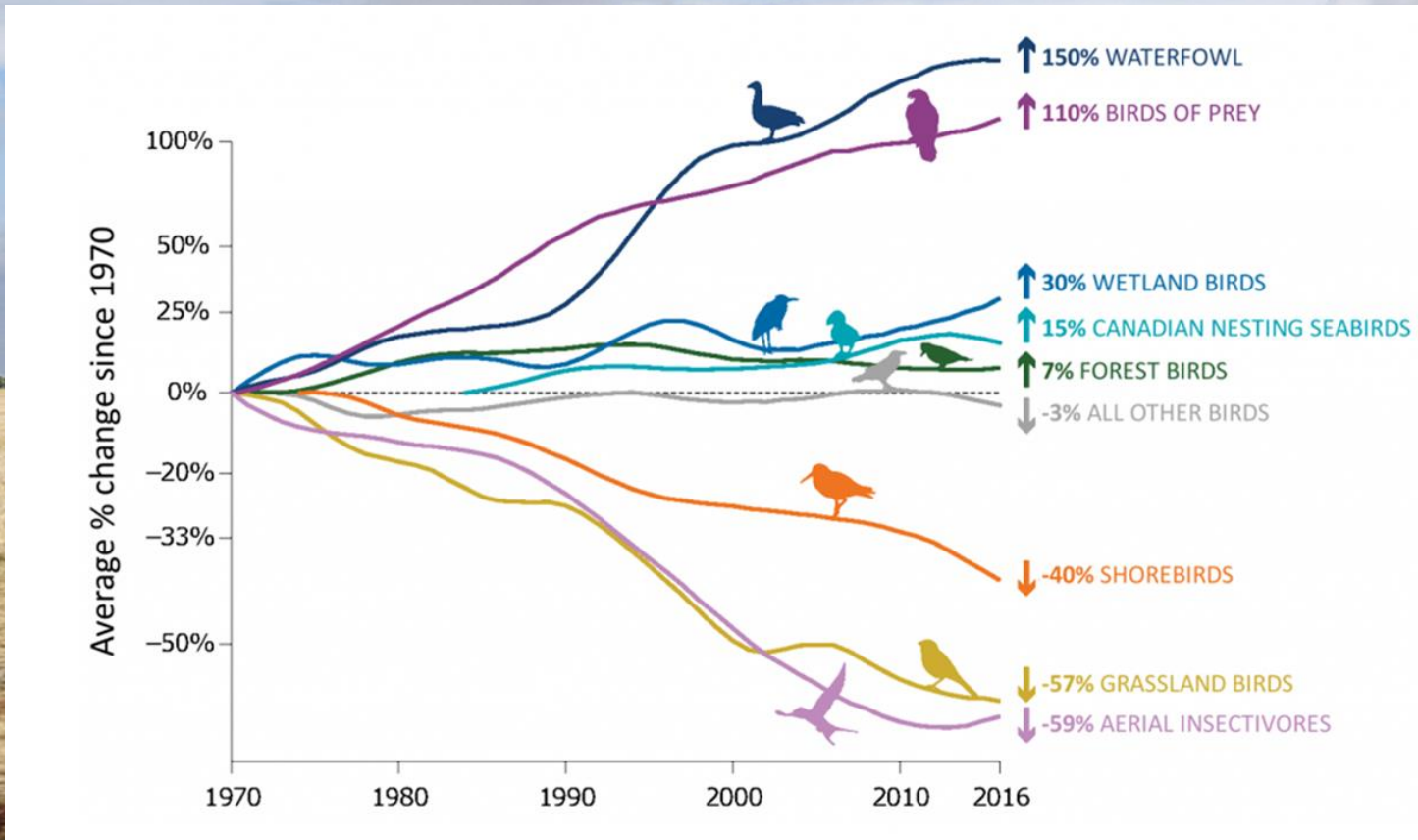




Bird-friendliness Index: An outcome-based indicator for grassland bird conservation

Biodiversity in the Agroecosystem

“...traditional output from agricultural production is priced by the markets, externalities are not... [Externalities] will be overproduced unless their costs are “internalized”. **Canadian Agri-food Policy Institute, 2022.**



Outcome-based Approaches and Market Applications



“...outcome-based payment... can provide better outcomes for biodiversity. [They] are flexible in how landholders can achieve outcomes resulting in management innovation; increase landholder effort...” McDonald et al., 2018.

J. Appl Ecol, 55(3); 1476-1485

“Result-based...schemes are thought to have several advantages. Farmers...can choose the means by which to deliver the results, and thus adapt (cost effective) methods fitting the local requirements.” Elimger et al., 2023. *Ag Systems, 204.*

“...we need indicators that are actionable at the ranch level, measure progress toward sustainability goals of interest to companies and consumers, and therefore, facilitate increased compensation for ranchers on the basis of these sustainable outcomes.”

Aherling et al., 2021. Rangeland Ecology & Management, 79:217-230

“...a key challenge in designing biodiversity oriented result-based schemes is finding the appropriate biodiversity indicators... *Elimger et al., 2023 . Ag Systems, 204.*

Bird-friendliness Index



An outcome-based indicator that represents the impact of management and conservation measures on a bird community.

Goals

The Bird-friendliness Index is a dependable, actionable, and scalable biodiversity indicator that is implemented in applications where it will:

1. Serve as a biodiversity indicator to evaluate impact management and stewardship are having on biodiversity to guide management.
2. Provide a dependable and scalable biodiversity indicator to enable a market environment that incentivizes biodiversity outcomes.



Bird-friendliness Index - How it Works



Outcome-based Indicator

- Bird data inputs only to measure bird community outcomes

Measured at a Farm Scale, Standardized to the Surrounding Landscape

- Bird community represented on-farm and in the surrounding landscape
- Presented as a single number between 0 and 1.
- A score above 0.5 indicates the farm is above average for their region.

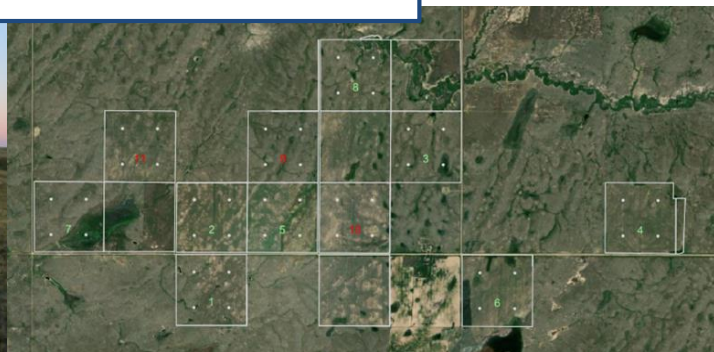
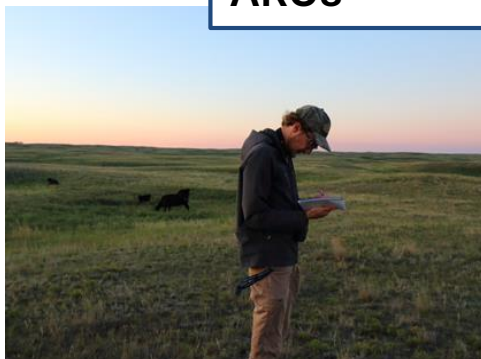


Data Collection

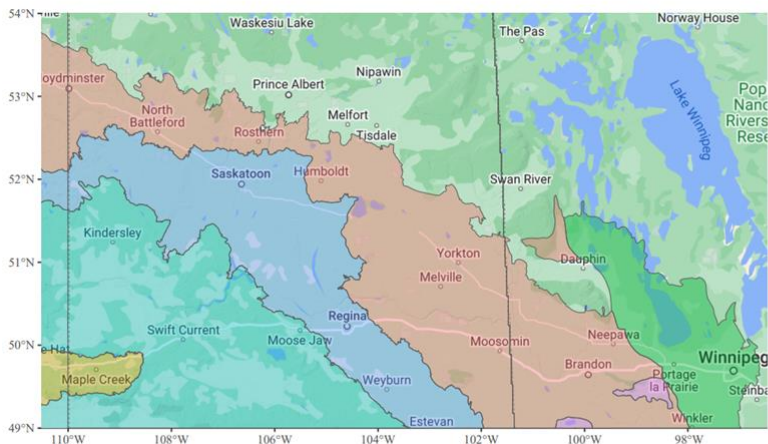
Species List – Grassland Birds



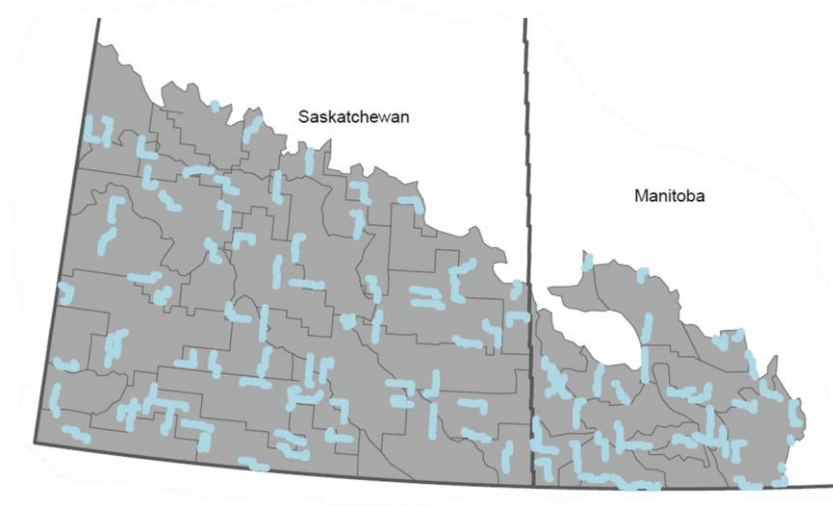
Sampling at Farms and Ranches – Point Counts and ARUs



Strata – Ecoregion and Province



Background data – BBS



Calculation Methods

1. Multiply each species' density by its multipliers to calculate conservation weighted densities

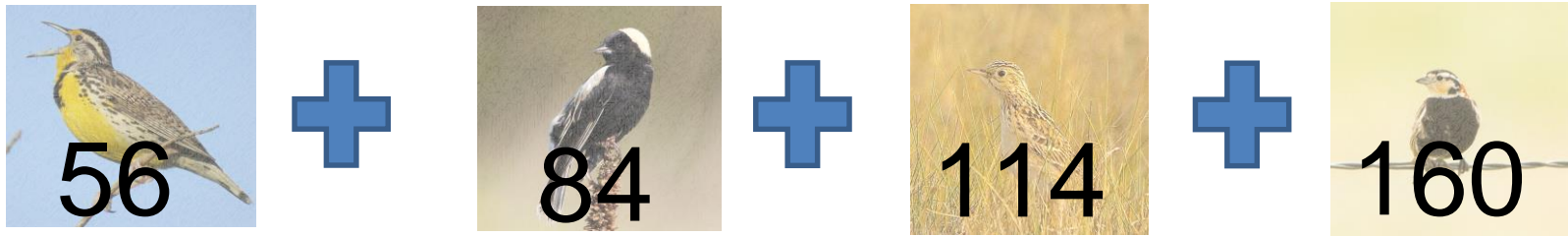
Density (birds/ha)

PIF BCR 11 Regional Combined Score

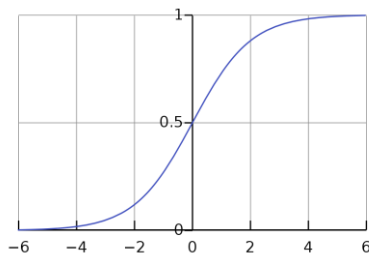
Not at risk= 1x Special Concern = 2x
Threatened = 3x Endangered= 4x



2. Add together Weighted Densities to get raw BFI score for each point



3. Compare each point's raw BFI score to the background and scale between 0 and 1



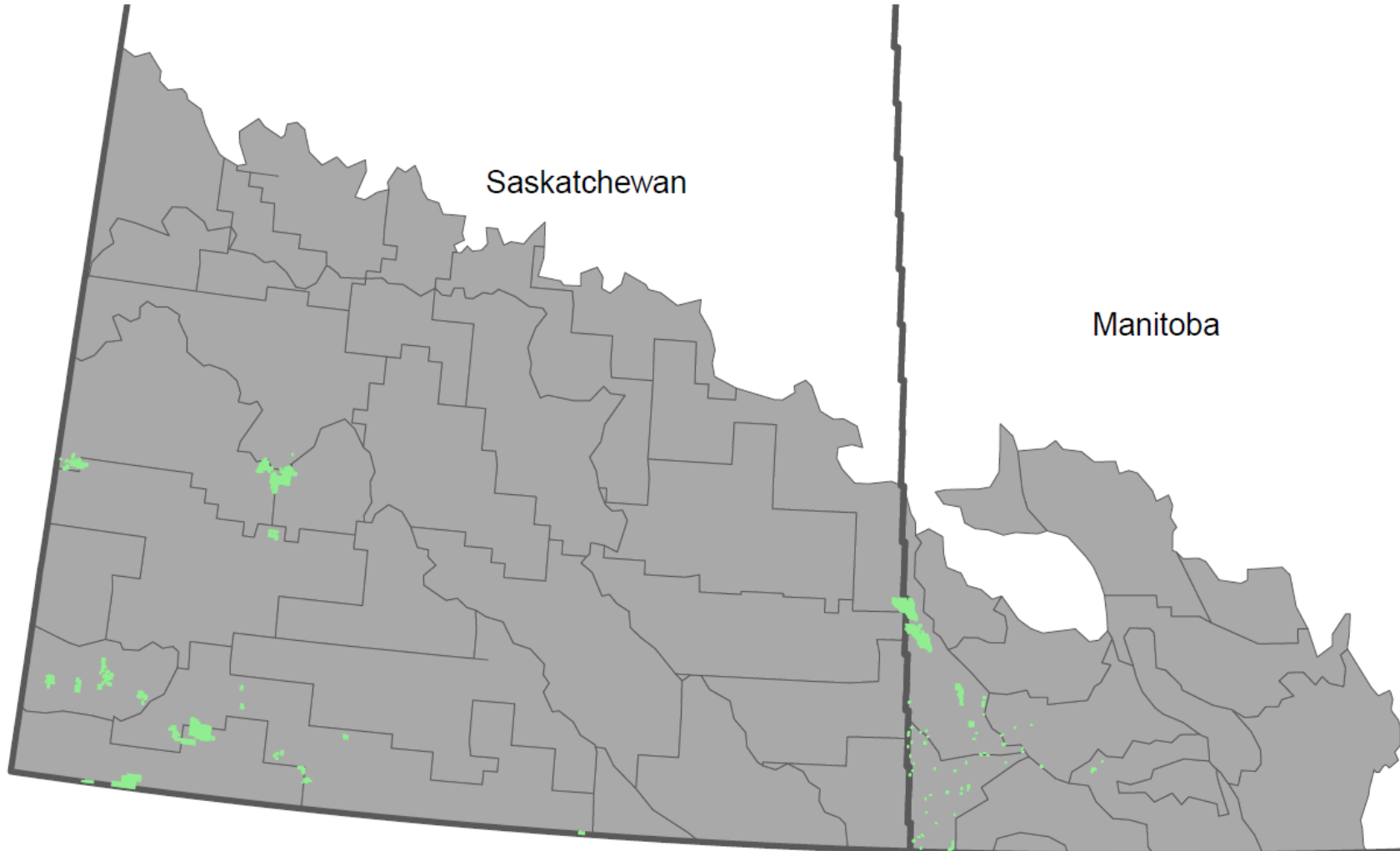
= .65

Michel et al., 2020; Div. & Dist.

Results



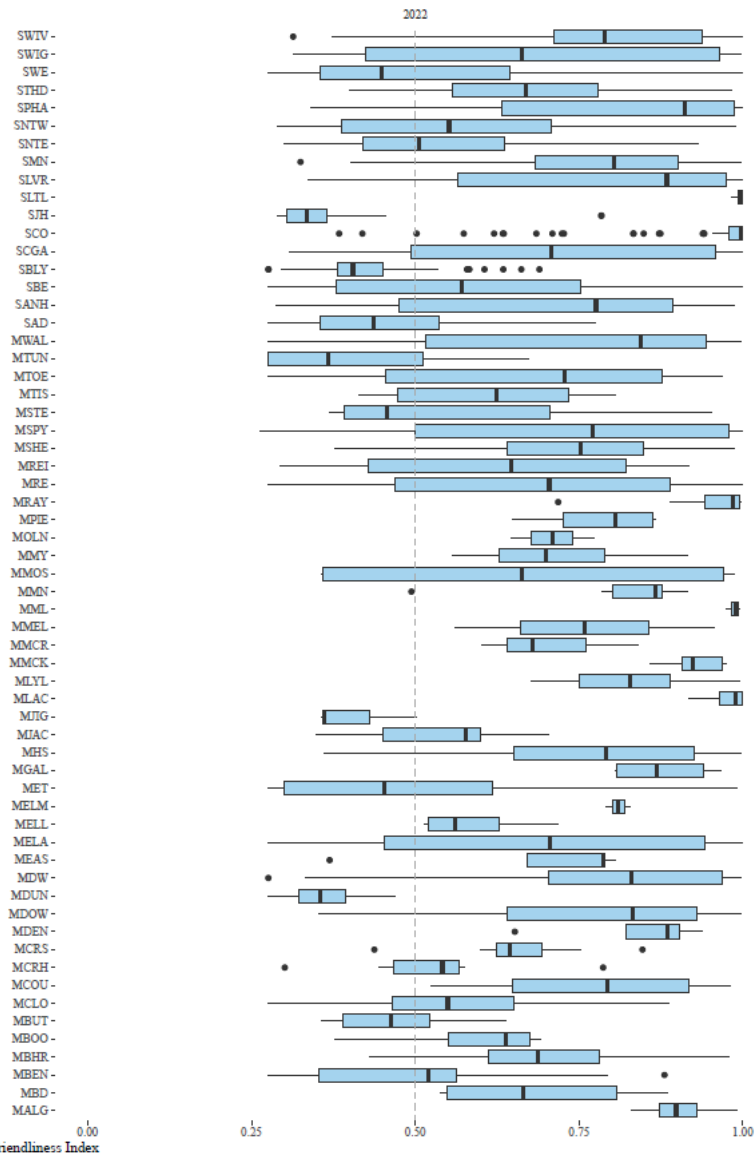
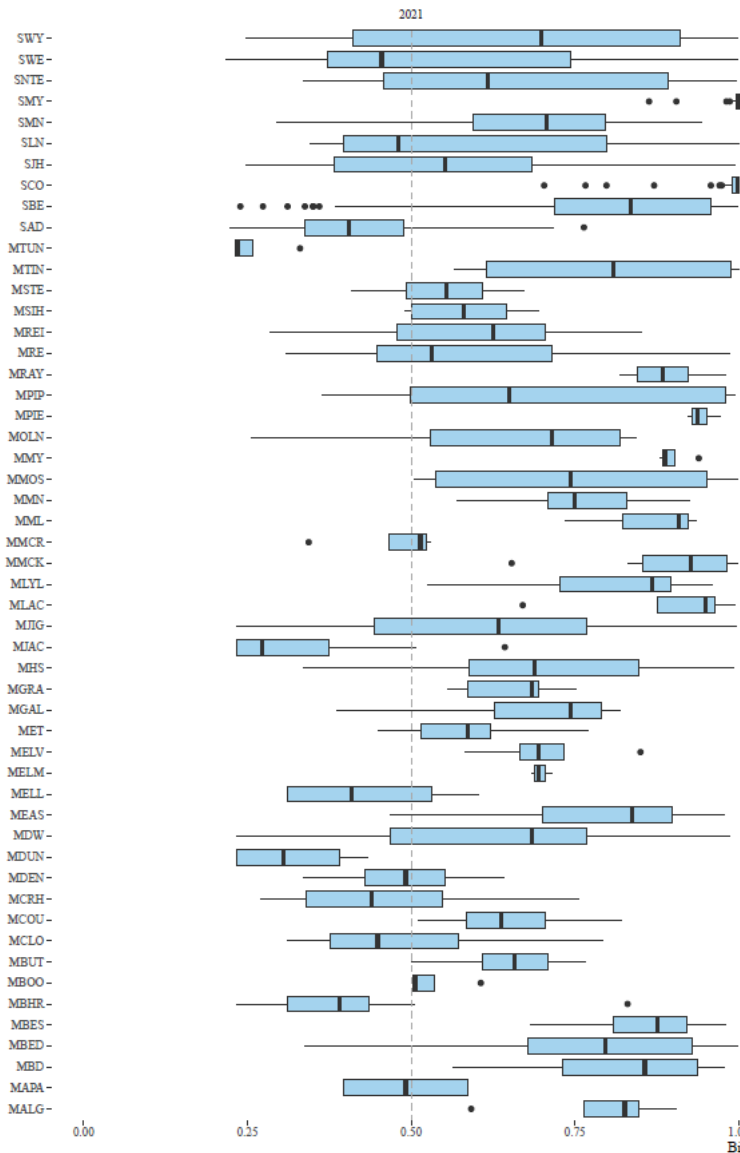
- 119 Site Years
- 3,300 total survey stations in MB & SK
- 342,000 unique acres represented
- 50,782 Total Detections
- 5,387 SAR detections



Results and Findings



- Site BFI score range: .23-.99
- Mean BFI score: 0.68
- 81%** of sites scored >0.5



Results

MLAC - 160 acres

2021 BFI score: .95

2022 BFI Score: .99

- **Aspen Parkland-MB**
- **Grazed pasture,**
- **high structural heterogeneity and plant diversity.**



MOLN - 160 acres

2021 BFI score: .72

2022 BFI Score: .71

- **Hay field**
- **on shore of Oak Lake,**
- **low structural heterogeneity and plant diversity.**

Results

SCO- 27,000 acres

2021 BFI score: .99

2022 BFI Score: .99

- **Mixed Grassland-SK**
- **Community pasture**
- **Participates in stewardship and conservation programs.**



SMN- 40,000 acres

2021 BFI score: .71

2022 BFI Score: .80

- **Mixed Grassland-SK**
- **Community pasture**
- **Participates in stewardship and conservation programs.**
- **Oil and gas development may be impacting densities and SAR.**

Results

MHS - 1,920 acres

2021 BFI score: .69

2022 BFI Score: .79

- Aspen Parkland-MB
- Regenerative farm
- Mostly perennial cover, with some annual intercropping, cover crops etc.



SPHA- 2,720 acres

2022 BFI Score: .91

- Mixed Grass-SK
- Private ranch
- Participates in stewardship and conservation programs.

Next Steps

■ Producer visits – bird reports, feedback survey

2021 Bird Survey Summary Report Example Ranch



Survey area: 25 sections (total area), 80 points,
20% of total area surveyed

Method: Automated Recording Units (25 points), In-person (55 points)

of Species Identified: 51
of Species at Risk: 7

Some of the birds we found:



6 Loggerhead Shrikes



27 Bobolink



3 Chestnut-collared Longspurs



4 Lark Buntings



1 Sprague's Pipit



16 Bank Swallow

Photos provided by: May Haga, Nick Saunders, Yousif Attia

	# of Points Observed	% Total Points
Brown-headed Cowbird	2	3
Bobolink	4	3
Brewer's Blackbird	4	4
Canada Goose	8	6
Chestnut-collared Longspur	4	3
Clay-colored Sparrow	54	42
Cedar Waxwing	1	1
Common Grackle	11	8
Common Raven	5	5
Common Yellowthroat	8	9
Eastern Kingbird	2	3
European Starling	2	3

Description: Grasshopper Sparrows are smaller than a lot of sparrows, only 10 cm (4 in) tall. They have a large flat head with a bill that seems a little too big for them. Face, flanks and breast are all plain buff-brown. Look for a yellow patch right in front of their eye. They are secretive birds, making it tough to find them, but listen for their song; after a couple of introductory notes, they sound like an insect. They will perch when they are singing, which can make this a good time to spot them if you know that to listen for.

Habitat and Distribution: Mostly found in native pastures and hayfields with a variety of grass heights in the southern parts of the prairie provinces.

Interesting Facts and Conservation: As their name suggests, they eat mostly grasshoppers. Like a parent cutting up their child's steak, Grasshopper Sparrows will remove the legs of grasshoppers before feeding them to their young.

Due to habitat loss, Grasshopper Sparrows have lost over 50% of their populations in Canada in the last 50 years. Seedling down areas of marginal cropland to grass is

Grasshopper Sparrow *Ammodramus saviannarum*



Photo: Nick Saunders

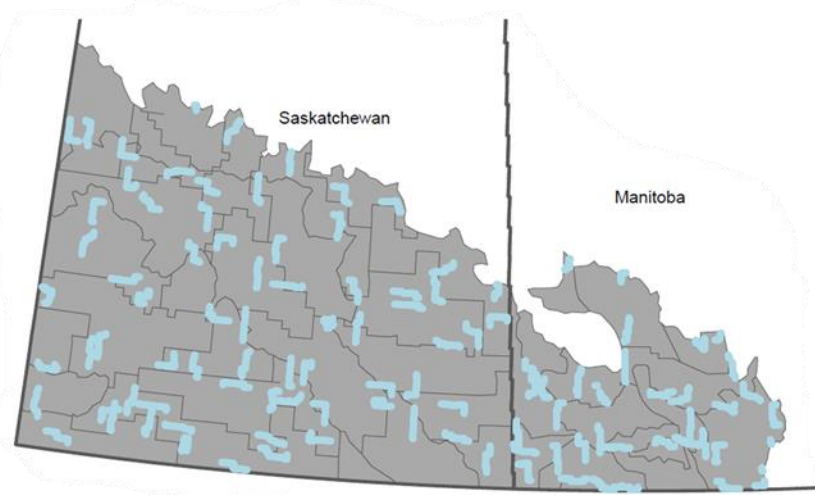


Next Steps

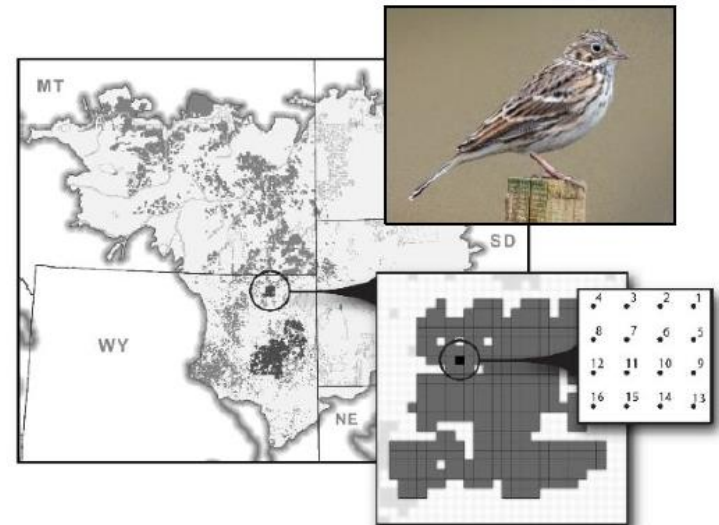
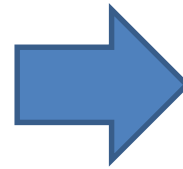


Background Data

- BBS has limitations as background data source
- Integrated Monitoring in Bird Conservation Regions (IMBCR) is the best data source to achieve accurate, timely and directly comparable background data
- IMBCR has many impactful applications and will facilitate hemispheric conservation collaboration



BBS



IMBCR in Bird Conservation Region 11

Next Steps

The Bird-friendliness Index shows significant promise as a dependable, actionable, and scalable biodiversity indicator to:

1. Serve as a biodiversity indicator to evaluate impact management and stewardship are having on biodiversity to guide management.
 2. Provide a dependable and scalable biodiversity indicator to enable a market environment that incentivizes biodiversity outcomes.
- Pursue impactful applications of the Bird-friendliness Index



Thank you!

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Environnement et
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THE
CONSERVATION
TRUST

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Barry Robinson
Janine McManus
Ryan Fisher
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Kevin Hawkshaw
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