Fourth International Partners in Flight Conference

13-16 February 2008
McAllen Convention Center, McAllen, Texas

Program Addendum

Associated Meetings, Workshops, and Training

Wednesday, 13 February 2008

Bird Conservation Alliance Meeting (room change)
Alicia King
13:00-16:00
Room 103A, Convention Center

Demystifying Evaluation of Bird Conservation Education (room change)
Ashley Dayer
13:00-17:00
Room 102C, Convention Center

Scientific Sessions

Avian Conservation In Central America: Ongoing Projects and Future Needs, T-PM-103D.
(added session description, talk removed to poster session)
This session will emphasize the importance of continuing to build and strengthen links between the United States and other countries within the Western Hemisphere so we can improve our mutual ability to conserve avian populations and their habitats. Important bird projects throughout the Mesoamerican region will be presented and at the end of the session a round table is expected to address conservation needs and ways to work with our partners in the North.

14:30 Birds of Complex of Lake Güija, El Salvador and Guatemala. Néstor Herrera°, L. Pineda, I. R. Portillo, and G. García.

Bird Conservation Education and Outreach: Examples of Successes and Tools for Creating New Programs, F-PM-101C (title and author change)
16:45 Conservation Education for the Birds: Using Education to Meet Conservation Goals. **Georgia Jeppesenº and Sandy Spakoff.**

Birds as Indicators of Ecosystem Integrity, F-PM-102B+C. (title and author change)
14:00 Birds as Indicators of Ecosystem Integrity with Implications for Large-scale Bird Conservation. **Robert J. Cooper° and Brady J. Mattsson.**

Climate Change and Its Impact on Migratory Birds, F-AM-101B (speaker change, same abstract as Gary Taylor)
11:30 Climate Change and How the Hill is Addressing it through Legislation. **Sarah Gannon Nagle°.**

Conservation of Boreal Birds, T-PM-103C (talk title changed, talk added, speaker order change)

15:00 Aboriginal Influences on the Canadian Landscape. **J. P. Gladu°.**

16:15 Migratory Birds and Forest Management in Canada. **Kari Stuart-Smith°.**

16:30 Using Migration Monitoring to Detect Changes in Boreal Bird Populations. **Tara L. Crewe°.**

16:45 Predicting Breeding Waterfowl Population Distribution to Direct Conservation Activities in the Western Boreal Forest. **Stuart Slattery, S. Smyth, J. Devries, D. Howerter, L. Armstrong, G. Mack, K. Smith, and E. Butterworth°.**

Ecotourism, Community Development, and Bird Conservation, T-PM-101C (title and author changes)

15:00 Developing Local Communities' Abilities for Bird Watching and Ecotourism: Veracruz River of Raptors Experience. **Jorge Barrios, Robert Straub, Cynthia Castro, Eduardo Martínez, Ernesto Ruelas, Norma Ferriz, Martín Peñaloza and Elisa Peresbar-bosa°.**

15:15 The Role of the Guide in Promoting Conservation through Birdwatching Tourism. **Eduardo Galicia°.**

Effects of Energy Extraction on Birds, F-AM-102A (switch talk times: corrected times are shown)

10:15 Reducing the Effects of Energy Extraction on Birds Through Habitat Restoration Programs. **C. Mark Klym°.**

11:30 Abundance of Two Grassland Songbirds in an Area of Natural Gas infill Drilling in Alberta, Canada. **Brenda C. Dale°, Trevor S. Wiens, and Laura E. Hamilton.**

Forest Management for Bird Conservation, S-AM-103C (additional talk, move Discussion to 12:00)

11:45 Modeling Harvest on Natural Disturbance Patterns: Conservation Implications for Cavity Users in Mixedwood Boreal Forests. **Hilary A. Cooke° and Susan J. Hannon**

Implementation of PIF Bird Conservation Plans and State Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategies, F-AM-103D (replace talk, speaker change)

Replace:

10:30 Exploring Observational Data Using Visualization Tools. **Brian Sullivan°.**

With (after the coffee break):

11:15 New Jersey's Important Bird Areas (IBA) Project: A Model for Identifying Site-based Habitat and Population Goals. **Elizabeth Ciuzio° and T. Ettel.**

11:30 State Wildlife Action Plans: A Platform for Enhanced Landscape-Scale Collaboration Among State Fish and Wildlife Agencies and Their Partners. **Dave Chadwick and Rex Sallabanks°**.

Poster Session , Thursday Evening, Concourse

(withdrawn)

45. Developing Riparian Bird Habitat Association Models and Management Guidelines. **Hillary M. White*, J. A. Bissonette, and Frank P. Howe.**

76. The Conservation Value of Urban Riparian Areas for Landbirds During Spring Migration: Land Cover, Scale, and Vegetation Effects. **Derric Pennington* and R. B. Blair.**

86. Status and Habitat Associations of the Blue-headed Quail-dove (*Starnoenas cyanocephala*) in Ciego de Avila, Cuba. **Karen Leavelle*, X. Galvez-Aguilera, and F. Chavez-Ramirez.**

(revised abstract and authors)

26. Distributions of Wintering Neotropical-Nearctic Migrants in Western Amazonia. **Nico Dauphiné°, Juan Diaz Alvan, Robert J. Cooper, and Daniel M. Brooks**

(new posters or moved from oral presentation to poster)

45. Status of Waterbirds and Wetlands Conservation in Antigua: Threats, Challenges and Possible Solutions. **Joseph Prosper°, Victor Joseph, Andrea Otto, and Shanee Prosper.**

93. A Unique Competitive Award Expanding Public Awareness on the Astounding Feat of Long-range Neotropical Bird Migration. **Cullen K. Hanks° and William R. Evans.**

94. Birds of Complex of Lake Güija, El Salvador and Guatemala. **Néstor Herrera°, L. Pineda, I. R. Portillo, and G. García.**

95. Rare Conservation - Inspiring Conservation One Community at a Time. How Does a Pride Campaign Work? **Paloma Chávez°.**

96. Avifauna Conservation Management, Hula Valley, Israel: 2004 – Present. **Zev Labinger, Itai Shanni, Dan Alon°, and the Israel Ornithological Center.**

Abstracts

Barrios, J.; Straub, R.; Castro, C.; Martínez Leyva, E.; Ruelas Inzunza, E.; Ferriz Dominguez, N.; Peñaloza, M.; Peresbarbosa Rojas°, E.

Developing Local Communities' Abilities for Bird Watching and Ecotourism: Veracruz River of Raptors Experience. Jorge Barrios, Pronatura Veracruz, Coatepec, Veracruz; Straub, R., PV, Coatepec, Veracruz; Castro, C., PV, Coatepec, Veracruz; Martínez, E., PV, Coatepec, Veracruz; Ruelas inzunza, E., PV, Coatepec, Veracruz; Ferriz Dominguez, N., PV, Coatepec, Veracruz; Peñaloza, M., PV, Coatepec, Veracruz; Peresbarbosa, Elisa, PV, Coatepec, Veracruz. eperes@prodigy.net.mx

Pronatura Veracruz has a long term project in the Central Coastal Plain of Veracruz: Veracruz River of Raptors (VRR). It has different strategies: research, monitoring, environmental education and ecotourism. The ecotourism program is part of a fundraising system for the River of Raptors project. Each year, an average of 120 tourist visits the VRR.

Also as part of a long term project, the Institute of Ecology started a participatory community project called: La Mancha-El Llano Management Plan, where many different actors participated to promote sustainable development in the area and Pronatura Veracruz (PV) was part of this initiative.

PV started training local groups in ecotourism and bird watching with the objective of evaluate the possibility of involve this community groups in the ecotourism component of the River of Raptors, and evaluate if there were a potential opportunity to leave some economic benefits to local communities.

We trained 60 people in bird watching and ecotourism. Training included a lot of field trips to generate abilities in bird watching. A key part of this process was the existence and participation of Xalapa Birdwatcher Club (COAX). They played a very important role.

It's very difficult to base the ecotourism activities of local communities just in bird watching because social, economic and cultural situation. Communities need to have more diversified ecotourism activities. Community members can play an important role as bird watching guides and also as good field technicians for bird studies.

Cooke°, H. A.; Hannon, S. J.

Modeling Harvest on Natural Disturbance Patterns: Conservation Implications for Cavity Users in Mixedwood Boreal Forests. Hilary A. Cooke, Dept. Biol. Sciences, Univ. Alberta, Edmonton, AB, Canada; Hannon, S. J., Dept. Biol. Sciences, Univ. Alberta, Edmonton, AB, Canada. hcooke@ualberta.ca

Based on the premise that wildlife in boreal ecosystems are adapted to fire, the Natural Disturbance Model (NDM) prescribes forest harvesting that approximates the spatial extent and amount and distribution of residual unburned structure associated with fire. We evaluated the efficacy of this approach for conserving the cavity-using community in two pairs of large (>1500 ha) unharvested and NDM-harvested mature mixedwood forests in Alberta and Saskatchewan, Canada. Harvested landscapes retained keystone (Northern Flickers (*Colaptes auratus*) and Pileated Woodpeckers (*Dryocopus pileatus*)) and dominant (Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers (*Sphyrapicus varius*)) cavity excavators but there were fewer Sapsuckers and more Flickers. We measured characteristics of cavity trees and trees surrounding cavities of primary excavators and weak excavators. To meet the current nesting needs of all excavators managers should leave the following types of trees: >30 cm dbh live aspen with >10 fungal conks surrounded by a high density of aspen trees with conks (~ 30 trees/0.04 ha); >35 cm dbh broken-top aspen and balsam poplar snags surrounded by a low density of aspen trees (~ 10 trees/0.04 ha) and >20 cm broken-top aspen snags surrounded by a high density of aspen trees with conks. We also measured the use of residual patches left after harvest. Flickers used open areas with small residual patches whereas Sapsuckers used large patches. Planners should leave large patches of old (>125 yr) aspen stands to retain the dominant cavity producer, the Yellow-bellied Sapsucker.

Cooper°, R. J.; Mattsson, B. J.

Birds as Indicators of Ecosystem Integrity with Implications for Large-scale Bird Conservation. Robert J. Cooper, Univ. of Georgia, Athens, GA; Mattsson, B.J., Univ. of Georgia, Athens, GA. rcooper@warnell.uga.edu

It has long been recognized that birds can serve as indicators of environmental quality, especially regarding the effects of contaminants such as pesticides. In this session, we emphasize the role birds can play as indicators of general ecosystem integrity. For example, several bird species are so intimately associated with a particular ecosystem type that they are found virtually nowhere else. Such species should serve as effective indicators of the integrity of those ecosystems, and are featured in talks in this session. Birds have several favorable characteristics, including their use of larger spatial scales, relative ease of sampling, and their charisma, that predispose them to be more effective as indicators than other animal and non-animal taxa. Large-scale bird conservation plans developed under the auspices of Partners in Flight sometimes emphasize indicator species as priority species, but often they do not because indicator species may be common and thus of less interest for single-species conservation. Use of indicator species for monitoring purposes, however, is consistent with an ecosystem approach to management, and is likely to be more effective than an emphasis on single species. An indicator species approach to ecosystem management involves monitoring of both avian and non-avian components. The better that bird monitoring can integrate with these other components and monitoring programs, the better it is likely to be received and put into practice by land management agencies and other stakeholders.

Las Aves como Indicadoras de la Integridad del Ecosistema, con Implicaciones para la Conservación de Aves, a Gran Escala.

Ha sido reconocido por mucho tiempo que aves pueden servir como indicadoras de la calidad ambiental, especialmente con respecto a los efectos de contaminantes tales como pesticidas. En esta sesión, nosotros acentuamos el papel que las aves pueden jugar como indicadoras de la integridad general de un ecosistema. Por ejemplo, varias especies de aves, son asociadas íntimamente con un tipo particular de ecosistema que ellas son se encuentran virtualmente en ninguna otra parte. Tales especies sirven como indicadores efectivos de la integridad de esos ecosistemas, y estan representadas en varios discursos en esta sesión. Las aves tienen varias características

favorables, inclusive su uso amplio de escalas espaciales, la comodidad relativa de muestreo, y su carisma, que las predispone para ser más efectivas como indicadoras que otro animal y tasa no-animal. La conservación a gran escala del las aves desarrollada bajo los auspicios de "Socios en el Vuelo" acentúa a veces especies indicadoras como especie de prioridad, pero a menudo los planes no se desarrollan, no porque la especie propuesta como indicadora es común y, como tanto, de menos interés para la conservación. Sin embargo, el uso de las especies indicadoras con el propósito de monitoreo, es coherente con un enfoque al manejo de ecosistemas, y es probable ser más efectivo que un énfasis en una sola especie. Un enfoque a las especies indicadoras para la administración del ecosistema implica monitorear ambos componentes, aviares y no-aviares. Contra mejor que el monitoreo de aves se pueda integrar con estos otros programas de monitoreo, mas probable que sea recibido y puesto en práctica por agencias de administración de fincas y otros accionistas.

Dauphiné°, N.; Diaz Alvan, J.; Cooper, R. J.; Brooks, D. M.

Distributions of Wintering Neotropical-Nearctic Migrants in Western Amazonia. Nico Dauphine, Univ. GA, Athens GA; Diaz Alvan, J., Instituto de Investigaciones de la Amazonía Peruana, Iquitos, Peru; and Cooper, R.J., UG, Athens GA. dauphinen@-forestry.uga.edu

We present and discuss records of long-distance Neotropical-Nearctic migrants wintering in western Amazonia, including:Spotted Sandpiper *Actitis macularia*, Red-eyed *Vireo Vireo olivaceus*, Swainson's Thrush *Catharus ustulatus*, American Redstart *Setophaga ruticilla*, Canada Warbler *Wilsonia canadensis*, Summer Tanager *Piranga rubra*, Scarlet Tanager *Piranga olivacea*, and with a special focus on Gray-cheeked Thrush *Catharus minimus*. Records of Neotropical-Nearctic migrants are from fieldwork conducted between 2004 and 2005. Fieldwork included transect counts and constant-effort mist netting in humid tropical forest sites in Amazonas and Loreto departments, northern Peru, between October 2004 and November 2005, for a total sample effort of 150 hours of field surveys and 4439 mist net-hours. Gray-cheeked Thrush, which we recently recorded for the first time in Allpahuayo-Mishana National Reserve, Loreto, is a rare and inconspicuous boreal winter resident in lowland forests of northern South America, where it appears to occur at low densities in forest understory; habitat loss on its wintering grounds has resulted in serious conservation concerns. Findings of Neotropical-Nearctic migrants detected within the areas surveyed are discussed with an emphasis on habitat conversion and possible conservation strategies on wintering grounds.

Galicia°, E.

The Role of the Guide in Promoting Conservation through Birdwatching Tourism / El Mensaje de Conservación en el *Turismo de Observación de Aves*, y el Compromiso del Guía. Eduardo Galicia, Ecoturismo y Biodiversidad, egalicia@-pronatura-ppy.org.mx

Birdwatching Tourism is used here as the activity of birdwatching out of the participant's home-range area. Birdwatching Tourism has been proposed and used as a tool for the conservation of natural habitat in natural areas, particularly at developing areas of the world. Nevertheless, little has been done to ensure the accomplishment of the conservation goals, giving more weight to the economical benefits for local populations. In order to succeed with conservation goals, I propose here a training component to be included at groups and individuals working with tourism in natural areas. The Birdwatching Guide holds great responsibility at communicating a conservation message to visitors and local groups as well. Natural Interpretation should include conservation messages and links that connect people with nature. Examples and case studies presented here are taken from real-life experiences in the Calakmul Biosphere Reserve, Yucatan Peninsula, Mexico.

Gladu°, J. P.

Aboriginal Influences on the Canadian Landscape. J.P. Gladu, CBI, Ottawa, Canada. jpgladu@magma.ca

The Boreal Forest is 1.5 billion acres in size and nearly half of North America's bird species rely on the Boreal. The Boreal Forest is also home to over 600 Aboriginal communities. These communities have lived in and relied on these forests, which have formed the basis for their societies, for thousands of years. Their relationship with the land is paramount, as we see through their diligence in challenging industry, environmental organizations and governments to recognize their rights to protect their lands for future generations through conservation and sustainable development planning. As a result, Aboriginal communities are one of the main players at the table when discussions around conservation planning occur. Many people consider Aboriginal communities as drivers in conservation as demonstrated through examples such as Poplar River First Nation and Innu Nation. We will explore how these nations have influenced the landscape and what it means for boreal birds.

Hanks, C. K.°; Evans, W. R.

A Unique Competitive Award Expanding Public Awareness on the Astounding Feat of Long-range Neotropical Bird Migration Cullen K. Hanks, Old Bird Inc. Austin, TX; William R. Evans, Old Bird, Inc. Ithaca, NY. admin@oldbird.org

People are not generally aware that many species of birds migrate long distances across multiple international borders in the Americas. For those who are, most don't know that many species migrate at night using the stars and the earth's magnetic field for direction on their journey. Increasing public awareness and appreciation of these astounding avian capabilities would likely yield greater conductivity for neotropical migrant bird conservation efforts. This poster presents details on a simple competitive award geared towards enticing high school students in the Americas to tune into transcontinental bird migration. To win, teams of high school students must compete to determine the number of Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*) night flight calls recorded by a computerized listening station in south Texas during spring migration. While a lottery-like element of luck is involved in winning, teams can greatly increase their odds by studying how weather has impacted night flight call totals for Dickcissels in previous years. Both weather data and Dickcissel flight call totals for the past six years are available on the competition's webpage: www.oldbird.org/contest08.htm

Un Premio Competitivo Único Para Ampliar la Conciencia Pública en Relación con la Sorprendente Hazaña de la Migración Transcontinental de Aves Neotropicales.

Por lo general, la gente no sabe que muchas especies de aves migran largas distancias a través de múltiples fronteras internacionales en el continente americano. Entre quienes conocen este hecho, la mayoría no sabe que muchas especies migran durante la noche usando las estrellas y el campo

magnético de la tierra para orientarse en su viaje. Un mayor conocimiento público sobre estas sorprendentes aptitudes aviarias podría producir una conductividad mayor para los esfuerzos conservacionistas relacionados con las aves migratorias neotropicales. Este póster presenta detalles sobre un pequeño premio competitivo que tiene como objetivo hacer que los estudiantes de educación secundaria del continente americano se interesen en la migración transcontinental de aves. Para ganar, equipos de estudiantes deben competir para determinar el número de llamadas nocturnas hechas por *Spiza americana* que fueron grabadas en una estación en el sur de Texas durante la migración de primavera. Aunque existe un elemento de suerte en esta competencia, los equipos pueden aumentar sus probabilidades de ganar estudiando la manera en que el clima ha afectado el número total de llamadas de vuelo nocturno en años anteriores. Se pueden encontrar datos sobre el numero total de llamadas durante el vuelo y de los patrones climáticos de los últimos seis años en la siguiente página Web: www.oldbird.org/contest08.htm

Jeppesen°, G.; Spakoff, S.

Conservation Education for the Birds: Using Education to Meet Conservation Goals. Georgia Jeppesen, USFWS, Shepherdstown, WV; Spakoff, S., USFWS, Shepherdstown, WV. georgia_jeppesen@fws.gov

Outreach and conservation education are components of many of the North American bird conservation plans. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service coordinates a variety of bird education programs that seek to develop an environmentally literate citizenry. Possible outcomes include an increased stewardship ethic toward wildlife and the environment; increased understanding of issues affecting wildlife; and increased awareness of opportunities that exist for enjoying wildlife. Understanding the importance of research as well as early exposure to birds, their habitats, and the issues facing their conservation allow students to integrate information and make stewardship decisions based on facts and experiences.

This presentation will introduce participants to using conservation education as a resource management tool – the resource being birds and their habitats. It will include a basic program development and evaluation model for developing conservation education programs that can contribute to meeting conservation goals identified bird conservation plans. Additionally, the scientific community will be invited to contribute to the Fish and Wildlife Service's bird education programs and assist in making technical information more understandable and accessible to the nonscientific community.

Prosper°, J.; Joseph, V.; Otto, A.; Prosper, S.

Status of Waterbirds and Wetlands Conservation in Antigua: Threats, Challenges and Possible Solutions. Joseph Prosper, Environmental Awareness Group (EAG), St John's, Antigua; Joseph, V., EAG, St. John's, Antigua; Otto, A., EAG, St. John's, Antigua; Prosper, S., EAG, St. John's, Antigua. eag@candw.ag.

Much of Antigua's wetlands are experiencing significant alterations due to intensive development in the absence of effective means for coastal zone management. Frequently identified concerns include construction of beach front hotels, condominiums, marinas, cruise ship berth, yachting, scuba diving. An overarching issue that touches all site and resource specific concerns is the difficulty of identifying economically compelling arguments in support of alternative development approaches which deter the degradation of coastal resources. The major threat to waterbird is loss of habitat in particular mangroves and other wetlands. Even mangroves with nesting herons and chicks have been bull dozed. Despite the conservation importance of mangroves and associated wetlands, we do not have accurate, quantitative data on the amount that has been loss in recent years or the amount remaining. The destruction of any particular site is unfortunate, and should only be allowed if justified by a careful cost benefit analysis. However, it is the cumulative impacts of the loss of these sites that is the most serious cause of concern and the reason for requiring a different approach to site-specific evaluation.

Rivadeneira°, M.; Ridgely, B.

Linking Bird Conservation with Sustainable Development: The Jocotoco Foundation Experience. Mercedes Rivadeneira, Fundacion Jocotoco, Quito, Ecuador. developmemt@-fjocotoco.org

The Jocotoco Foundation (JF) has a mission to buy, protect and manage reserves of critical habitat for Ecuadorian birds in danger of imminent extinction. To succeed, JF has adhered to a precise mission, employing Ecuadorian staff, working with local communities, and inspiring people world-wide. Conservation starts with protection, which JF does by buying land and managing the said reserves. JF has built lodges in three of the reserves and will continue building in the rest of the reserves in order to promote avitourism and provide income to each reserve and make them self-sufficient. Additionally, the lodges provide employment for the communities around the reserves as kitchen staff, services, and as a place to sell their handcrafts. Each reserve also employs biologists to do specific investigations on the threatened species, and hires volunteers from the communities, university students who need school credit, park rangers, and assistants who are usually the people who used to own the land and know it well and have become a very important position for the biologists and tourism developers.

Stuart-Smith°, K.

Migratory Birds and Forest Management in Canada. Kari Stuart-Smith, Tembec, Cranbrook, BC. Kari.Stuart-Smith@-tembec.com

The protection and management of the habitat of migratory birds is the focus of increasing interest in Canada. Forest managers must implement many guidelines on public forest lands that consider the habitat for migratory birds - indirectly. Such guidelines address riparian buffers, caribou habitat, old growth, visuals quality objectives, ungulate winter range, etc. Forest certification has added additional considerations such as high conservation value forests and protected areas. How do such approaches mesh with the conservation of migratory birds? A single species approach is very challenging given the variety of bird species across large geographic ranges, the absence of management unit specific data and conflicting habitat requirements. An ecosystem approach is required and collaboration across the landscape amongst many players. Data availability, selection of habitat targets and the strengths and limitations of habitat supply modeling will be discussed with examples from British Columbia and Ontario.

Twedt°, D. J.; Somershoe, S. G.

Bird Response to Silviculture Induced Change in Forest Structure Within Bottomland Hardwood Forests. Daniel J. Twedt, USGS Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Vicksburg, MS; Somershoe, S.G., USGS Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Vicksburg, MS. dtwedt@usgs.gov.

Silvicultural treatments prescribed to encourage development of desired stand structure (i.e., wildlife-forestry) should result in increased abundance of many bird species of management concern, especially species using dense understory habitat. Desired forest conditions within bottomland vary among sites, but average 60-70% overstory canopy that is heterogeneously distributed with ≥5 dominant trees/ha retained, and a basal area of 14–16 m^2/ha. Desired mid-story and understory cover are between 25–40%. Cavity trees (small and large) as well as dead and/or stressed trees should be retained, ultimately providing >14 m^3/ha coarse woody debris, and shade-intolerant tree regeneration should be present on 30-40% of the area. We assessed avian response to prescribed wildlife-forestry silviculture treatments via distance-adjusted point counts and constant effort mist-netting within forest stands on Tensas River National Wildlife Refuge in northeastern Louisiana. More species and individuals were detected within stands 1–13 years post-treatment than within untreated stands. Most species, especially species benefiting from disturbance, increased in density after treatment. A few species decreased in density, yet remained fairly relatively abundant post-treatment. Captures from netting suggested three generalized responses to wildlife-forestry silviculture: (1) species with rapid, short-duration positive response, (2) species with slower but more prolonged positive response, and (3) species which initially declined but had long-term positive population response. We recommend increased use of prescribed wildlife-forestry silvicultural prescriptions to enhance bottomland forest habitat for priority bird species.