

2012: SURVEYS ON AUDUBON PARTNER RANCHES

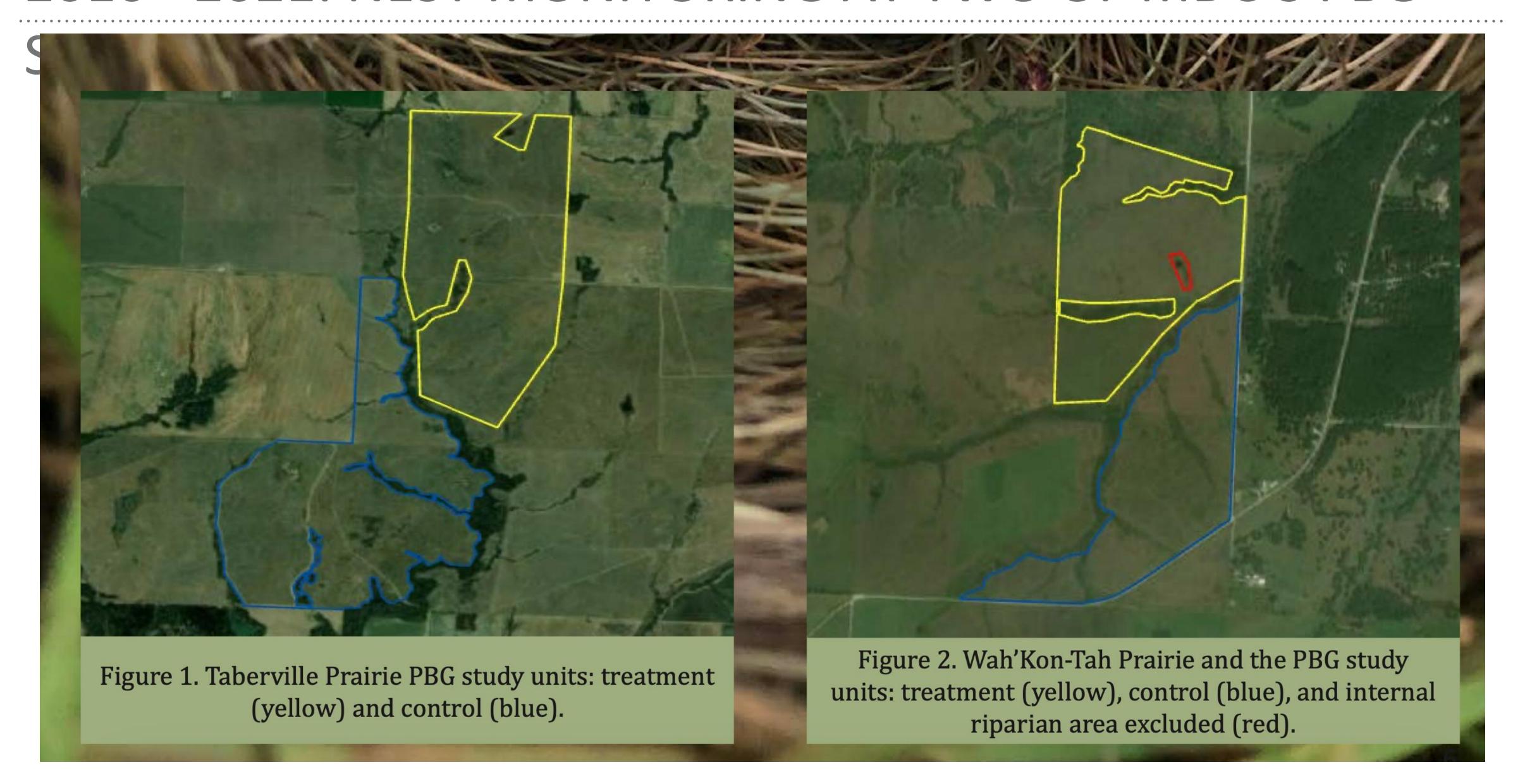




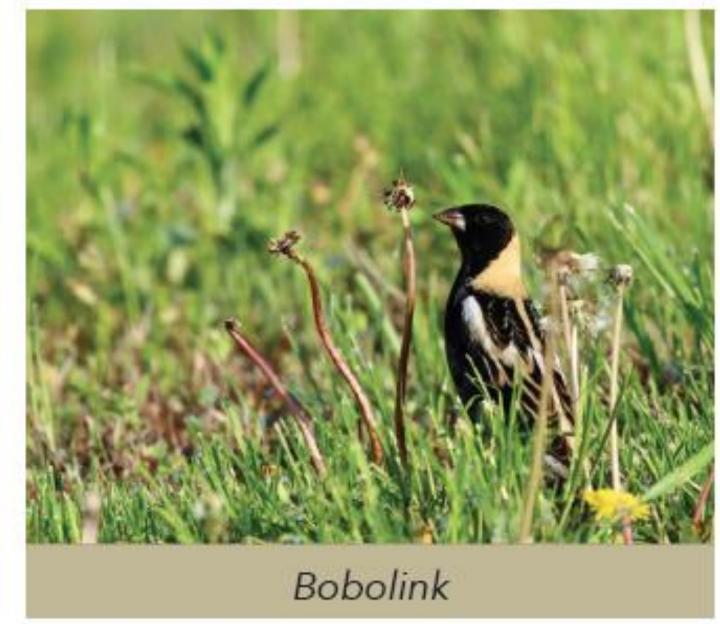
2013: SURVEYS ON MDC, MPF, TNC & PRIVATE FARMS



2016 - 2021: NEST MONITORING AT TWO OF MDC'S PBG











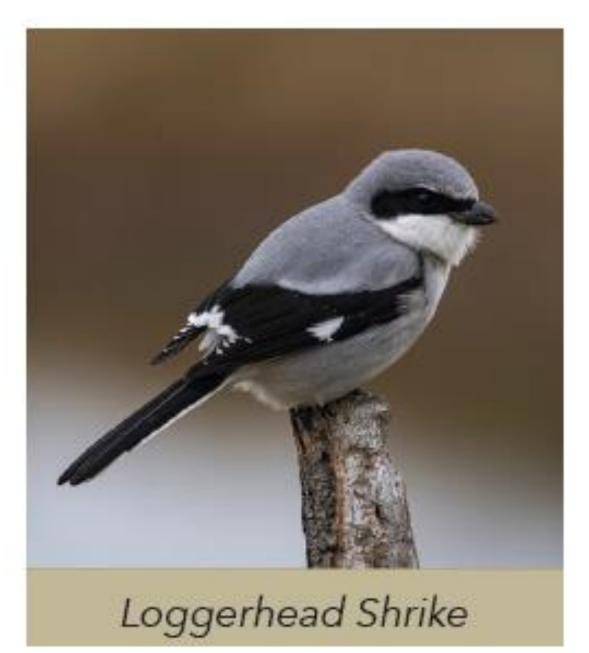


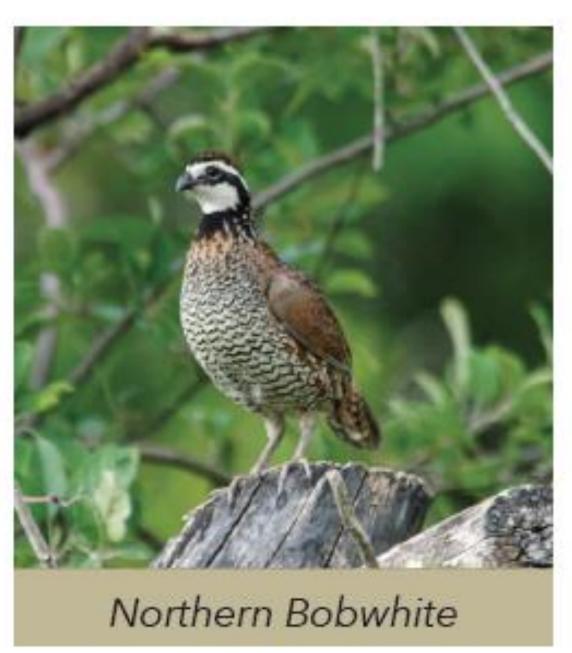


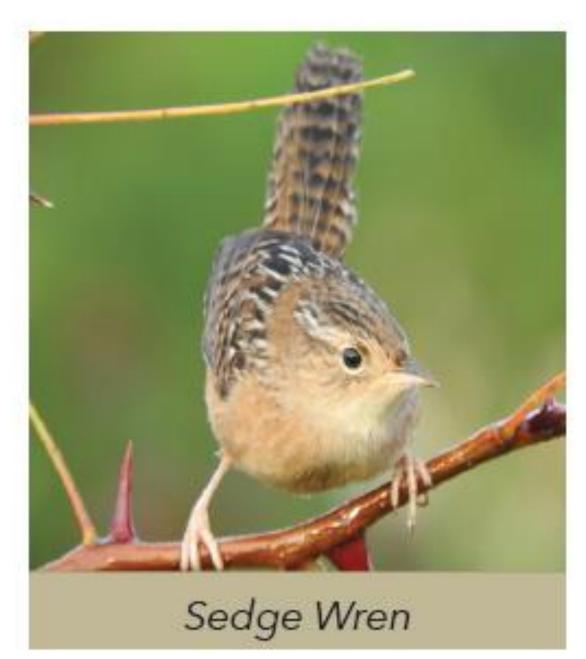


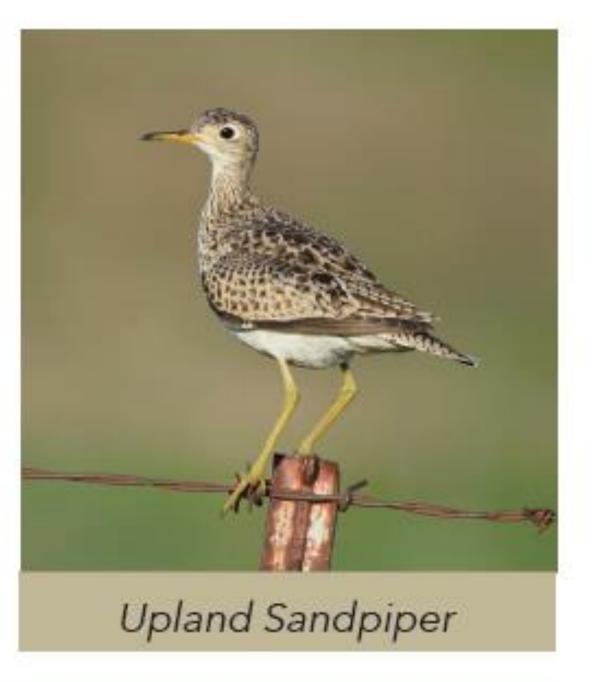




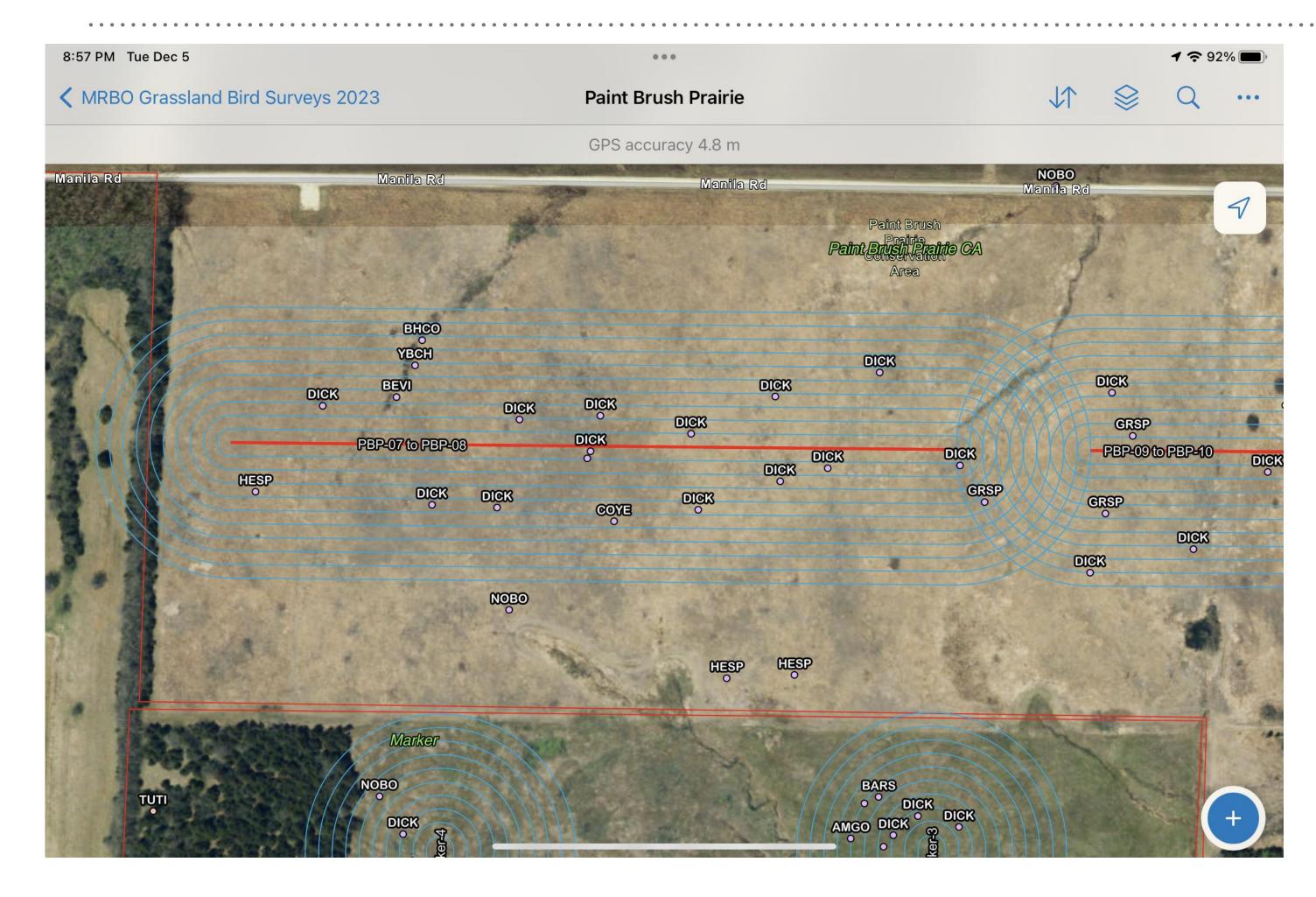








METHODS

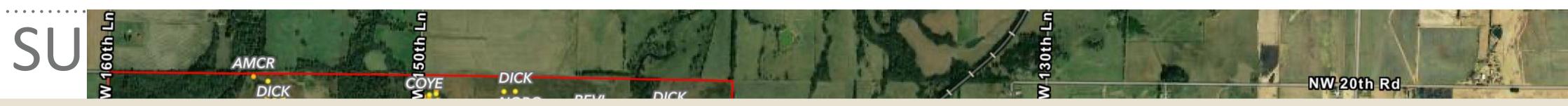


Standard line-transect Distance sampling but spatially explicit mapping on mobile devices



Traditional nest-searching and monitoring Taberville & Wah'Kon-Tah prairies

RESULTS: DENSITY, BIRD FRIENDLINESS INDEX, MAPS, NEST



	Treatment				Control				
Species	Sample Size	% Daily Survival	% Full Cycle Survival	SE	Sample Size	% Daily Survival	% Full Cycle Survival	I NE.	
Bell's Vireo	63	94.8	24.8	0.0083	93	96.2	36.7	0.0053	
Dickcissel	153	92.2	18.2	0.0076	134	92.5	19.6	0.0076	
Eastern Meadowlark	21	94.2	22.5	0.0163	8	94.7	25.6	0.0255	
Field Sparrow	83	91.7	19.4	0.0106	48	90.5	15.1	0.0148	
Henslow's Sparrow	26	91.9	18.6	0.0177	11	92.3	20.1	0.0279	
Target Species Combined	354	92.9	20.4	0.0046	295	93.9	24.8	0.0043	



NESTS @ TABERVILLE AND WAH'KON-TAH PBG SITES

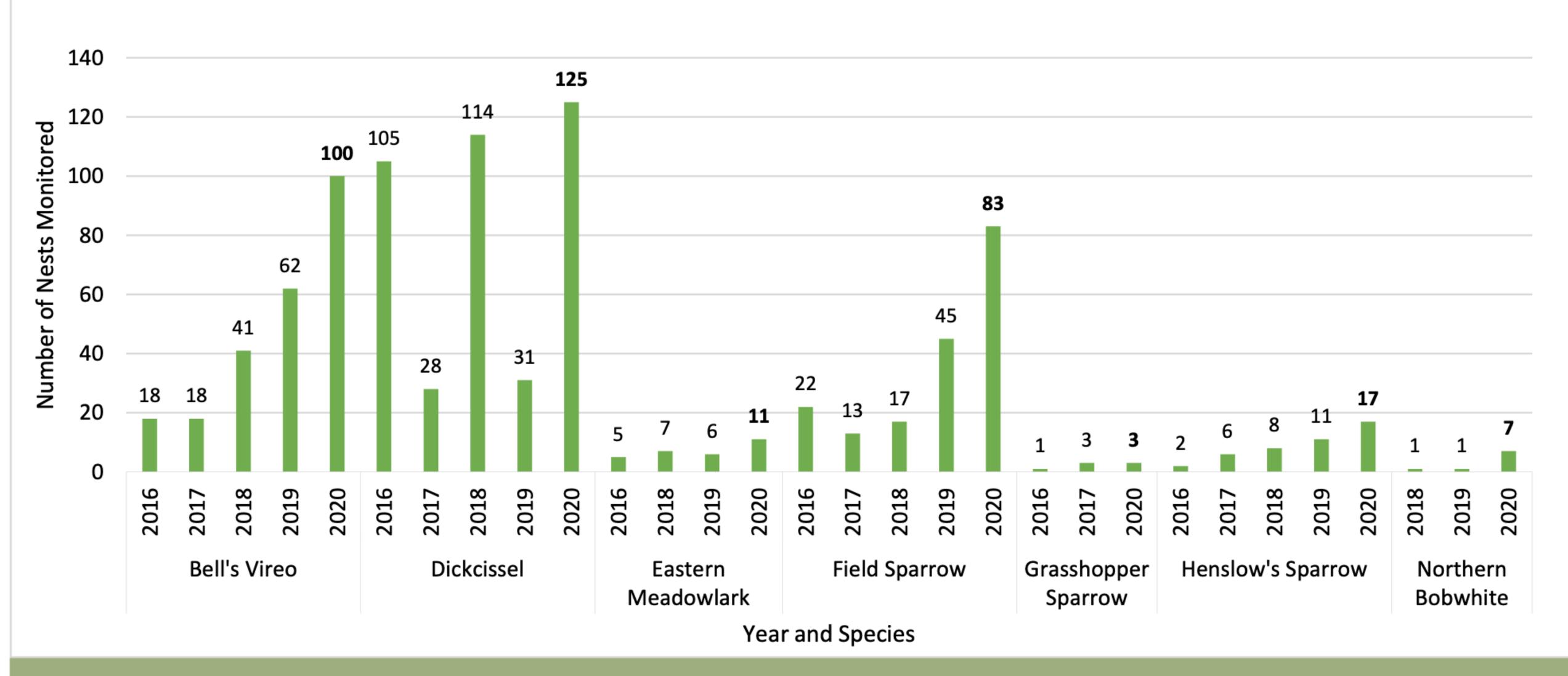


Figure 3. Number of target species' nests monitored by species and year.

WAH'KON-TAH TREATMENT AND CONTROL UNITS





July 2019

TRANSECT SURVEYS ON PBG AREAS



	All Years Grazed Sites					All Years Ungrazed Sites				
	n	D	D-LCL	D-UCL	CV	n	D	D-LCL	D-UCL	CV
Diamond Grove	1029	1.30	1.16	1.46	0.06	1213	1.32	1.18	1.47	0.05
Hi-Lonesome	948	1.37	1.05	1.79	0.13	1259	1.18	1.01	1.39	0.08
Providence / Kickapoo	1205	1.29	1.10	1.53	0.08	612	1.07	0.89	1.29	0.09
Taberville	918	1.41	1.19	1.68	0.09	752	1.28	1.13	1.45	0.06
Wah'Kon-Tah	769	1.06	0.91	1.24	0.08	830	1.26	1.04	1.52	0.09
All Properties	4869	6.44	5.86	7.09	0.05	4666	6.11	5.68	6.57	0.04
					·					

indicates treatment unit where density was higher, but not significantly indicates treatment unit where density was significantly higher.

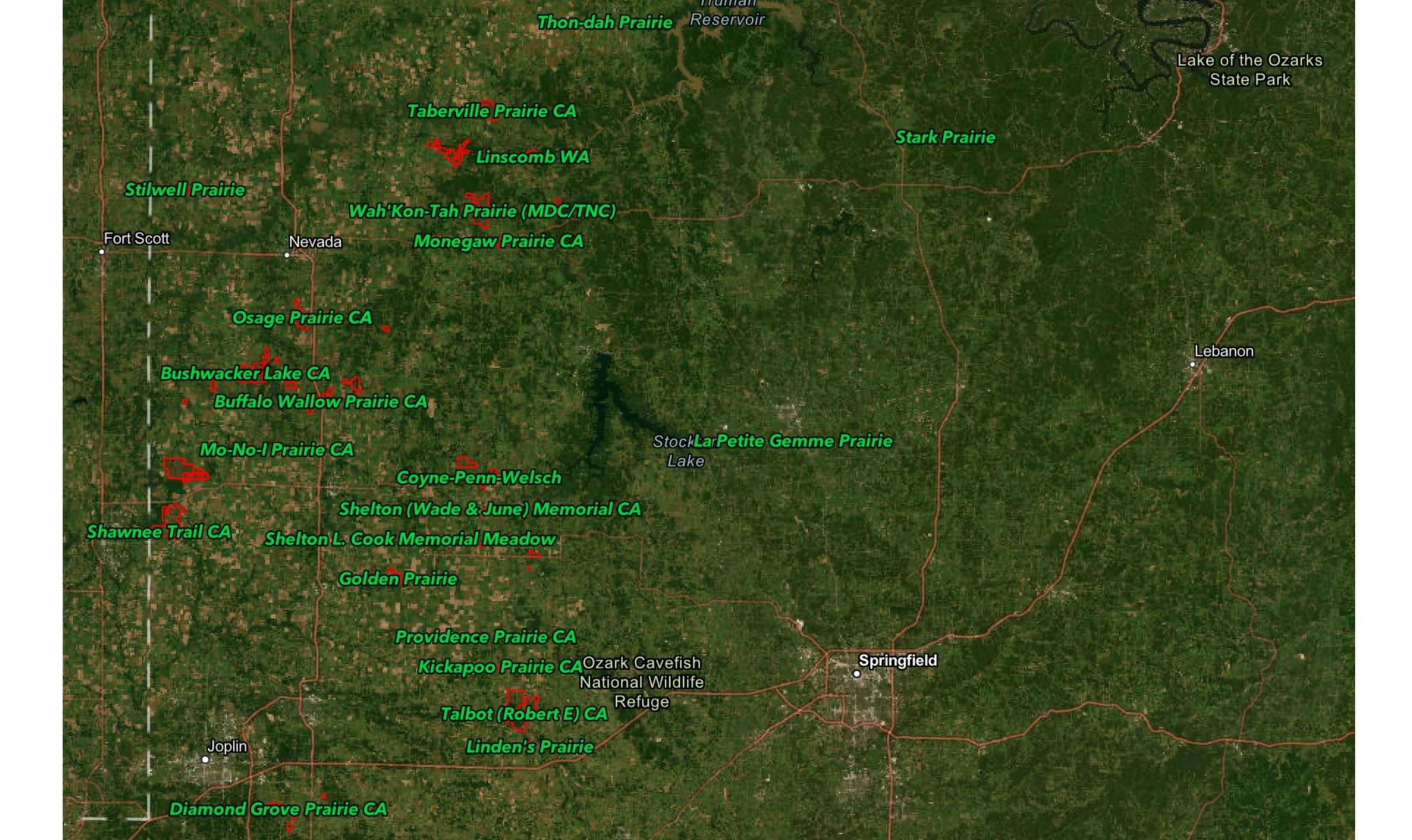


TRANSECT SURVEYS ACROSS MISSO



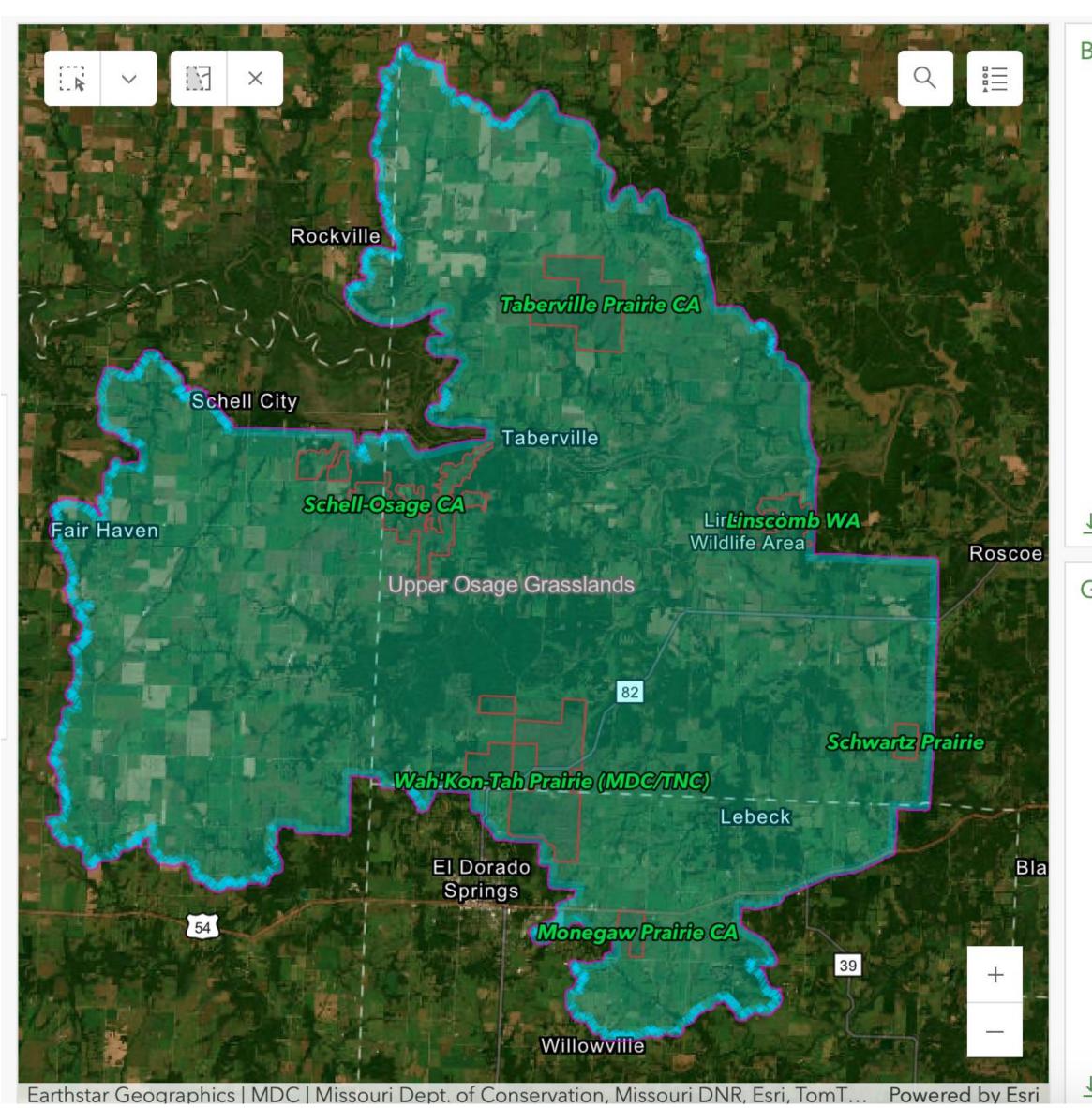
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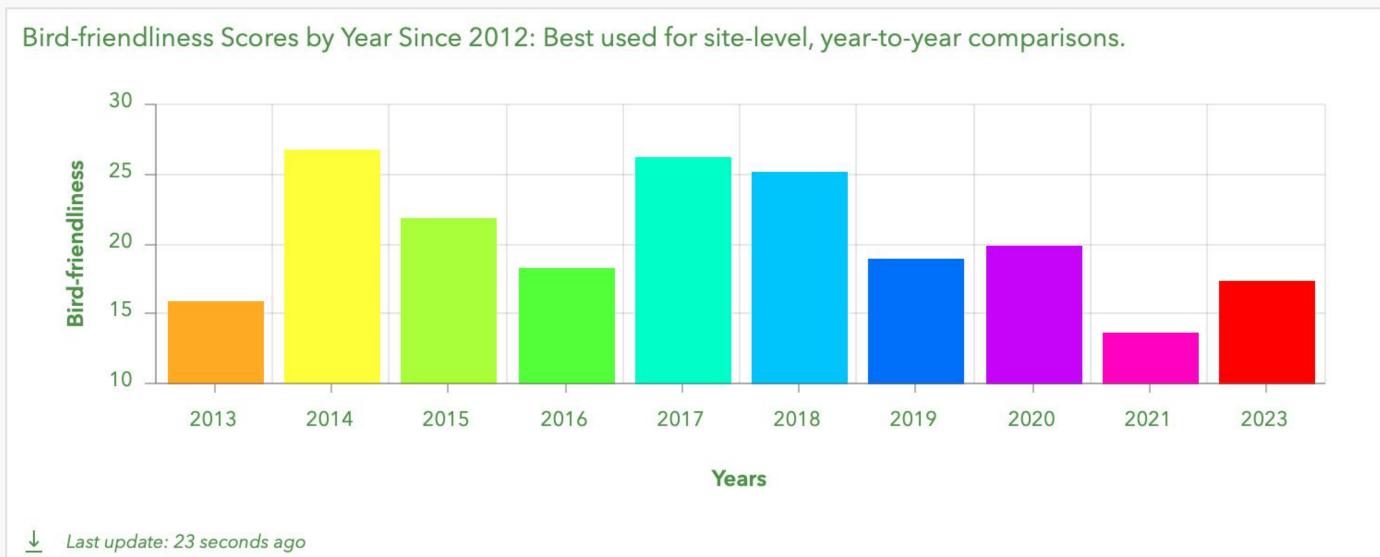


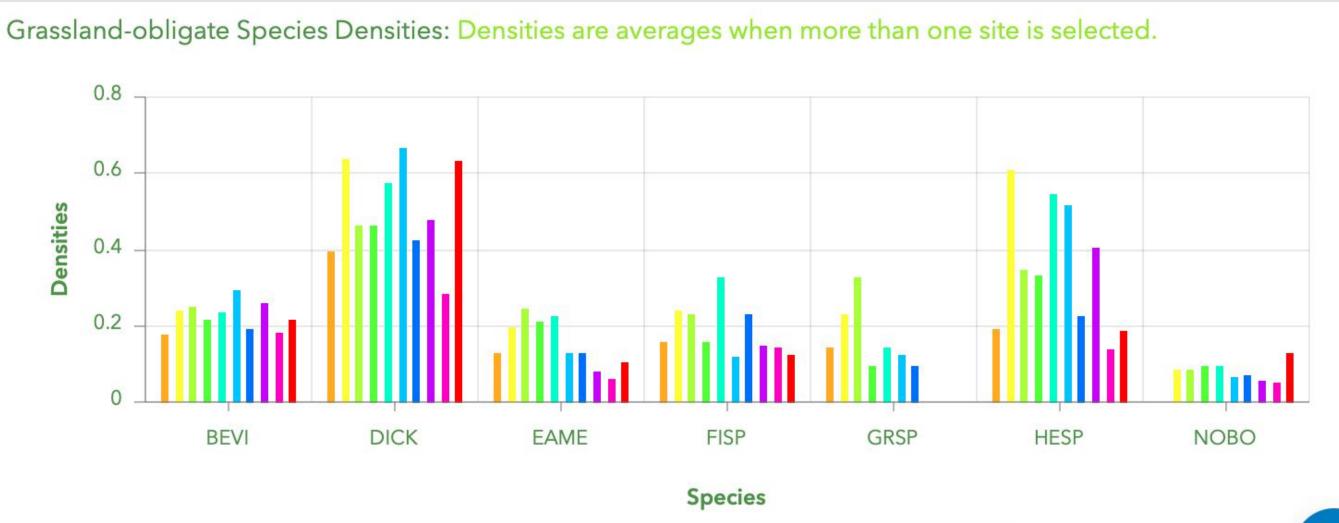


GRASSLAND GUILD - UPPER OSAGE GRASSLANDS PRIORITY

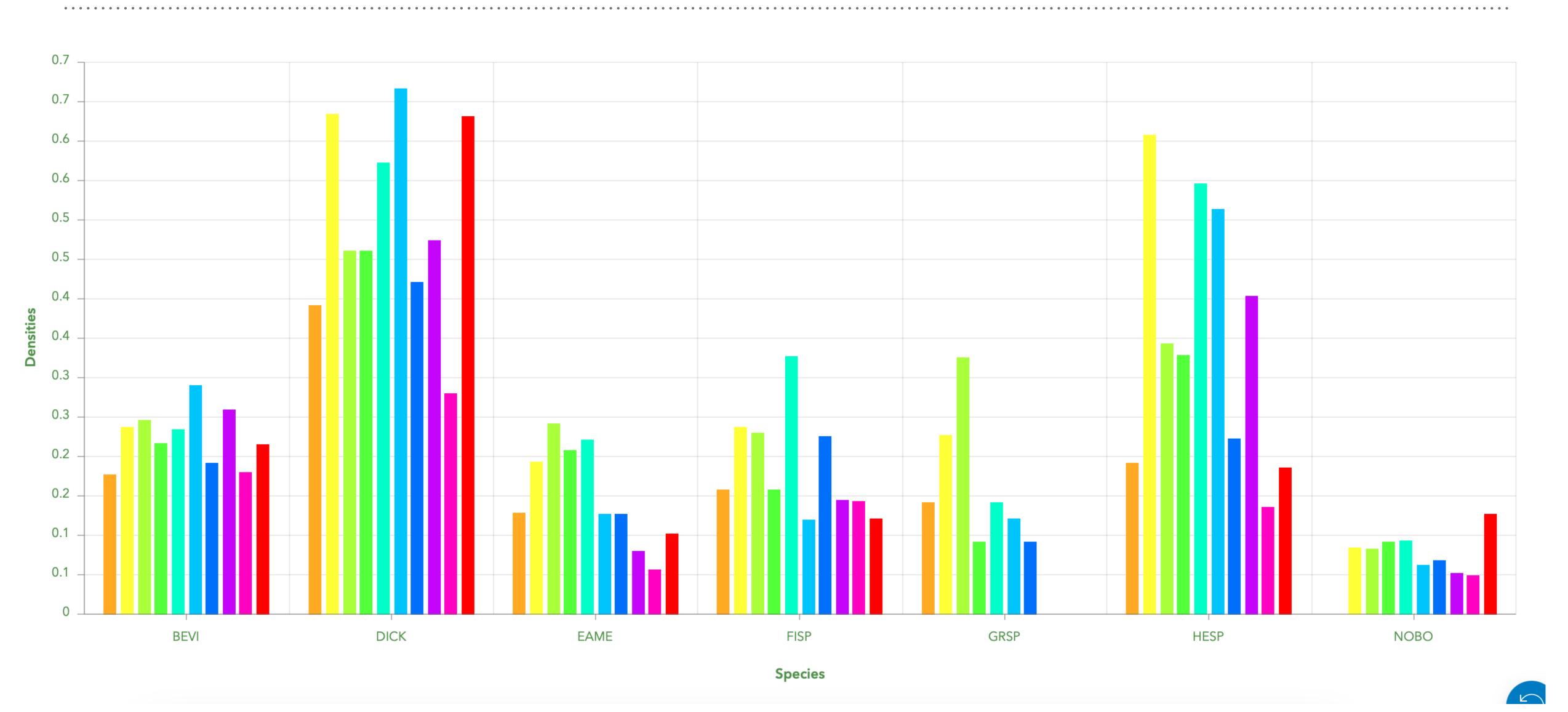
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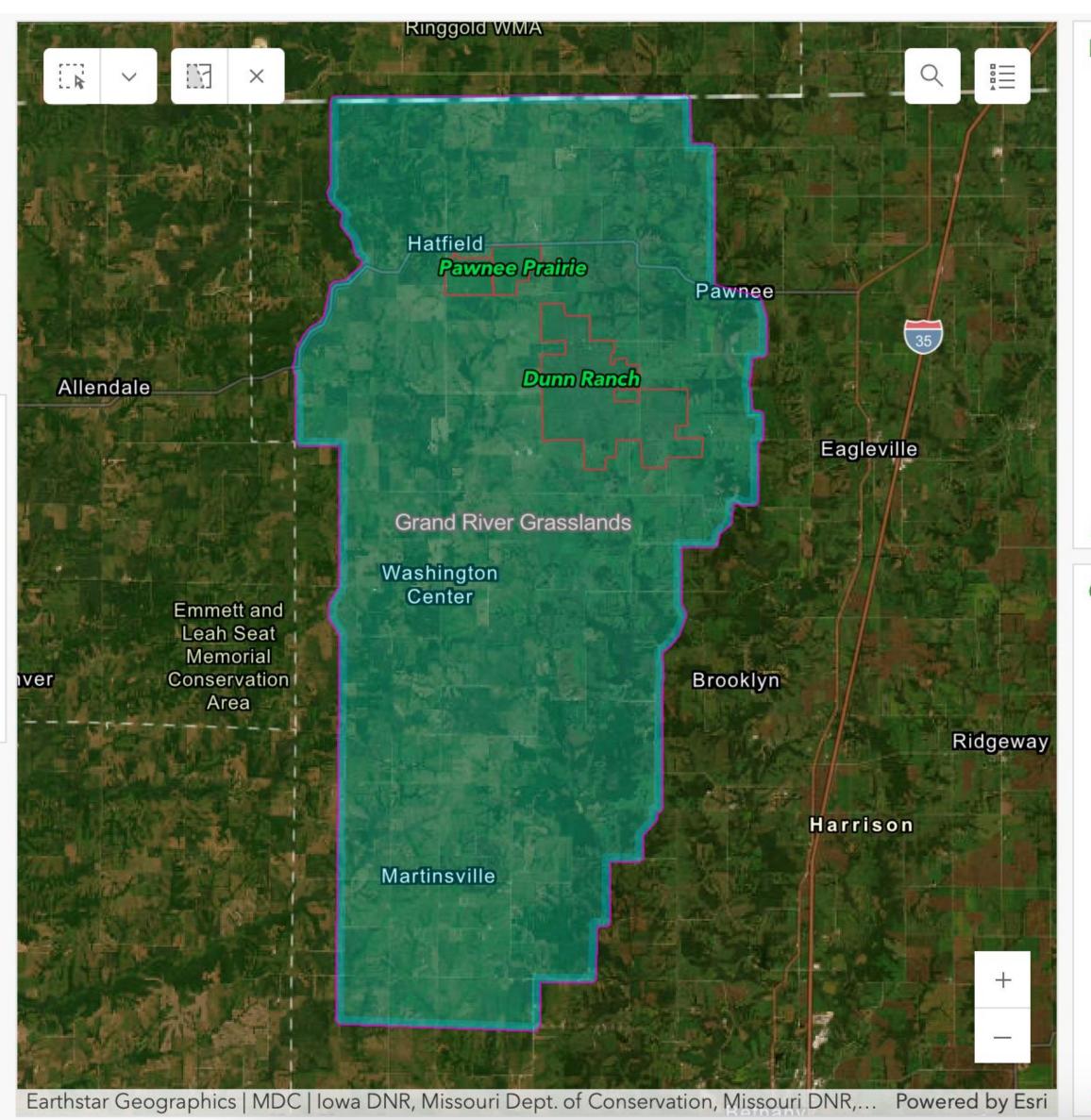


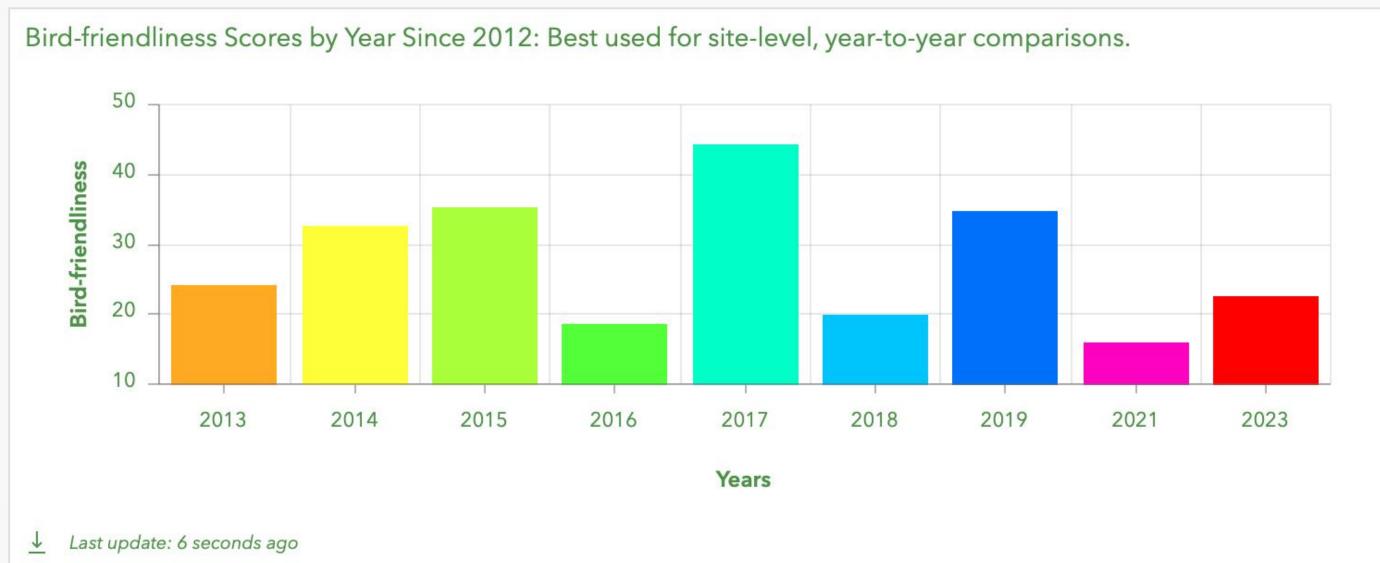
GRASSLAND GUILD - WAH'KON-TAH

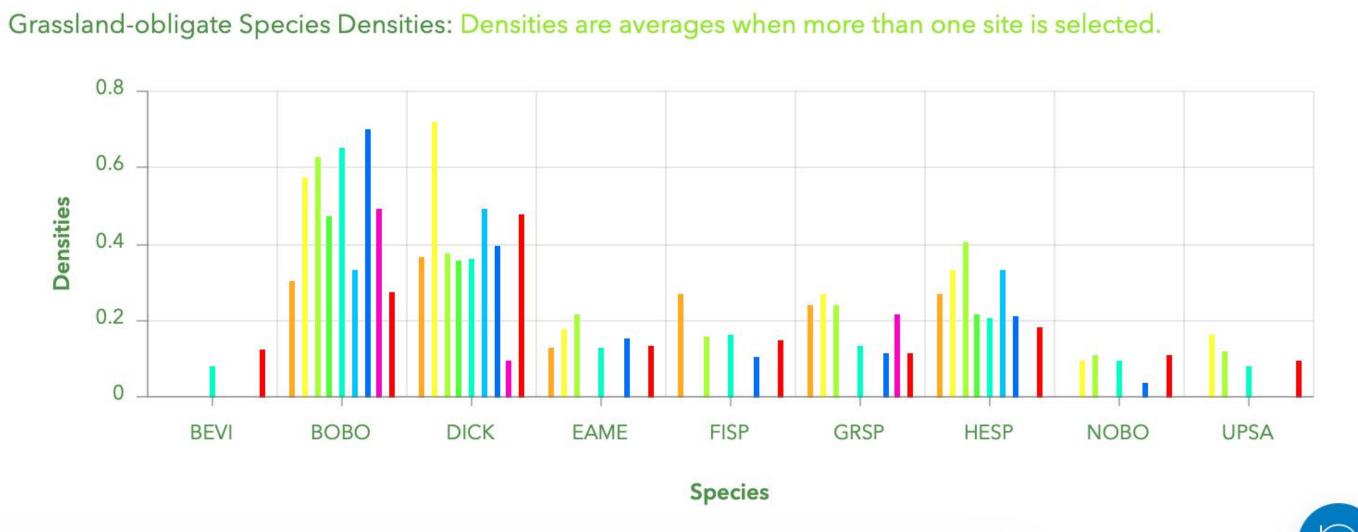


GRASSLAND GUILD - GRAND RIVER GRASSLANDS PRIORITY

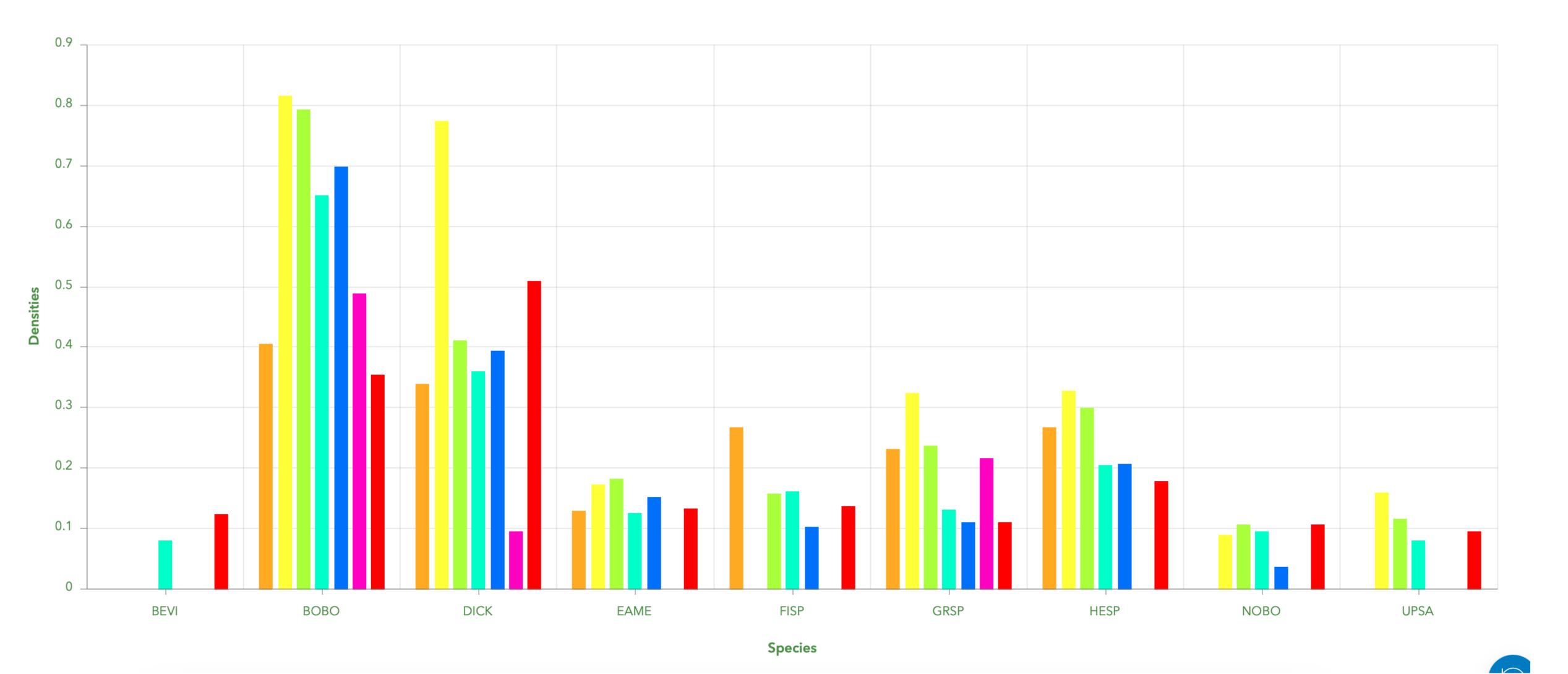
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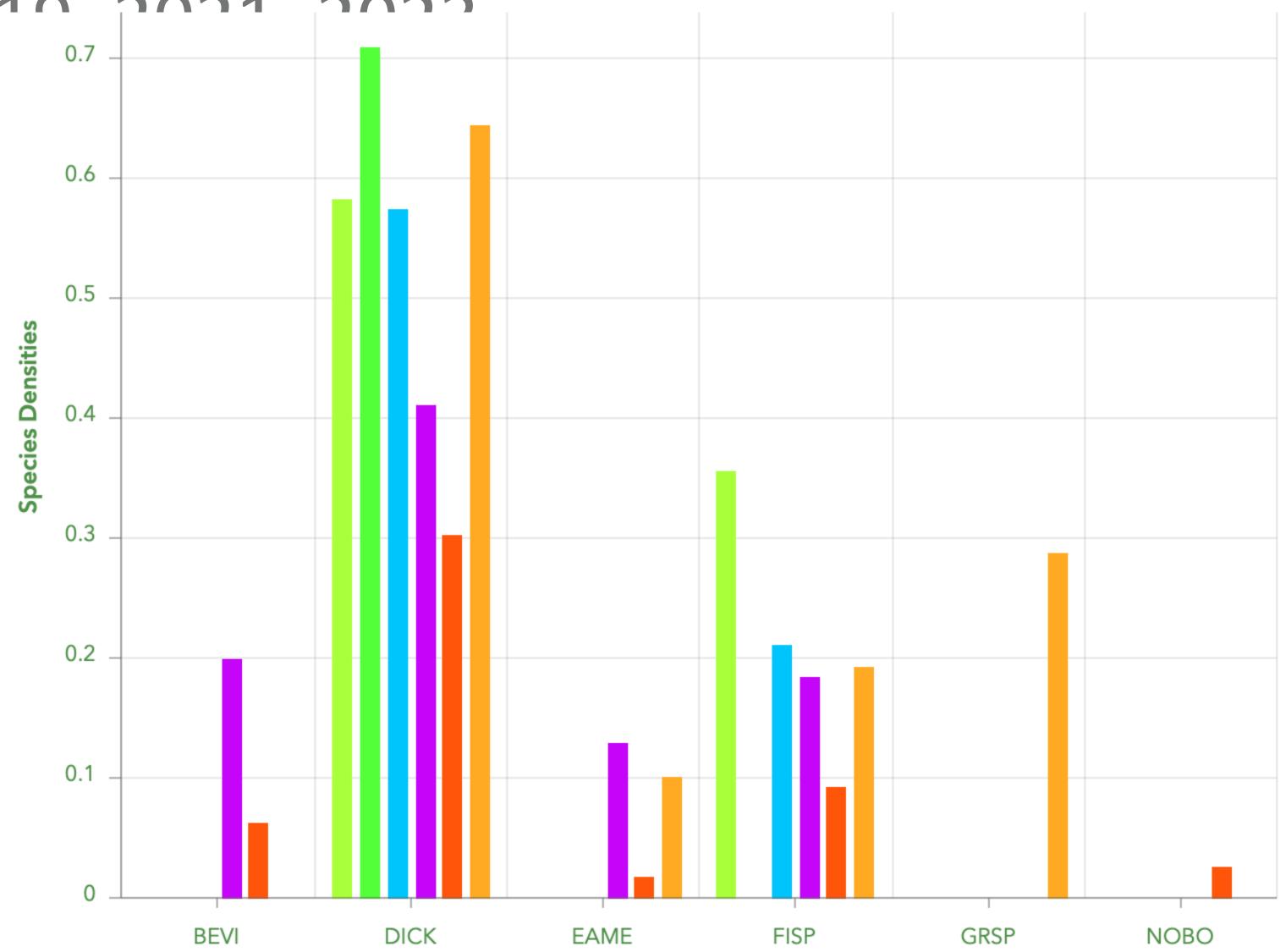


DUNN RANCH



DAVE HAUBEIN'S HICKMAN-OSAGE FARM: 2014, 2015,

2017, 2019₀₇ 2021 2022



Bird-friendliness Scores on Public, Missouri Prairie Foundation, and The Nature Conservancy Lands

Combined grassland-obligate species densities, conservation concern values, and diversity metrics.



Caveat...

We're surveying the best of the best.

State agency land
Conservation non-profit holdings
Conservation-minded producers' working lands

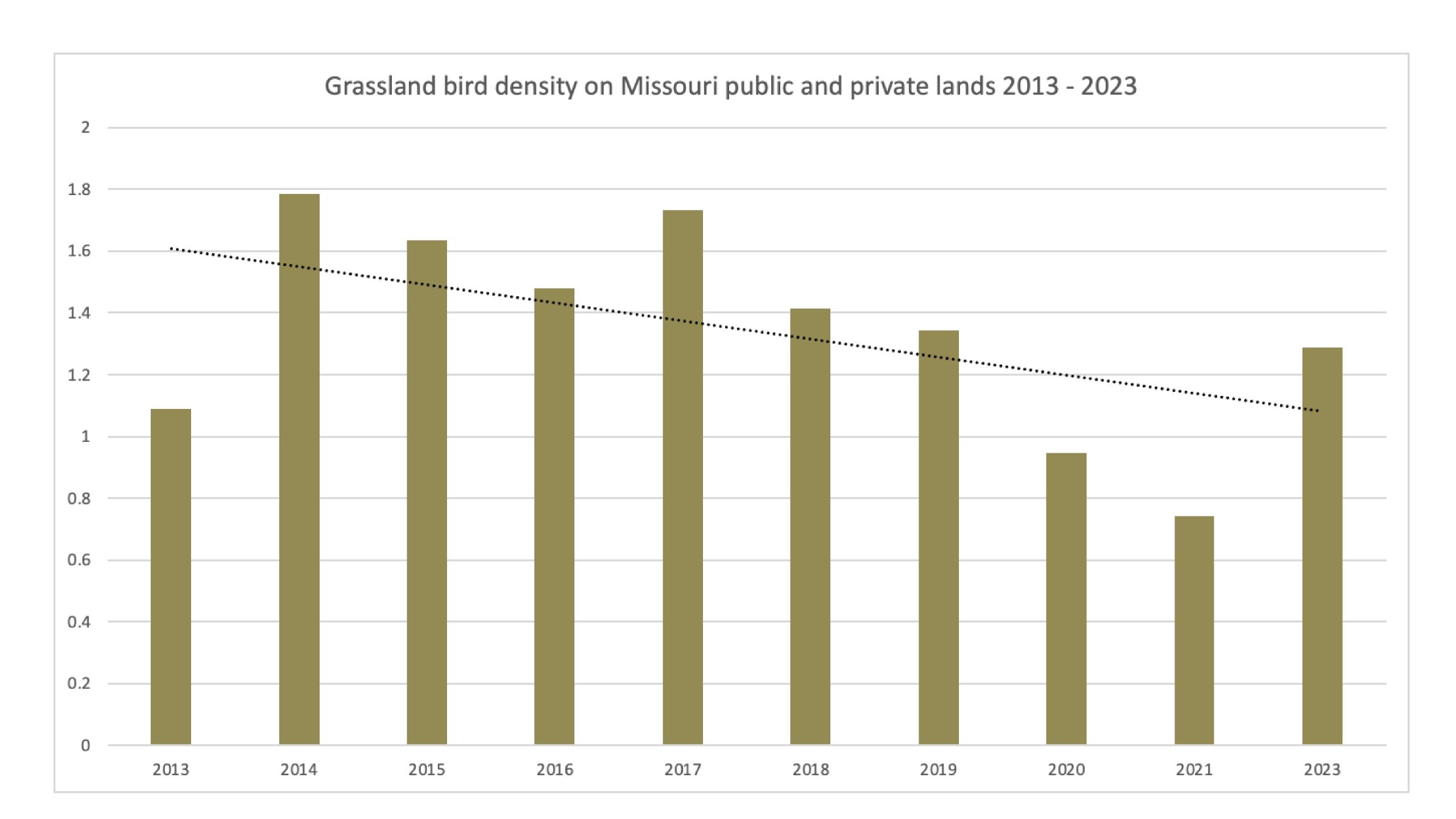




Photo: Puscall Kinarsi

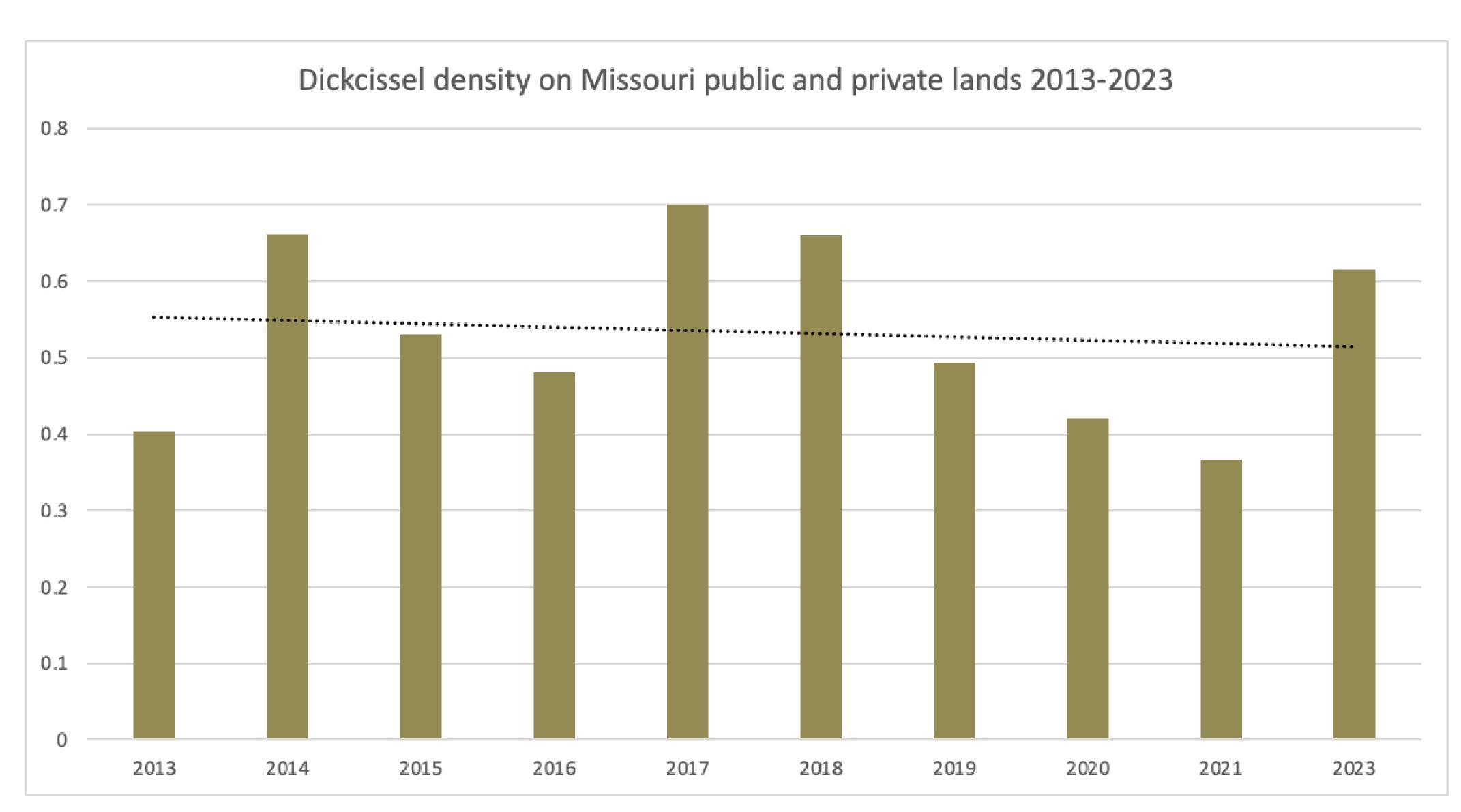
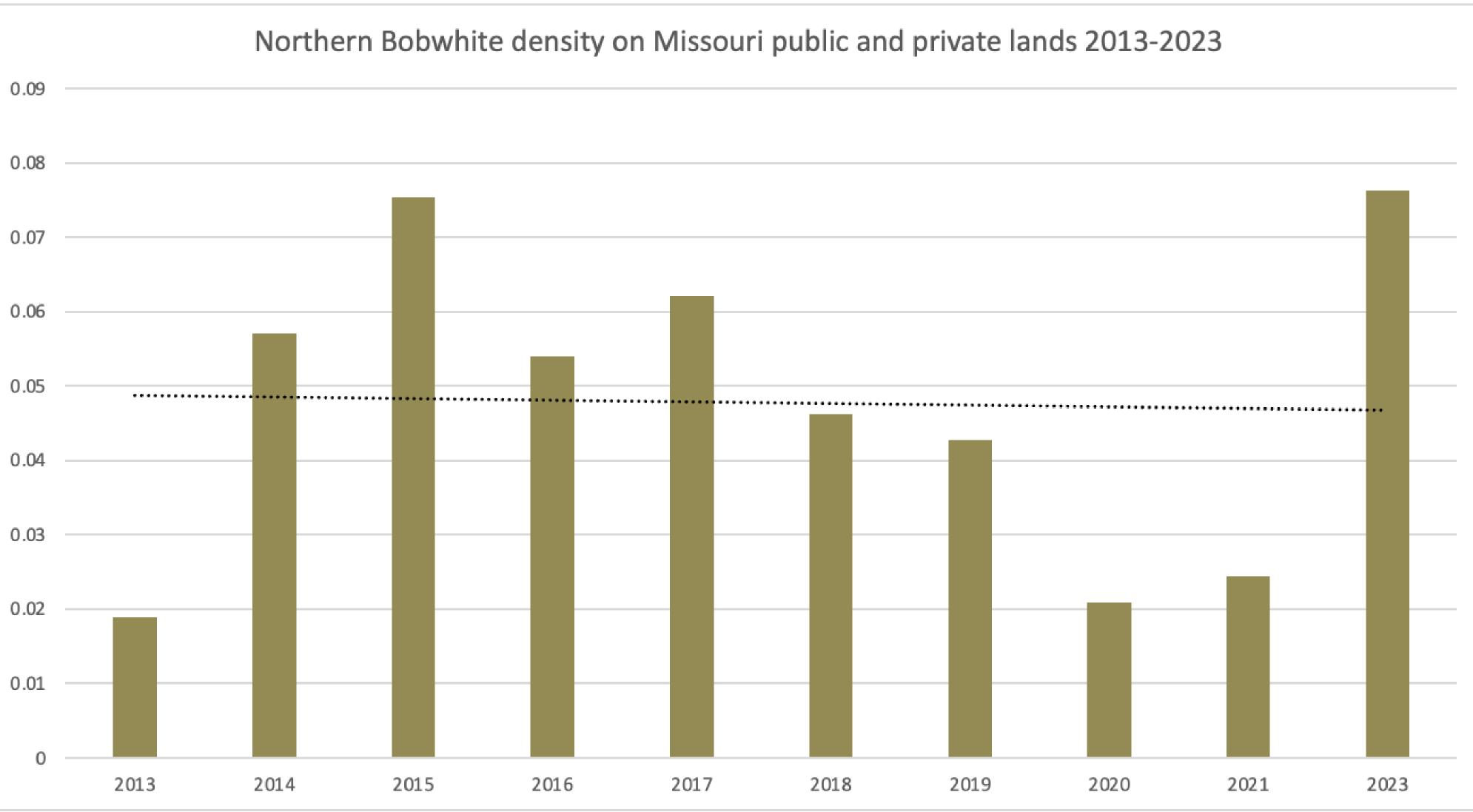




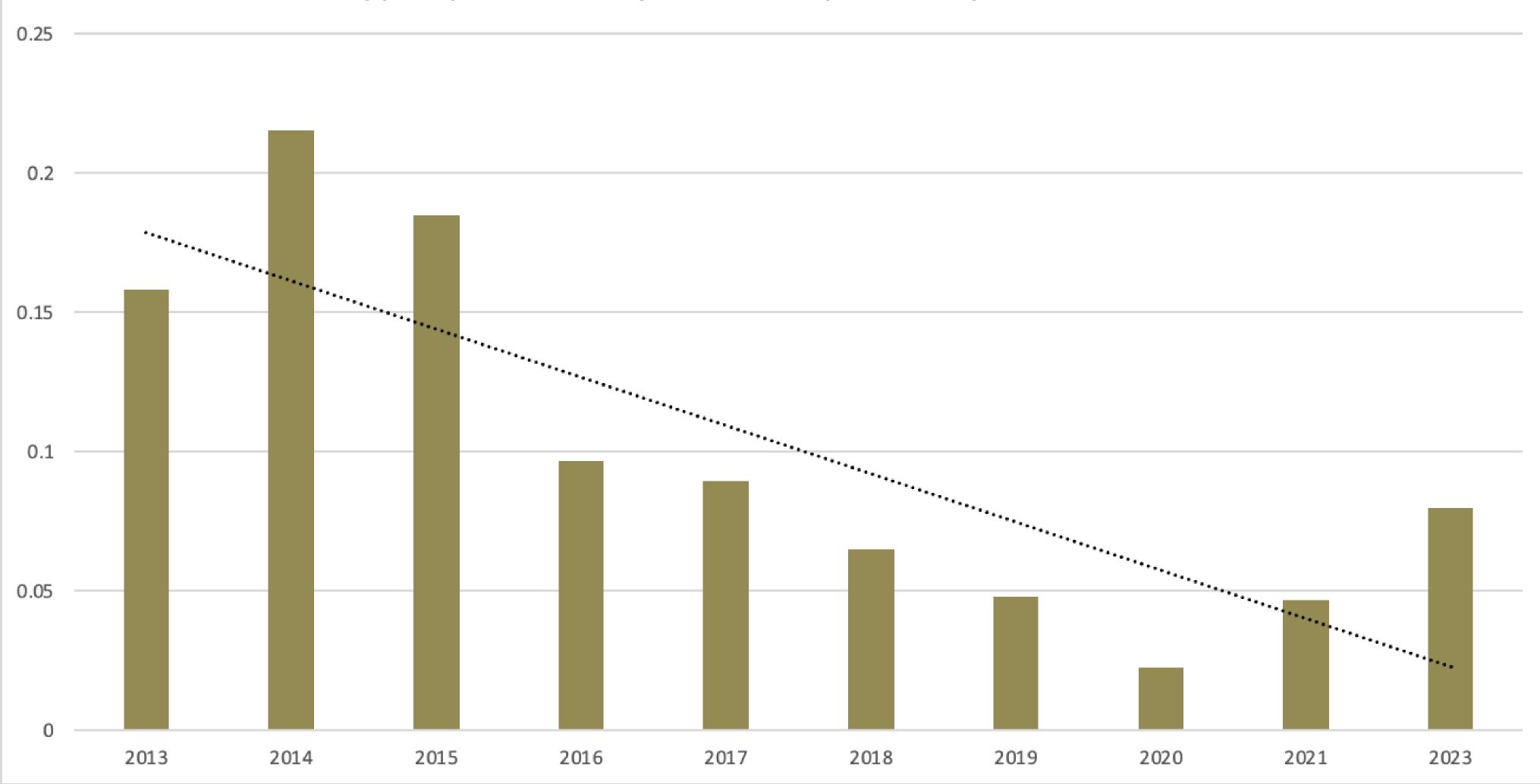
Photo: Mark Ramse





Dhata, Linda Willian





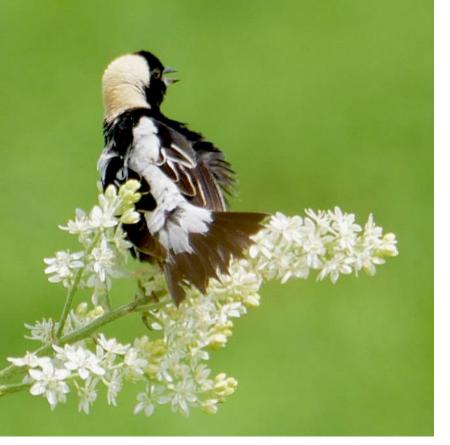


Photo: Linda William

Bobolink density on Missouri public and private lands 2012-2023

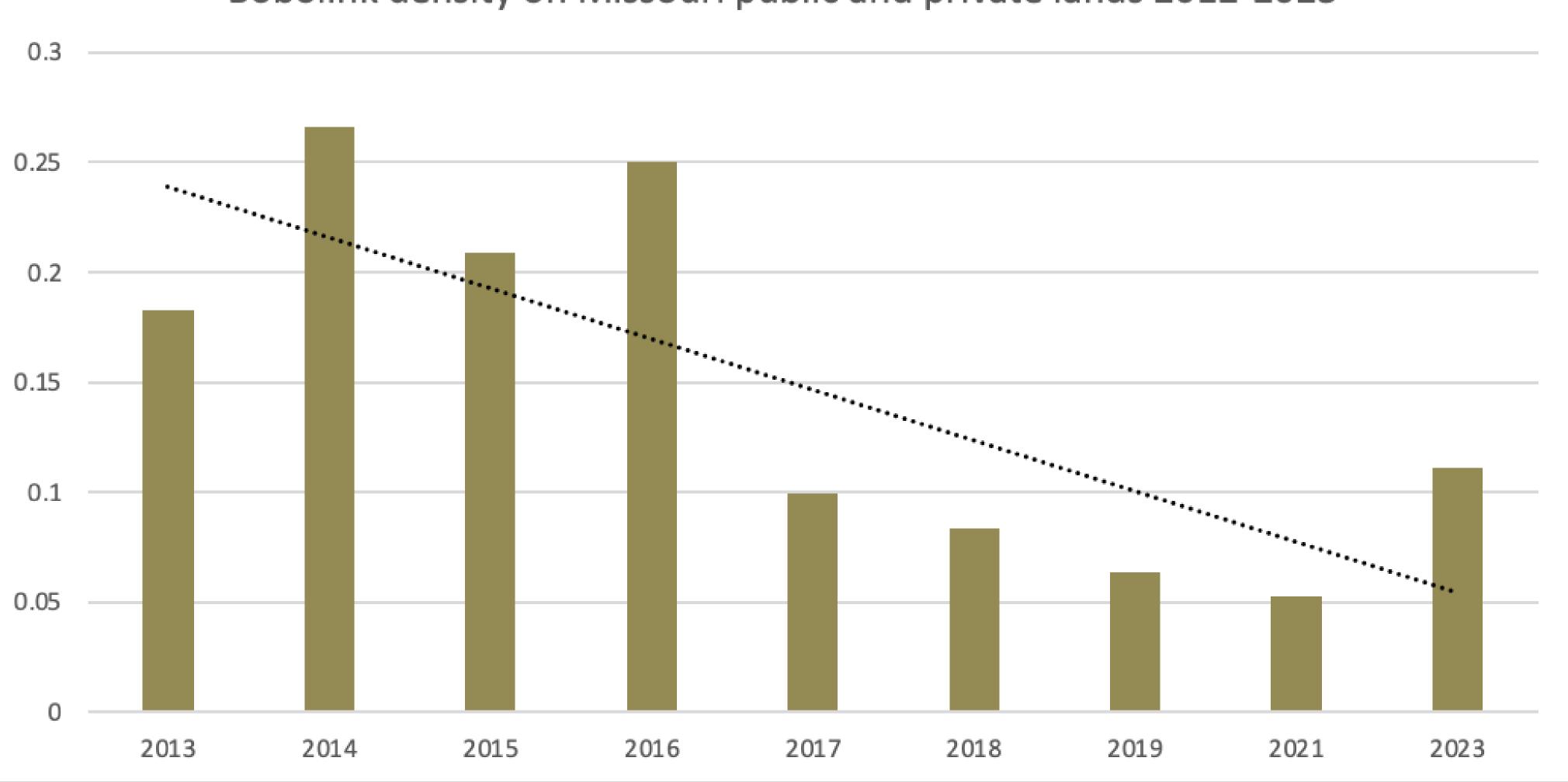
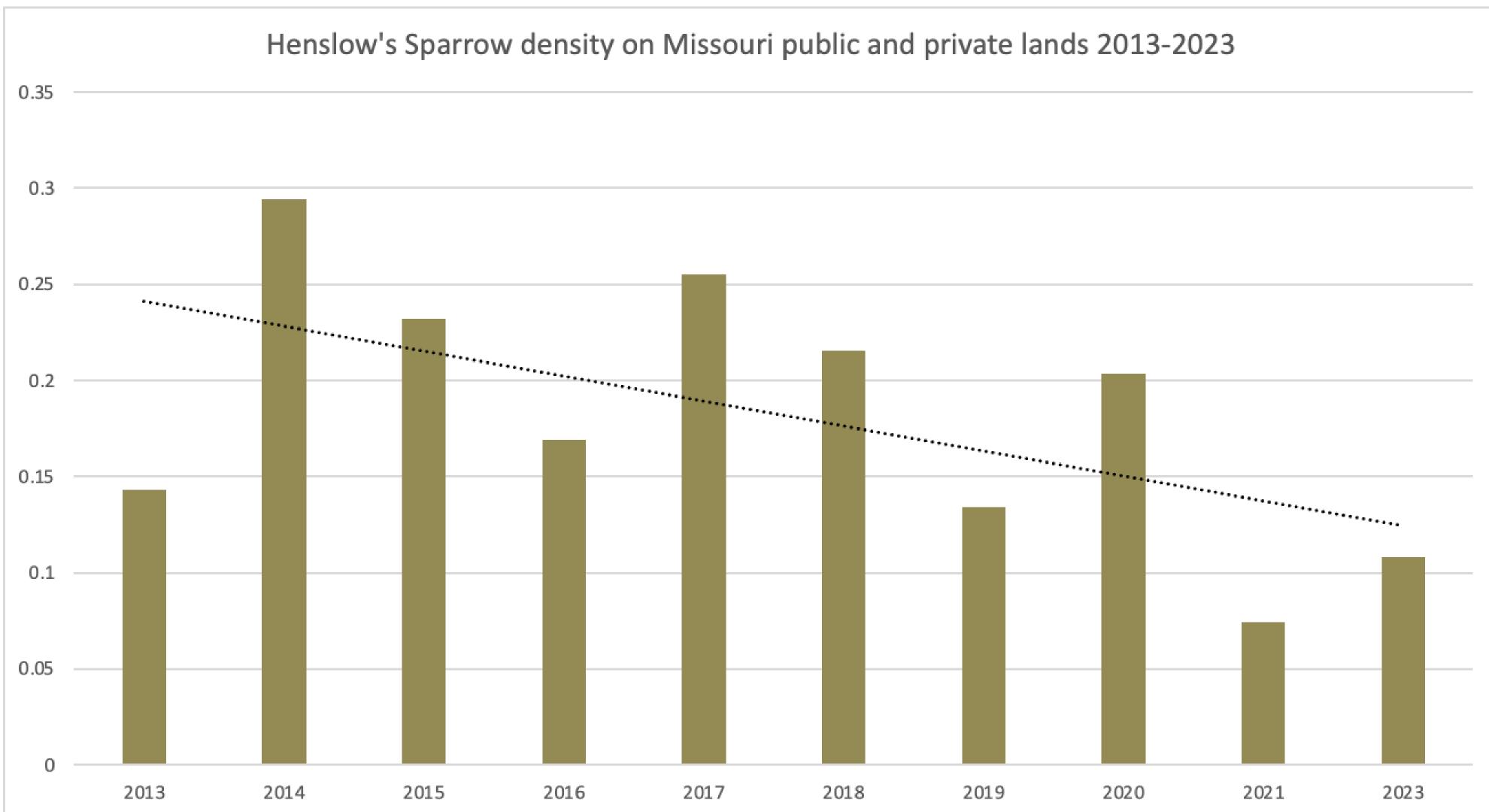


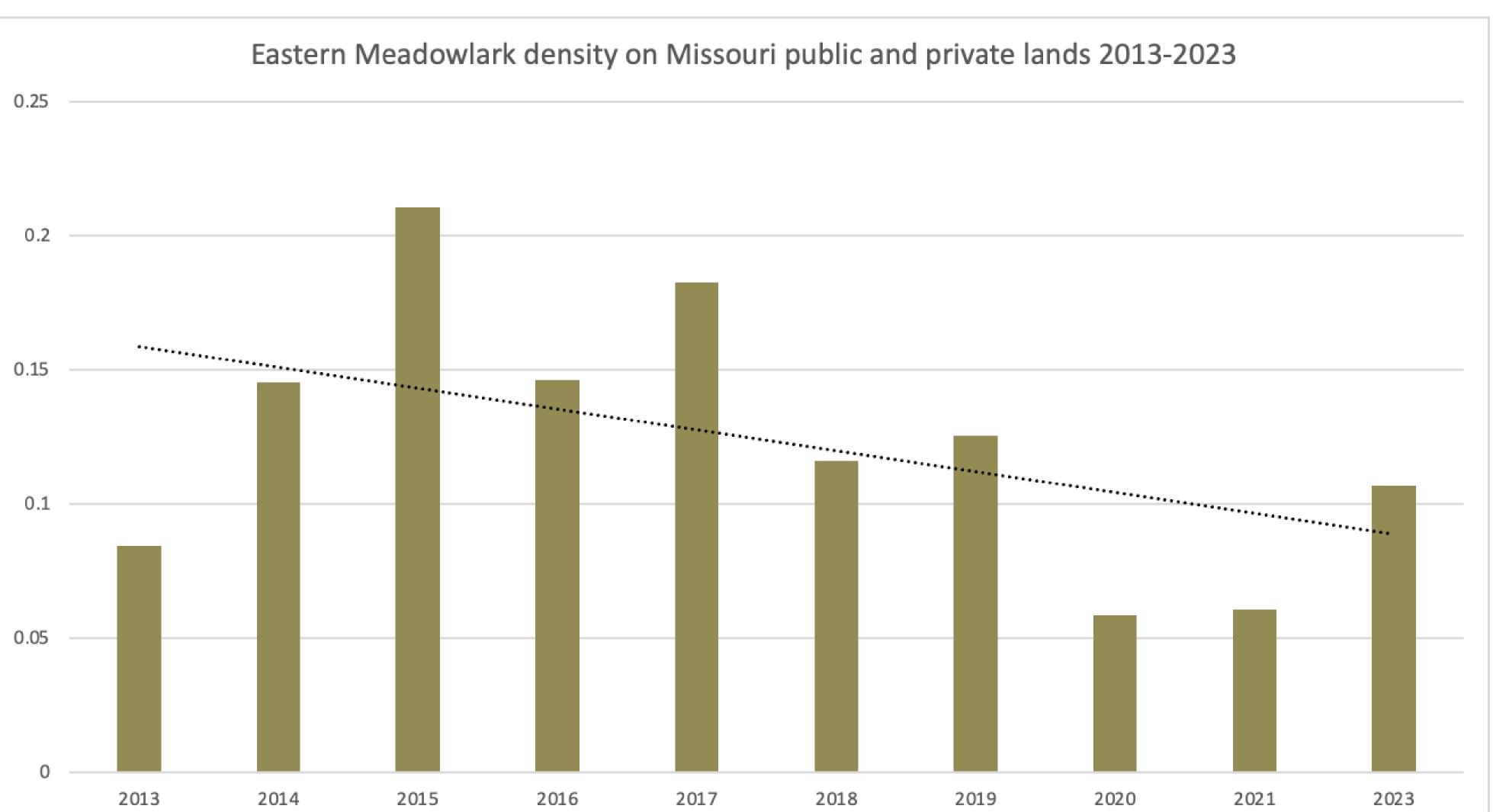


Photo:Andy Reago & Chrissy McClaren





Dhata: Erik Oct





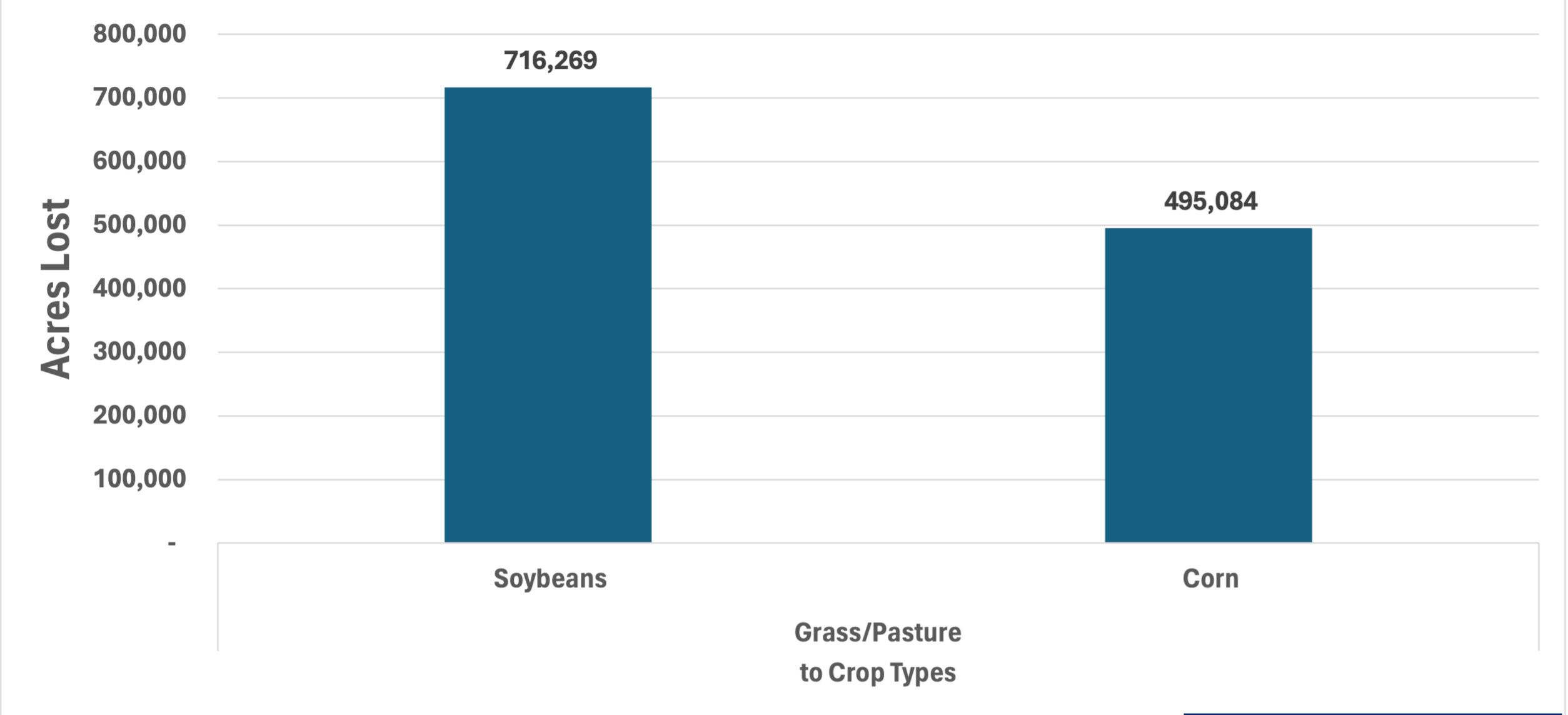






+ lawns & built environment

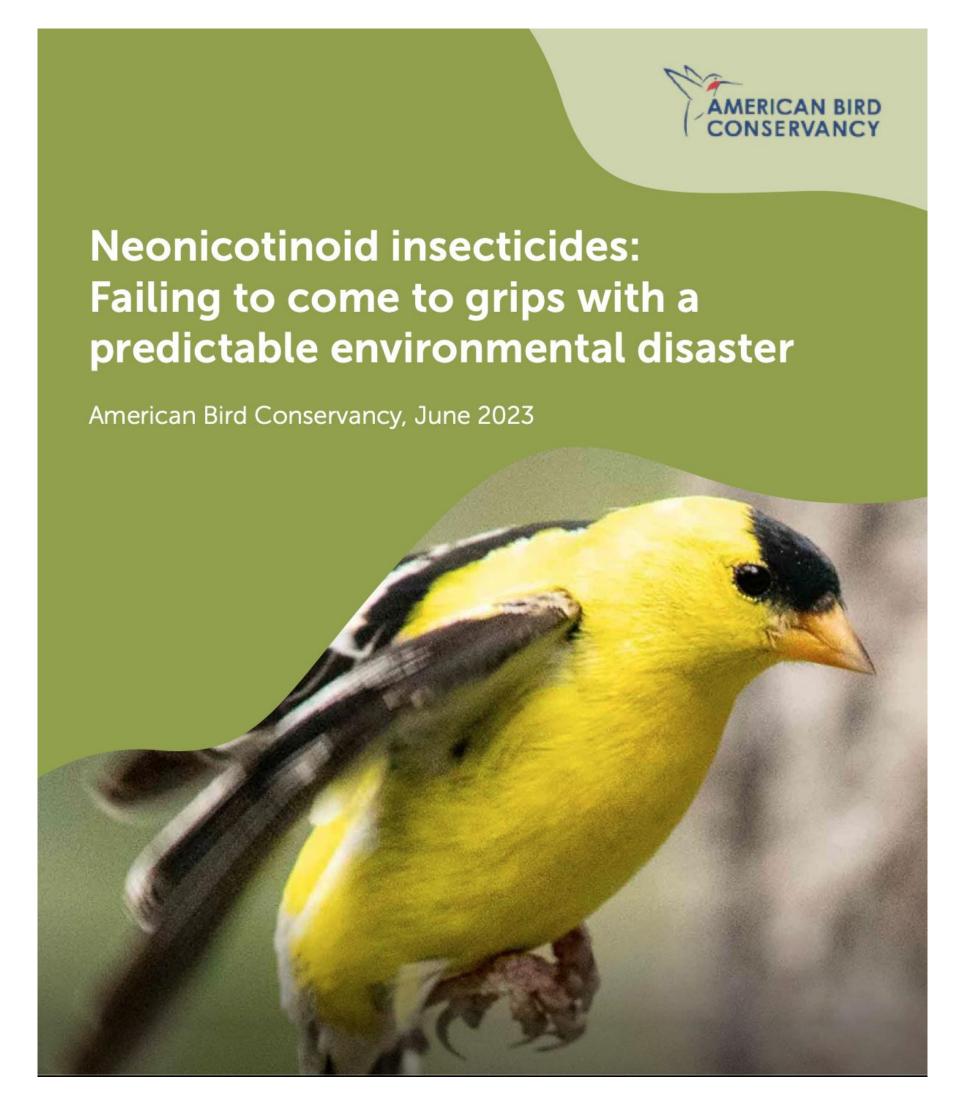
Grass / Pasture Lost to Corn and Soy in Missouri from 2012 to 2023







NEONICS



Article Published: 10 August 2020

Neonicotinoids and decline in bird biodiversity in the United States

<u>Yijia Li, Ruiqing Miao</u> & <u>Madhu Khanna</u> □

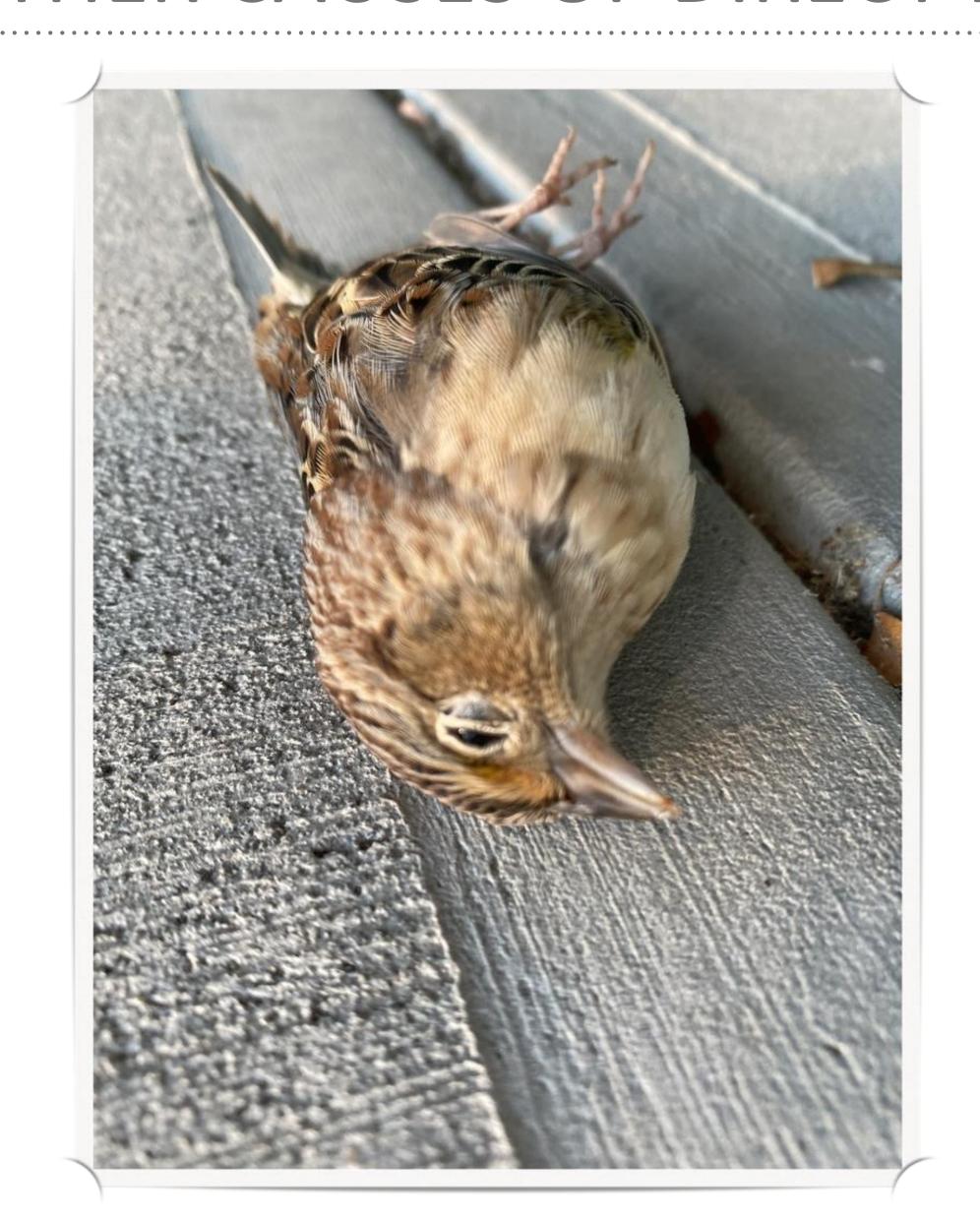
Nature Sustainability 3, 1027–1035 (2020) Cite this article

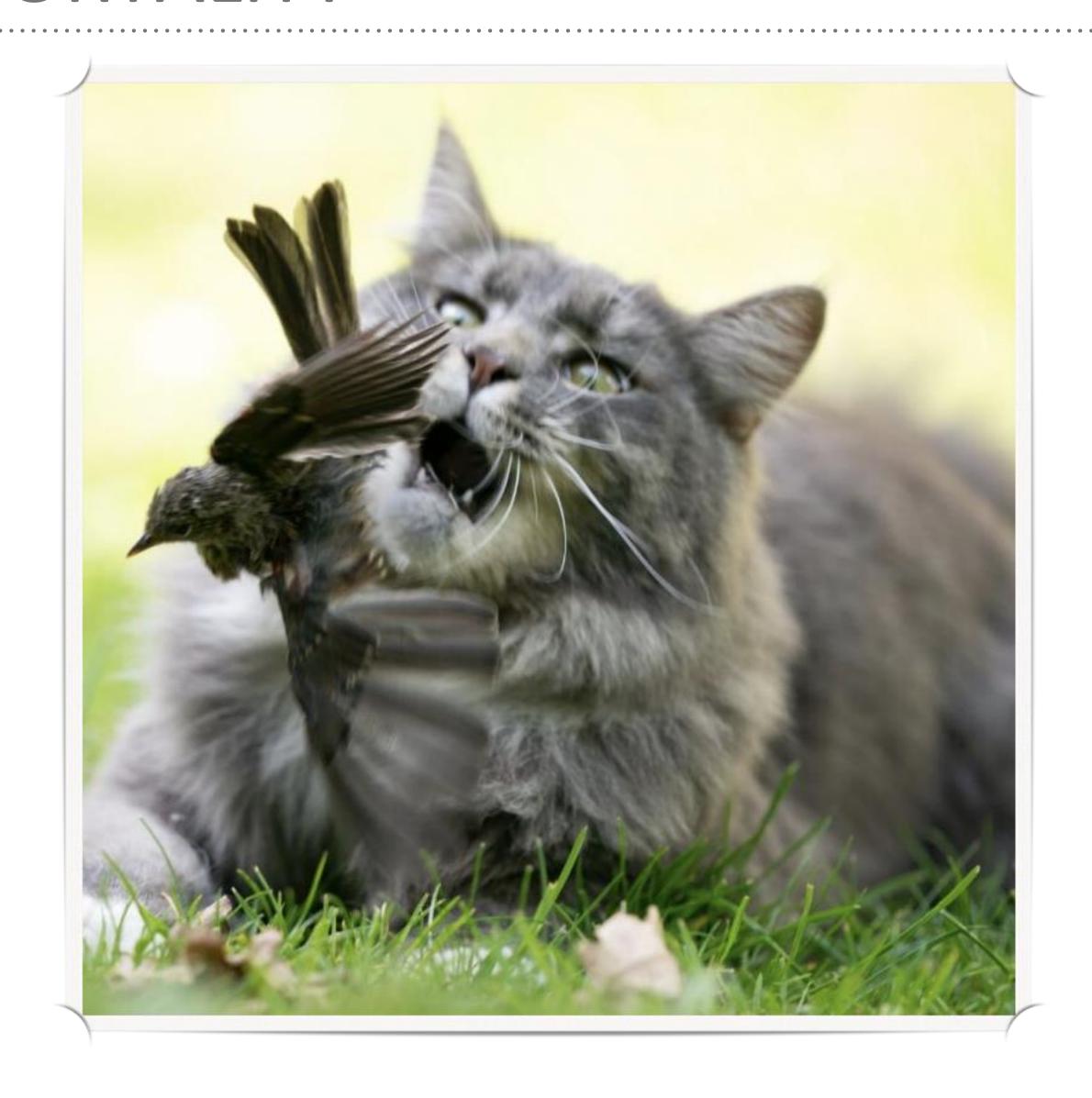
5310 Accesses 71 Citations 962 Altmetric Metrics

Abstract

Neonicotinoid insecticides are being widely used and have raised concerns about negative impacts on non-target organisms. However, there has been no large-scale, generalizable study on their impact on biodiversity of avian species in the United States. Here we show, using a rich dataset on breeding birds and pesticide use in the United States, that the increase in neonicotinoid use led to statistically significant reductions in bird biodiversity between 2008 and 2014 relative to a counterfactual without neonicotinoid use, particularly for grassland and insectivorous birds, with average annual rates of reduction of 4% and 3%, respectively. The corresponding rates are even higher (12% and 5%, respectively) when the dynamic effects of bird population declines on future population growth are considered. The effects of neonicotinoids on non-grassland and non-insectivorous birds are also statistically significant but smaller, with an average annual rate of reduction of 2% over this period.

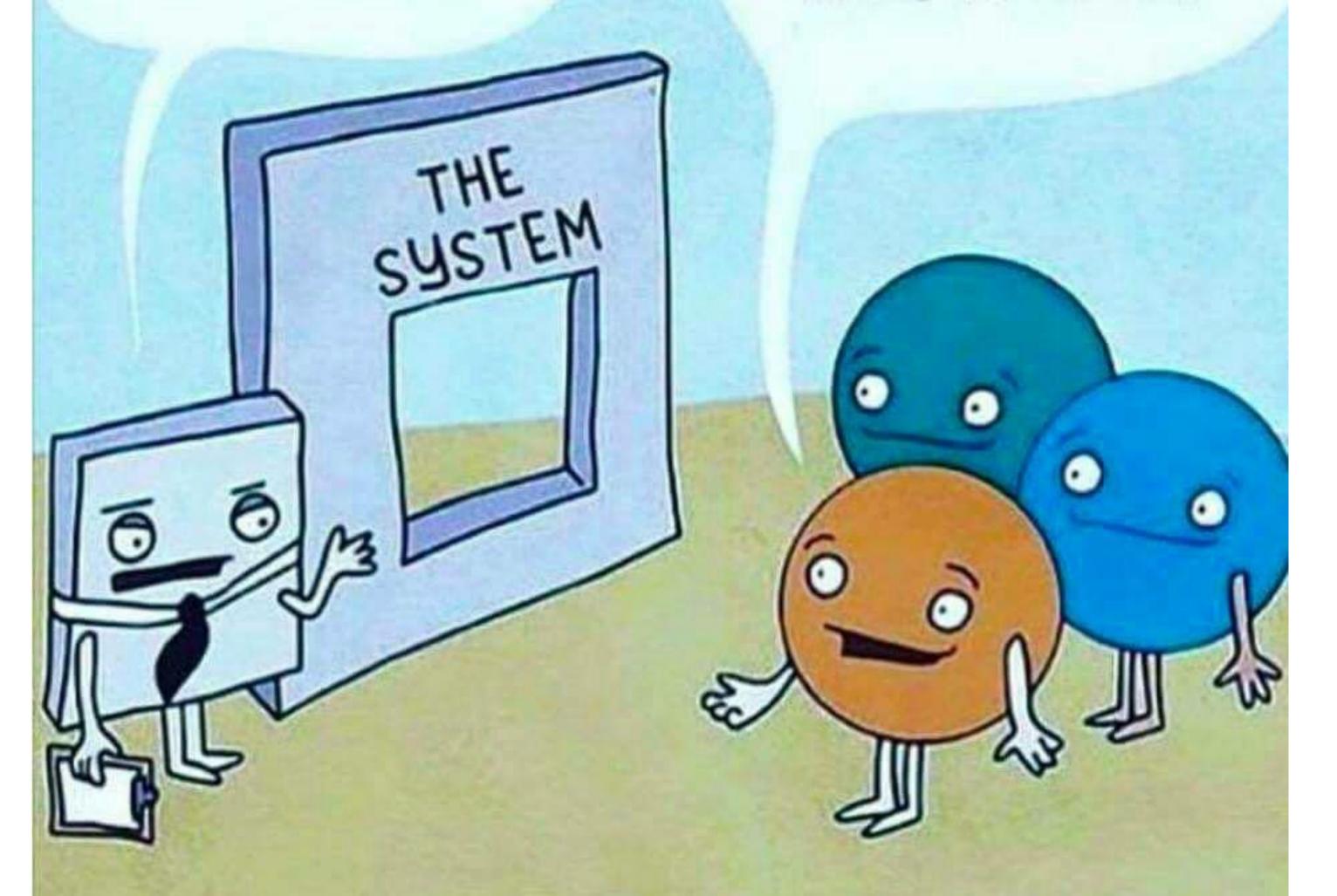
OTHER CAUSES OF DIRECT MORTALITY





You're going to have to change to fit into the system.

Or how about you change the system so we can all fit?





MANY THANKS

- Max Alleger, MDC
- ➤ Justin Pepper, Bobolink Foundation
- ➤ Chris Wilson, Audubon
- ➤ Carol Davit, Missouri Prairie Foundation
- ➤ Kent Wamsley, TNC
- Sarah Kendrick, USFWS
- ➤ Erik Ost, WEST Inc
- Kristen Heath-Acre, MDC
- Frank Loncarich, MDC
- Joe Coy, MDC
- Area managers
- ➤ Private landowners
- ➤ Field technicians











