**How BirdNET can help with understanding the spatiotemporal occurrence of birds: using Olive-sided Flycatcher as an example**

# Outline

During breeding season, most birds show a daily period of high singing activity, which is known as “dawn chorus” (cite). It is widely known that various environmental factors influence the dawn chorus start time, such as ambient temperature, precipitation, cloud cover, lunar phase, and existence of other species (cite). The rapid development of autonomous recording units and machine learning algorithms had notably reduced the difficulty in monitoring dawn chorus. Studies had been done to investigate the relationships between environmental factors and the dawn chorus start time; however, bird species in North American have received little attention (cite). In this study, the relationships between dawn chorus start time and ambient temperature, precipitation, cloud cover, lunar phase, and site biodiversity will be investigated for Olive-sided Flycatcher (*Contopus cooperi*), whose status is under special concern in Canada (cite). This research will inform the effects of environmental factors on the dawn chorus start time of Olive-sided Flycatcher, not only providing a baseline information for the species but also setting up a standard framework for future dawn chorus studies.

# Objectives

* Find the monthly pattern of Olive-sided Flycatcher vocal density by cumulative detections
* Determine the factors that related to the start time of dawn chorus from OSFL

# Method and materials

## Audio data

The audio data was collected in John Prince Research Forest (54° 27'N, 124° 10'W, 700 m a.s.l) in 2020 breeding season. A total of 41 recorders (AudioMoth; Open Acoustic Devices, 2020) were evenly distributed across the region (fig. of a map). Adjacent recorders were placed at least 2 km apart to ensue independent sampling. All recorders were under an identical recording schedule, repeating daily from four am to seven am, one minute on, followed by four minutes off. Recorders were deployed in the field beginning on X April 2021 (mean deployment date X April 2021; range X April 2021 – X May 2021; X±Y recorded/recorder). This resulted in 67,301 one-minute recordings collected. All recordings were formatted into a 48 kHz sampling rate and the mono pulse code modulation WAV.

## Starting time of OSFL dawn chorus

## Climate and biological predictors

***Modelling***

***Workflow***

Diagram

Description automatically generated