

Investigating the abilities of Autonomous Aerial Acoustic Recording Systems (AAARS) to monitor avian populations in inaccessible areas

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24 April 2013 12:20 PM Room 160 PBB

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Outline

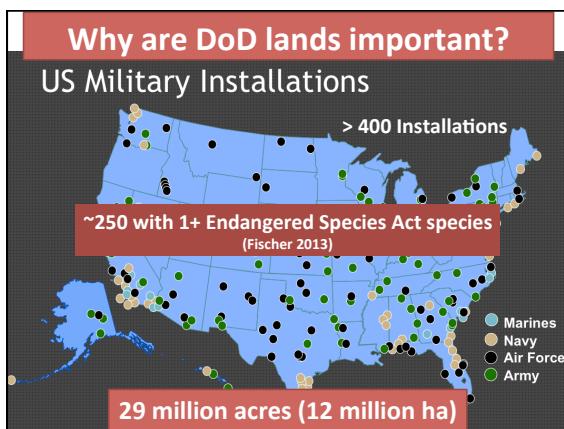
- Introduction
 - Why birds?
 - Why Department of Defense (DoD)?
- Justification (Problem → Solution)
- Species
- Study Areas
- Methods

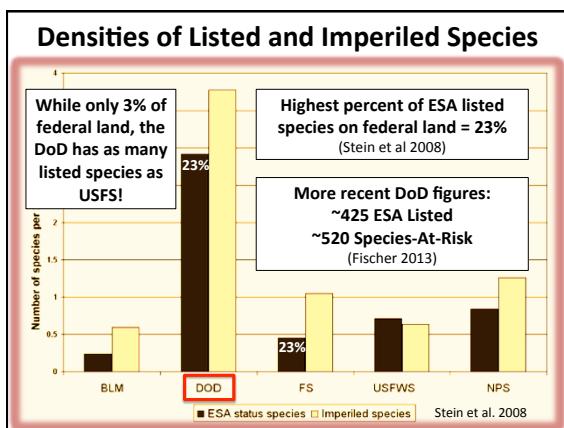


Why Study Birds?

1. Ecological and economic value (Clinton 2001)
 - Biological diversity
 - Enjoyment, recreation, hunting
2. Information Value (Baillie 1991)
 - Sensitive to environmental changes
 - Indicators of ecological health
 - More practical to monitor than other taxa









Legislation and Regulatory Drivers

- General
 - Migratory Bird Treaty Act
 - Endangered Species Act
 - Executive Order 13186
 - "Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds"
- DoD Specific
 - Sikes Act
 - Migratory Bird Rule




What is the problem?

DANGER UNEXPLDED AMMUNITION!

Impact Areas

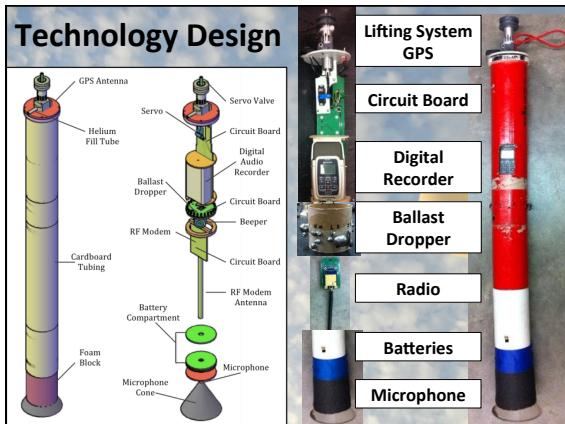
Current Estimate:
> 1 million acres of inaccessible impact areas with little to no monitoring data




Solution?

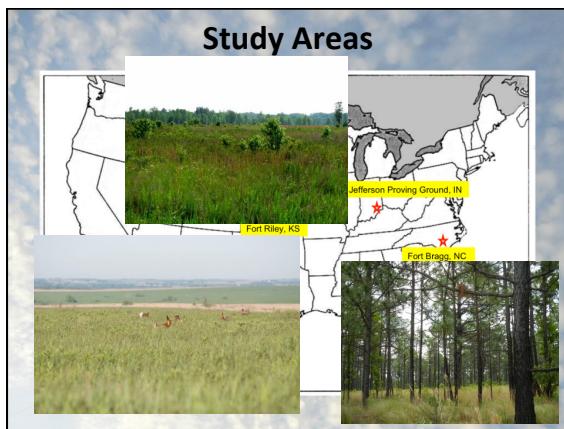


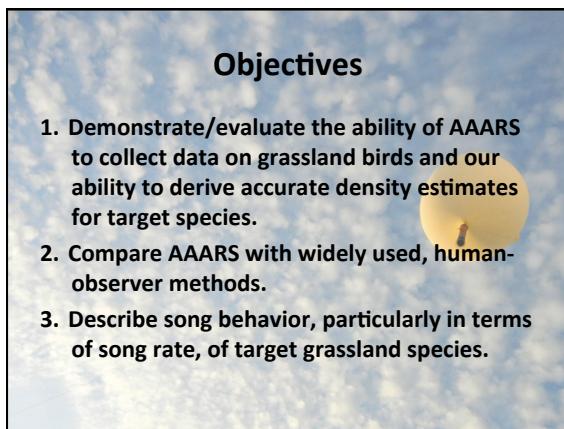

Autonomous Aerial Recording

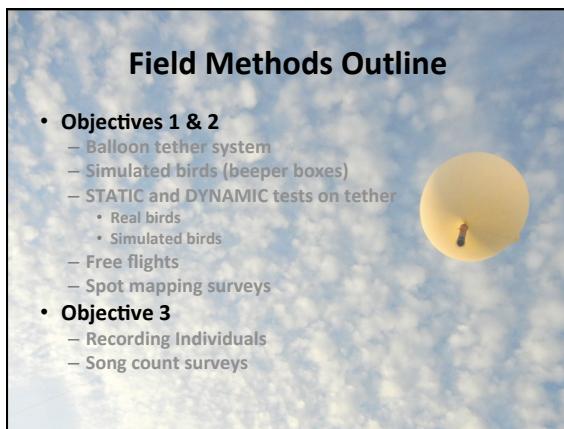












Methods: Objectives 1&2

Tether System

- Fishing pole
- 30 lb line



Methods: Objectives 1&2

Tether System

- Fishing pole
- 30 lb line
- Human operator



Methods: Objectives 1&2

Tether System

- Fishing pole
- 30 lb line
- Human operator
- Laptop base station



Methods: Objectives 1&2

Simulated Birds

- Components
 - MP3 player
 - Amplifier
 - Speaker
 - RF modem
- 16-20 per survey
- Controlled Remotely

Methods: Objectives 1&2

Static Tests

- AAARS over center point
- 100-300 m altitude
- 10-min point count
- unlimited distance

(Reynolds et al. 1980, Ralph et al. 1995)

Methods: Objectives 1&2

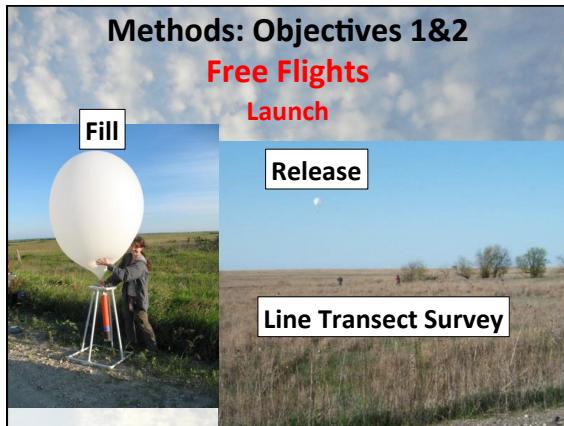
Dynamic Tests

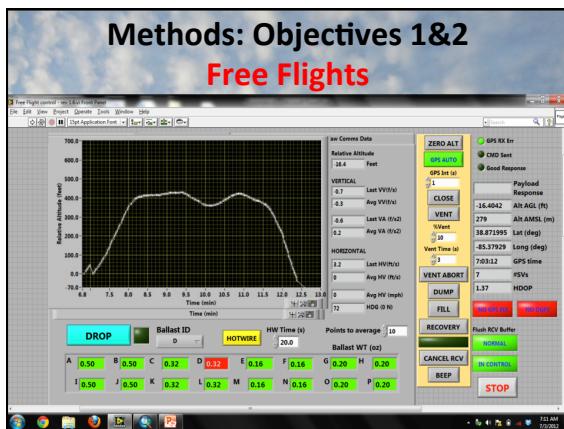
- 500 m Line Transect

(Burnham et al 1980, Buckland et al. 2001)

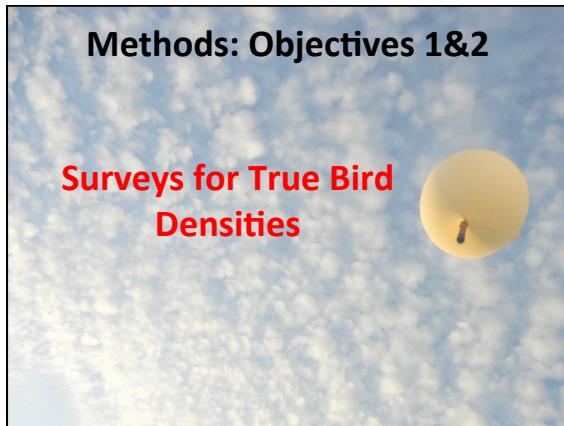
- AAARS tethered over transect
~5 km/hr

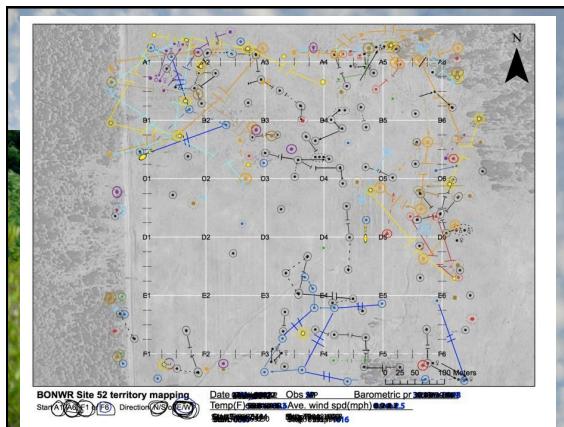
• Start below AAARS
• Walk ~1 km/hr
• Species, time, direction, distance

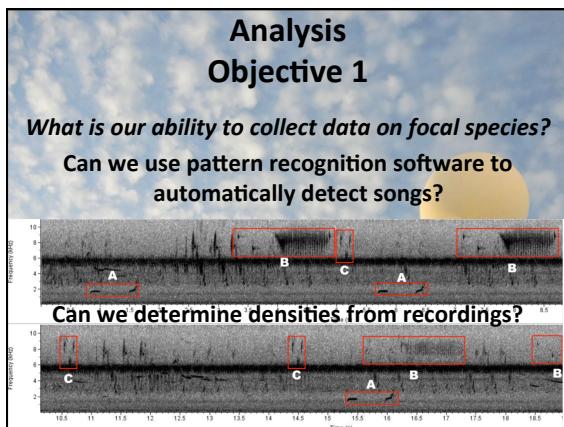












Analysis: Objective 1
Density Estimation Method

1. Altitude, velocity, and flight length
 2. Number of songs recorded, average song rate

Compare results with known populations

1. Simulated birds
 2. Spot mapping data



Analysis: Objective 2
AAARS vs. human surveys?

1. Compare at species/individual level
 2. Compare density estimates

Observer Point Count & Line Transect data

Program DISTANCE (Buckland et al. 2001)
 Population Density Estimates



Methods: Objective 3
Describe song behavior in terms of song rate.

Recordings

1. Identify Individuals



Target Mist-Net → Color Band

Methods: Objective 3
Recordings

2. Resight individuals




Observe → Record GPS points



Methods: Objective 3
Recordings

3. Install Autonomous Recording Units (ARU)

Find territory center →



→ Collect data

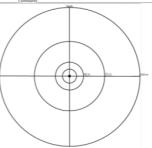


Methods: Objective 3
Song Counts



- 10-min count
- # songs per min per individual
- 1-2 counts per wk

Read Individual Song Count									
Installation	____	Training Area	____	Date	____	Song Type Code	____		
Average song rate per minute	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6
Total No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Min No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Max No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total No. Minutes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Comments									



Analysis: Objective 3

Possible steps...

1. Use song count data to verify **how many individuals** are being recorded by ARUs
2. Use software to **count songs on recordings**
* (or analyze subsamples by hand)
3. **Calculate** songs per min? hour? morning?
4. **Compare** regions and time periods
5. How can we use this information for **acoustic monitoring?**

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Photo/Figure Credits

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- Field Technicians/Assistants (Leslie Brinkman)