The goals of this study are to analyze trends in blackbird and starling population data obtained from Christmas Bird Count (CBC) data, to identify landscape level factors that influence selection of winter roosting sites, and to evaluate the Christmas bird count as an indicator for changes in roost locations due to changes in climate. The fulfillment of these goals will have several important results; the first of which is the quick identification of roost sites for routine or emergency management actions. This will make it easier to protect crops from blackbird depredation, and will also make it easier to manage disease outbreaks that could potentially affect commercial bird farms. This study will also generate baseline data for monitoring changes in roost selection and how it can be affected by changes in climate.

Methods-

Blackbird and European starling data from the CBC will be analyzed from 1988-2008. Population trends will be identified and catalogued within and between Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs), which then can be used to construct longer-term population models on both local and regional scales. Blackbird and starling count numbers for each site will be used as the dependent variable in modeling; independent variables will include land use and weather covariates. Counts will be adjusted for effort and populations will be standardized both to a mean population size and to a baseline year yet to be determined.

Standard weather data will be obtained from the National Climatic Data Center, a division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (National Climatic Data Center 2002). Weather data will be compiled for recording stations that are within or near CBC areas. Potential weather variables that will be used in the analyses of blackbird and starling population trends include mean overall monthly temperature, mean minimum/maximum monthly temperature, total yearly precipitation, and number of days of snow covered ground, as these variables are shown to affect bird populations (Forcey 2006). Weather variables will be summarized across each year by averaging temperature data and summing precipitation data over the same period. Additionally, the effects of weather over the entire year as well as from the previous season will be examined as past weather can affect vegetation the following year thereby influencing blackbird abundance.

Habitat selection by blackbirds will be analyzed by merging CBC data with land cover data in selected CBC count circles. Landscape-level habitat will be quantified using CBC sites in eastern Texas, Tennessee, Mississippi Alabama, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Kentucky and Kansas. Landscape-level habitat variables will be quantified in a 24-km CBC survey circle using land cover spatial data (USDI Geological Survey 1992 and 2006). Each grid cell within the 24-km survey area will be classified into one of seven general land cover types likely to be found in southeastern CBC survey circles. Broad scale land cover types are modified from Anderson et al. (1976) and include water, developed, forested, shrubland, herbaceous planted, herbaceous upland, and wetland. Because habitat area per se has not been an adequate predictor of bird abundance changes, other landscape-level factors such as habitat diversity, edge effects and spatial organization of features will be incorporated into landscape analyses. This will be done by measuring contagion (the degree of which land types are found within continuous patches) of land types.

Results-

Preliminary analyses have yielded unexpected results. Where most literature and analyses have indicated a negative population trend for RWBL populations, the majority of BCRs in this study have shown positive population trends. Four have trends that are strongly positive, four show weakly positive trends and four show trends that are negative. The three BCRs that show the most extreme negative trends (Gulf Coastal Prairie, Tamaulipan Brushlands, and Southeastern Coastal Plain) are all Southern BCRs that have significant coastlines. Special interest has been shown in the Gulf Coastal Prairie for two reasons, first: it has the highest blackbird population levels recorded in the US by the CBC. Several count years have recorded roosts of massive proportions (20+ million RWBL). Second: it shows the greatest level of decline of blackbirds over the last 20 years; going from roost sizes in the dozens of millions in the 1980's and 1990's to roosts in the single millions over the last ten years. Despite declines in some areas, with all population data combined over all regions, a positive population trend is shown (fig. 1).

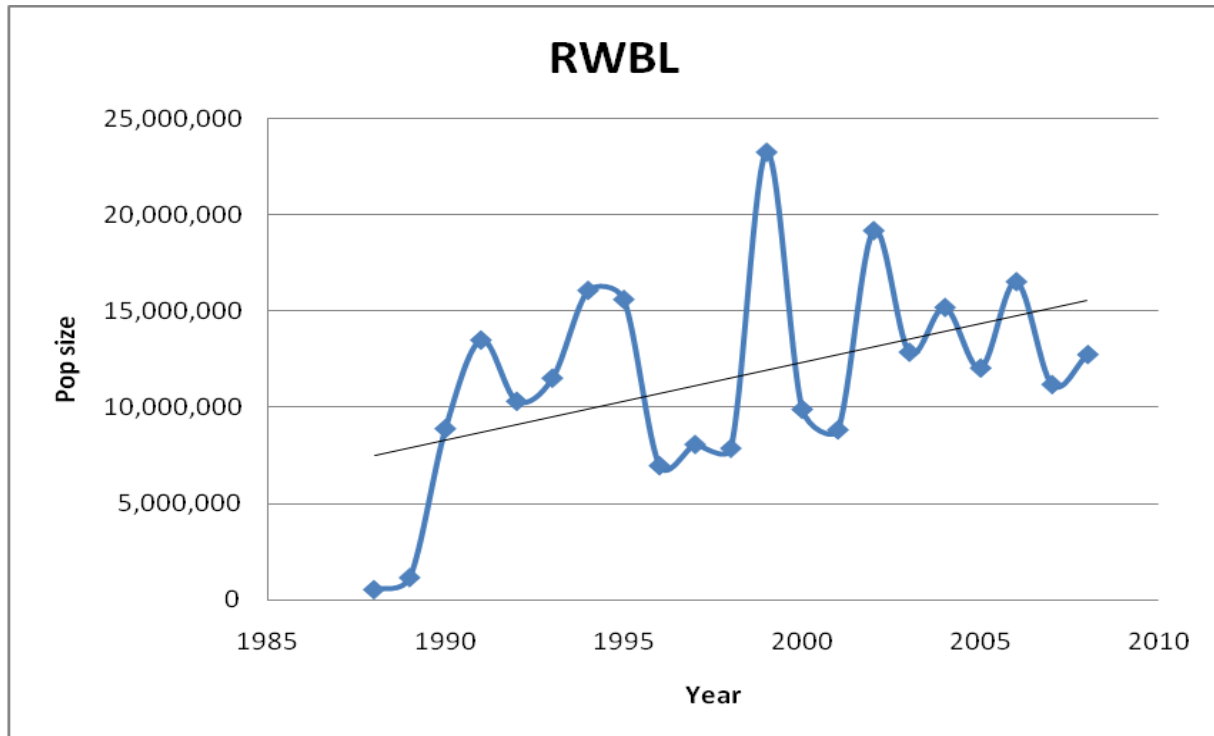


Figure 1. Total population of RWBL over 20 years of Christmas Bird Counts across 12 bird conservation regions

Discussion-

The Christmas Bird Count is the oldest and largest survey conducted in the US and is a valuable source of data. No other data set provides such a broad temporal and geographic coverage of bird population data. It has undisputed value in documenting patterns of change in species richness and distribution. However, despite its strengths, the CBC was not intended as a population monitoring tool; several scientists have spoken out against use of the CBC, citing the non-random distribution of count circles and the lack of strong standardization. Despite this criticism, for many species, the CBC often indicates changes in population that are roughly in agreement with the Breeding Bird Survey (BBS) which is a highly standardized survey of breeding birds conducted over the majority of the US. Parallel results have also been found for Project FeederWatch, an independent, more standardized winter bird count and the Midwinter Inventory, a winter survey of ducks, geese and swans.

One possible explanation for the pattern of RWBL decline in its southern wintering range is climate change. For several years there have been studies that focus on how climate change has been affecting the habitat of breeding birds; how their breeding ranges have shifted north and egg-laying dates have become earlier. There was recently a publication by a group of Durham scientists showing that migration distances could increase up to 250 miles in some species of migratory birds. However, if the northern edge of a species range shifts north due to climate, it should be reasonable to expect to southern edge of its range to shift north accordingly. A large part of bird occupancy in a habitat is related to climate, many species migrate south in winter to avoid seasonal changes; and then return when the climate becomes more hospitable. It would not be a far stretch to expect that as the southern edge of a species range becomes less hospitable, that edge would shift. Another possible explanation for the decrease is migrants. Migrant birds fly south each fall and north each spring, if climate changes are making the northern parts of their range more hospitable, fewer birds are going to migrate south for the winter, and those that migrate to the farthest edge of the northern range might not migrate as far south as they had in past years.

References-

Anderson, J. R., E. E. Hardy, J. T. Roach, and R. E. Witmer. 1976. A land use and land cover classification system for use with remote sensor data. U.S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, Geological Survey Professional Paper 964.

Blackwell, B. F., and R. A. Dolbeer. 2001. Decline of the RWBL population in Ohio correlated to changes in agriculture (1965-1996). *Journal of Wildlife Management* 65:661-667.

Forcey, G. M. 2006. Landscape-level influences on wetland birds. Ph.D. Thesis, North Dakota State University.

National Climatic Data Center. 2002. New Orleans, Louisiana, USA.

Schafer, J. L. 1996. A comparison of blackbird reproductive success in natural and restored Iowa wetlands. Thesis, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, USA.

Torti, V.M. and Dunn P.O. 2005 Variable Effects of Climate Change on Six Species of North American Birds. *Oecologia* 145: 486-495.

Yasukawa, K., and W. A. Searcy. 1995. RWBL (*Agelaius phoeniceus*). No. 184 in A. Poole and F. Gill, editors. *The birds of North America*. The Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, and the American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C., USA