



Landbird Monitoring

Golden Gate National Recreation Area

Point Reyes National Seashore

Resource Brief

Above: Charismatic Allen's Hummingbirds are among the most common birds detected by landbird monitoring in the parks.

Right: Ruby-crowned Kinglet sightings have declined significantly since monitoring began.

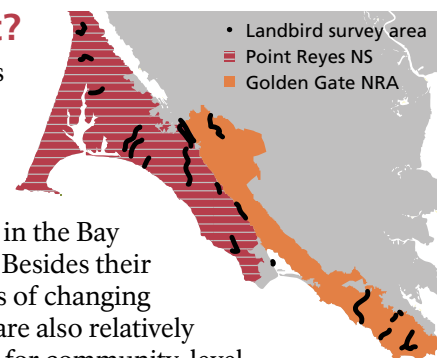


Below: Wilson's Warblers are commonly observed through the course of landbird monitoring, and their numbers have been increasing. Photos by Will Elder, NPS.



Why Are Landbirds Important?

With their varied microclimates, large swaths of protected wild lands, and position along a major migratory pathway, the National Parks in the San Francisco Bay Area host some of the largest and most diverse assemblages of landbirds in the United States. Landbirds in the Bay Area produce a great deal of public interest. Besides their aesthetic value, landbirds are good indicators of changing ecological conditions such as climate. They are also relatively easy to monitor and are therefore well suited for community-level (multi-species) surveys. Golden Gate National Recreation Area and Point Reyes National Seashore have a long history of landbird monitoring, with some sites surveyed since the mid-1960s.



Why Do We Monitor Landbirds?

- To determine long term population trends for riparian-associated landbird species during breeding, fall, and winter seasons
- To determine long-term changes in productivity and annual survival for riparian-associated landbird species

How Do We Use the Monitoring Data?

- Inform decisions about issues such as changes in climate and habitat quality
- Evaluate management actions like invasive plant removal or habitat restoration
- Combine data with regional and national datasets to assess landbird population status and trends at broader landscapes

What Have We Learned?

Partners at Point Blue Conservation Science have found that landbird abundance has been generally stable throughout riparian areas at Golden Gate and Point Reyes over the last 11 to 15 years. Although there were some increases and some decreases, neither trend dominated the patterns observed. The most common landbirds detected in riparian habitat at the two parks included Song Sparrow, Swainson's Thrush, Wilson's Warbler, Allen's Hummingbird, Fox Sparrow and Ruby-crowned Kinglet. Significant declines were observed in four species, including Olive-sided Flycatchers, a California Bird Species of Special Concern, Ruby-crowned Kinglets, Golden-crowned Sparrows, and American Robins; while significant increases were observed for Wilson's Warblers and Purple Finches.

To learn more, visit www.sfnps.org/landbirds or <http://pointblue.org/>
Summary by Sarah Wakamiya, August, 2014.

For More Information

Inventory & Monitoring Program Manager, SF
Bay Area Network
Daniel George, daniel_george@nps.gov



Point Blue Conservation Science

<http://pointblue.org/>

SF Bay Area National Parks Science and Learning

<http://www.sfnps.org/landbirds>

San Francisco Bay Area Network

<http://science.nature.nps.gov/im/units/sfan/>

