MAY 27th - JUNE 1st

Abstract:

Intro:

* First time the study has been replicated in 21 years.
  + Most recent before our census was done in 1997
* Breeding bird census in order to compare species diversity/abundance over time
* If it has changed, why?
  + Climate change, habitat loss, habitat fragmentation, etc.

Methods:

* Walking the Red Pine Plot at Itasca State Park
  + Measured out to match the plot size in previous papers.
    - 10 ha, which is the minimum area required to meet the standardized bird surveying technique.
* Multiple observers to minimize the possibility of misidentification
* Used Merlin Bird ID app. To double check identification of unseen calling birds.
* When evaluating the maps of breeding males we had developed after the completion of our census, there different ways to count territories.
  + If a marked territory was completely inside of the plot map, it was considered a resident.
  + If a marked territory was partially inside the plot map, it was counted as a half resident.
  + If a call was heard outside of our marked plot, we documented the individual, but did not count it in the total number of residents for that species.

Results:

Discussion:

* Species Replacement?
* Golden-Winged Warbler Status Report: Itasca State Park (our study site) is within the boundaries of Golden-winged warbler core population for Minnesota-Wisconsin focal area.

Acknowledgements:

* University of Minnesota Biological Station
* Itasca State Park.