**Project title**

Avifauna in Arctic Tundra: Acoustic Monitoring of Migratory Birds in Northeastern Siberia

**Summary**

Not yet finished :P

**Background and Relevance**  
*Introduce your project, including the need you want to address. Tell us why the issue is important. Cite relevant literature, media coverage, or previous work where applicable (include citations in the Works Cited section below).*

Located at the northeastern Russia, Siberian arctic tundra is favored by numerous migratory bird species (Pearce et al., 1998b). Indigirka river delta (IRD) is one of the most productive tundra area in Siberia that supports 40 – 60 breeding species each summer (Goryachkin, 1994; Pearce et al., 1998a). IRD is the main breeding ground for many rare species, such as Siberian Crane (*Leucogeranus leucogeranus*), which is listed critically endangered in the Red List of IUCN (International, 2016). Other characteristic species include Sandhill Crane (*Grus canadensis*), Yellow-billed Loon (*Gavia adamsii*), Ross’ Gull (*Rhodostethia rosea*), and Steller’s Eider (*Polysticta stelleri*). It is not exaggerate to say IRD is the most important breeding grounds of the world for migratory birds.

There is no doubt that IRD deserves continued monitoring and conservation, however, only few research expeditions had been conducted and the quantitative data for bird community is lacking (Pearce et al., 1998a). The arctic tundra in IRD is one of the least explored biomes due to the harsh natural environment. Researchers are not able to get access to the IRD until the Indigirka river channel is open, around late May to June. The lack of transportation and the short summer (i.e., 50 to 60 days) substantially constrain both the spatial and temporal scale of the bird study. A long term monitoring for bird community in IRD Siberian arctic tundra is urgently needed and a new method must be imported to enhance the scale of monitoring.

In this study, we propose to import automatic recording systems to monitor the bird community in the arctic in IRD area. Autonomous recording system has been applied in diverse ecosystems to remotely and non-invasively monitor bird community (Blumstein et al., 2011). Species richness, abundance, composition, and other quantitative data can be derived. With the permanent recordings, automatic recording systems are proved to have the same or even better detection ability than traditional field survey (Celis‐Murillo et al., 2009). Given the progressive vocal activity of the breeding birds in arctic tundra, applying autonomous recordings systems in tundra is promising and will definitely enhance our understanding for the avifauna.

This study will be the first attempt of applying automatic recording systems in Siberian arctic tundra for monitoring migratory birds. By setting up the system, we will examine the bird species richness, abundance and community dynamic in different habitats along the breeding season (i.e., May to July). Large area and long-term detection of birds in tundra is not possible with conventional survey methods but can be achieved by the automatic recording system. We are looking forward to exploring the beauty of avifauna in arctic tundra with bioacoustics.

**Goals and Objectives**

*What do you plan to accomplish with this project?*

*\*A goal is a simple, clear, and general statement of the desired outcomes; there may be more than one goal. The objectives should be derived from the goal statement, defining specific, measurable targets; please make clear to which goal the objectives are linked.*

Goal 1: Using automatic recordings in Indigirka delta to monitoring birds activity during the breeding season.

Our first objective in this study was to provide a revised annotated list of all species within the coastal portion of the IRD and to note their general abundance. Second, we assessed changes in the presence of breeding species by comparing our records to the historicl account of Uspenskii et al 1962. Third, we examined the avifaunal composition of the IRD in comparison to that of adjacent coastal Arctic areas within Eastern Siberia to investigate unique and shared attributes of the IRD avifauna. Finally, we compared records for these areas to breeding records from the Chukotka Peninsula to examine the west-east gradient suggested by Uspenskii et al and the regional groupings proposed by Zasypkin 1981.

*Monitoring the bird population in Indica river by audio recordings.*

*Understanding the conservation work has been done in Russian area.*

I think the project is very good. No need to hurry, calmly write more details about the method with automatic sound recorder. it's will be new method for monitoring of birds of tundra. You are right not enough researchers because very hard natural conditions and too long distance from Yakutsk. The time for accounting birds too short. I'm plan to back to Yakutsk on 06 July. Need to choice the points for an annual voice recording on the different biotopes.

**Methodology Detail**

*Detail the methods you will use to complete your project and why these are the best methods. Note any special or unusual tools or techniques you plan to employ. List and describe the steps you will take to implement your approach, and provide a timeline for implementation. Indicate which populations, communities, and/or locations you will target with this project. If appropriate, specify the anticipated number of participants/subjects.*

**Study area**

The recording systems will be set in the arctic tundra of Indigirka river delta (IRD) area, specifically the Dzhyukarskoe lake (70˚56′37.0′′N, 148˚00′22.3′′E). Typical vegetation in the area is composed of dwarf shrubs, grasses, lichens, and mosses. The subsoil is permafrost. In summer time (i.e., breeding season), the temperature ranges from -4 to 22˚C, with an average of 5˚C. Three different habitats will be monitored with three sets of recording systems. There is a research station located by the Dzhyukarskoe lake that we will use during the fieldwork. Food supply and fuel will be purchased from the nearest village, Chokurdakh ([70°38′N 147°54′E](https://tools.wmflabs.org/geohack/geohack.php?pagename=Chokurdakh&params=70_38_N_147_54_E_region:RU-SA_type:city(2,367))). The IRD area is within the Kytalyk Reserve so that a permit is required from Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

**Bird species**

The updated species list of IRD area consists 93 species and 57 of them are migratory birds (species list: <https://goo.gl/Ma9q7Y>). We are interested in monitoring all the migratory species especially for the following target species:

* Siberian Crane (*Grus leucogeranus*): One of the rarest species breeding in tundra. The Siberian Crane is listed critically endangered in the Red List of IUCN and only 3,750 individuals were left in the wild.
* Sandhill Crane (*Grus canadensis*): A species has intraspecific competition with Siberian Crane.
* Rough-legged Buzzard (*Buteo lagopus*): A migratory raptor staying in south Asia during winter time. The population of Rough-legged Buzzard is decreasing due to the agriculture management in the south Asia (i.e., poison rats).
* Ross’s Gull (*Rhodostethia rosea*): Not yet well studied in Indigirka river

**Recording equipment**

The type of autonomous recording unit (ARU) we plan to use is the Song Meter SM4 Acoustic Recorder provided by Wildlife Acoustics. Two built-in microphones in SM4 are omnidirectional (i.e., capture sound equally from all directions) with sensitivity at -28dB +/- 3dB at 1kHz. The frequency response of the microphones ranges from 20Hz to 48kHz, which fully covers the frequency of bird sounds, ranging from 1kHz to 8kHz. The SM4 features on its low power consumption, large data storage (i.e., more than one terabyte total capacity), and malleable operation environment (i.e., during rain and low temperature down to -20 ˚C). Furthermore, it provides the flexibility in powering system so that the external solar panels can be connected to provide the electricity. The combination of these features makes SM4 a suitable acoustic recorder in our study.

We will use the scheduled recording function of SM4 to record 10 minutes per hour, 24 hours a day during the breeding season. Given the fact that IRD is with the Arctic Circle, recording bird sounds for 24 hours per day will help us to understand the daily dynamic of vocalization under midnight sun.

The scheduled recording is one of the most important function of SM4. That is, set up a schedule for recording and only turn on the recorder at the scheduled time periods. By monitoring the

Scheduled recording will substantially increase the deployment times.

How to set the time Put 2 sets of systems in different location of tundra

programmed to record in given periods.

The type of microphone required will be driven largely by the kind of animals being studied because recording equipment is sensitive to a limited range of frequencies. The organism under study or the parts of the soundscape to be monitored will determine the frequency response and type of microphone needed to adequately capture all of the sounds of interest, vecause different types of sound in the environment are characterized by different frequency ranges.

Two autonomous recording units (ARUs) will be used

Microphone and recording units: Omnidirectional microphone +tripot+recorder (frequency response, direction, sampling rate)

Time coding methods: Recording time (season, day, time of the day), GPS location

**Audio interpretation**

Signal classification (Xeno-Canto)

Richness

Abundance

Composition

**Time line**

**Methodology Justification**

*Explain why you believe the activities you have planned will achieve the result(s) you expect. Include any assumptions necessary for this project to succeed (e.g., critical relationships or external factors outside of your control).*

(People, equipment, location)

We examined the potential constrains for the research (permit to get into reserve, local collaboration, weather limitation for recordings systems, which will be discussed in the method section)

Even with the harsh constrains, we are optimistic for setting the systems in the tundra, with details in the method part.

**Local collaborator and personal recording experiences**

Sergei is the person who studied the Siberian Crane for 27 years and visited Tundra every summer in Indica area locating the nests of Siberian Cranes. Apply for the permit, transportation, and live in the area.

I have visited the tundra in 2017 summer recording the bird sounds and understand the environment of tundra, limitations and restrictions. My personally know how to do audio processing and field recording. Audio research is a new import in Yakutia area but it is doable and will definitely help the scientists working in tundra.

**Consideration for recording systems**

(Electricity)

Song Meter SM4 also supports external power so powering the system with solar panels for a long-term operation is possible.

(Weather)

Temperature (no lower than -10 degree) and the operation is (-20 to 50), wind, precipitation

(Storage)

**Summary of Outputs and Results**

*Please describe all relevant outputs you expect to produce (e.g., data, new tool, new method, media). Describe the changes, if any, you expect to result from these outputs and specify who/what will benefit.*

**How do you plan to disseminate your results and to whom?**

Share the data with Russia Academic of Science.

**How will you evaluate your work and results?**

*Please list the indicators you will use to monitor progress toward your goal(s). Include current baselines and expected targets, if applicable.*

**External Capacity Development**  
*If applicable, please describe how your project contributes to the socioeconomic or professional development of local students, community members, collaborators, or other individuals through education, training, mentoring, or other methods.*

**Works Cited**

Blumstein, D. T., Mennill, D. J., Clemins, P., Girod, L., Yao, K., Patricelli, G., Deppe, J. L., Krakauer, A. H., Clark, C., & Cortopassi, K. A. **2011**. Acoustic monitoring in terrestrial environments using microphone arrays: Applications, technological considerations and prospectus*.* *Journal of Applied Ecology.* 48(3): p. 758-767.

Celis‐Murillo, A., Deppe, J. L., & Allen, M. F. **2009**. Using soundscape recordings to estimate bird species abundance, richness, and composition*.* *Journal of Field Ornithology.* 80(1): p. 64-78.

Goryachkin, S. V., R.I. Zlotin, and G.M. Tertitsky. **1994**. Russian-swedish expedition "tundra ecology-94": Diversity of natural ecosystems in the russian arctic, a guidebook.

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Pearce, J. M., Esler, D., & Degtyarev, A. G. **1998b**. Nesting ecology of spectacled eiders somateria fischeri on the indigirka river delta, russia*.* *Wildfowl.* 49: p. 110-123.