Birds as Indicators of Success for Floodplain Restoration in Sierra Meadows

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Problem

Functional meadows provide many services, but most Sierra Nevada meadows are degraded



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- Functional meadows provide many services, but most Sierra Nevada meadows are degraded
- On the bright side, restoration activities are increasing
- However, conflicting information on effectiveness



Pope et al. 2015. Habitat Conditions of Montane Meadows associated with Restored and Unrestored Stream Channels of California. Ecological Restoration **33**:61–73.

Objectives

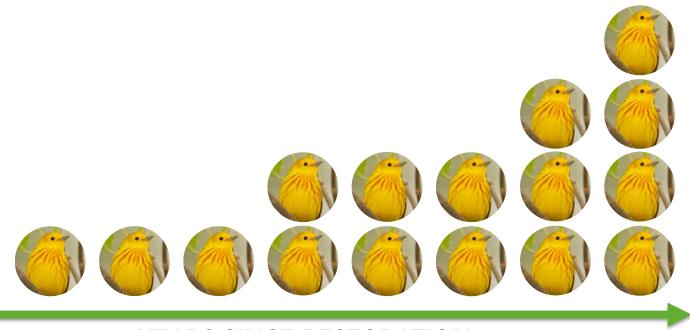
- Evaluate the effectiveness of pond-and plug restoration using birds as indicators of restoration success
- 2) Improve restoration outcomes for birds







 If hydrologic restoration creates bird habitat, bird abundance should increase over time







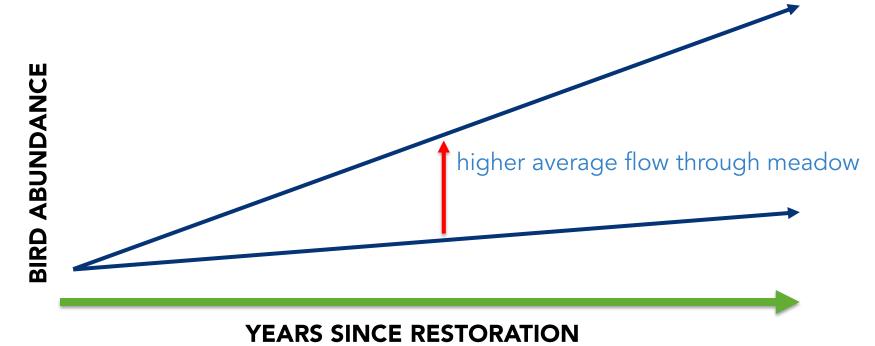
1a) $N \sim \text{Time Since Restoration}$





1a) N ~ Time Since Restoration

1b) $N \sim \text{Time} \times \text{Flow}$





- 1a) N ~ Time Since Restoration
- 1b) N ~ Time × Flow
- 1c) $N \sim \text{Time} \times \text{Pre-Restoration Condition (NDVI)}$

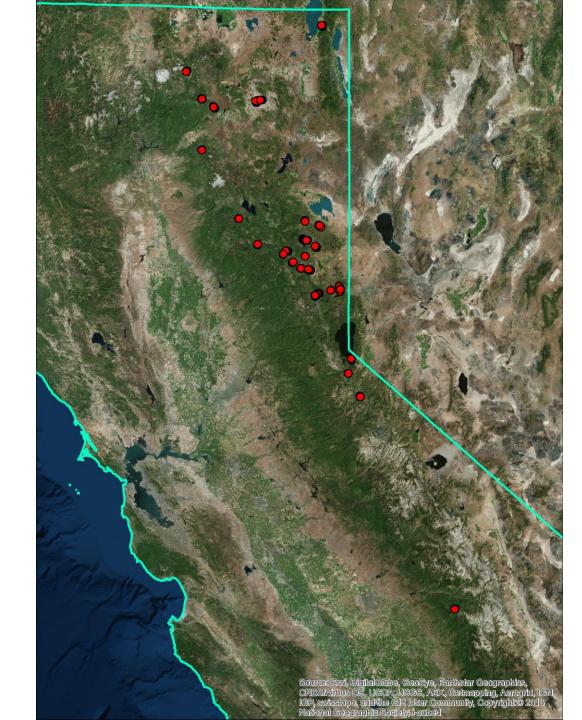




Sample

- 32 riparian meadow restoration sites
- restored 1999-2015
- 1426 point count visits from 2003 to 2017
- 1-18 years after restoration
- time series data





Focal Species



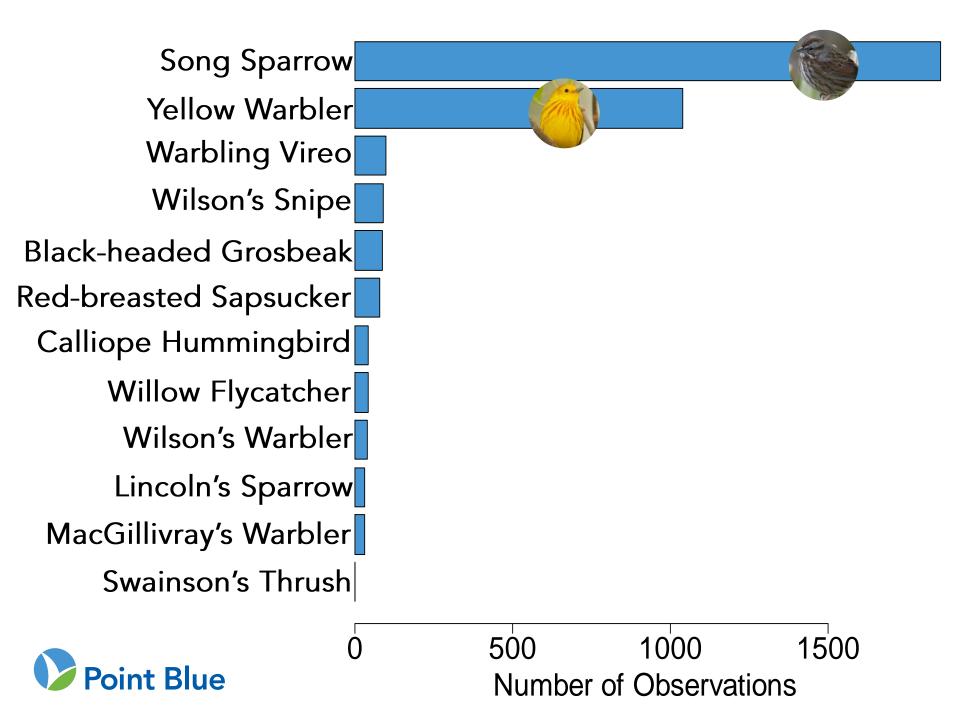
strong association with healthy meadows and riparian habitat at a range of elevations and regions



appropriately surveyed with passive point count methods







Analysis

Generalized linear mixed models (Ime4 package)

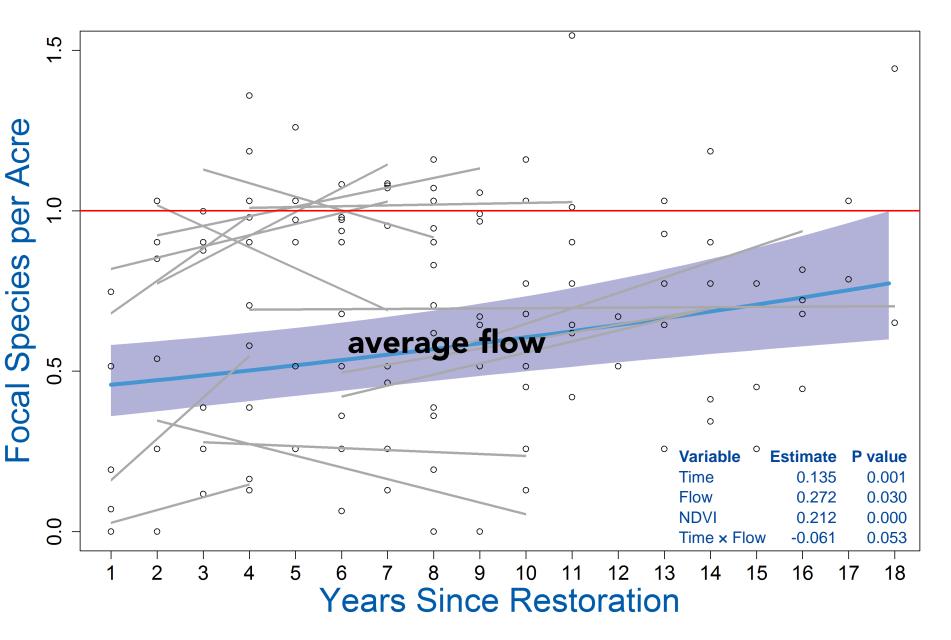
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count \sim time + flow + NDVI + hydrology + climate

count \sim time \times flow + NDVI + hydrology + climate

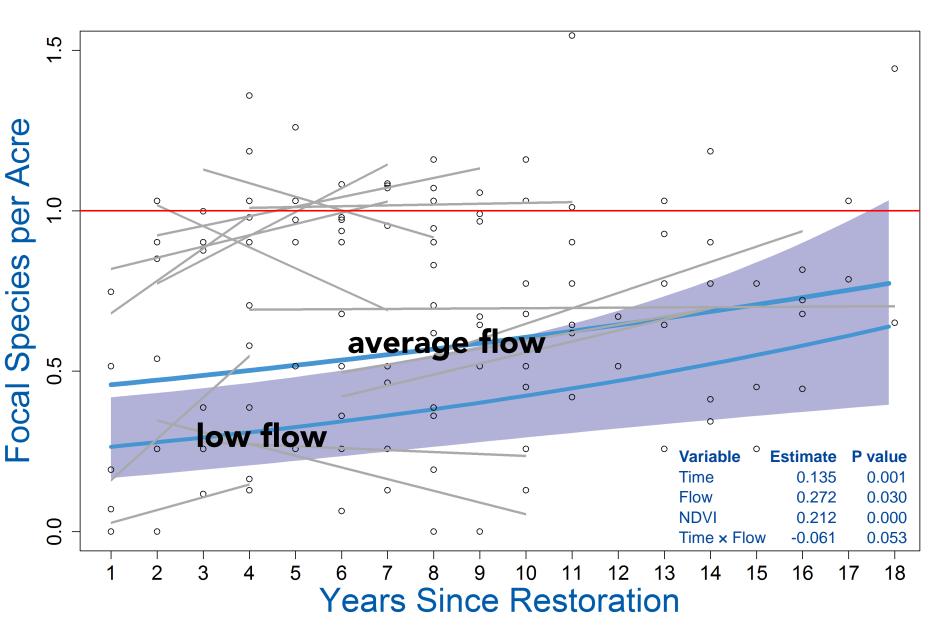
count \sim time \times NDVI + flow + hydrology + climate
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- Basin Characterization Model (1981-2010)
 - Runoff + Recharge (flow)
 - Watershed area
 - Average annual precipitation in upstream watershed
 - Percent of annual precipitation stored as April 1 snowpack
 - Average Jun/Jul/Aug maximum daily temperature in meadow
- NDVI from LANDSAT August images for the 10 years before restoration (Google Earth Engine / Climate Engine)

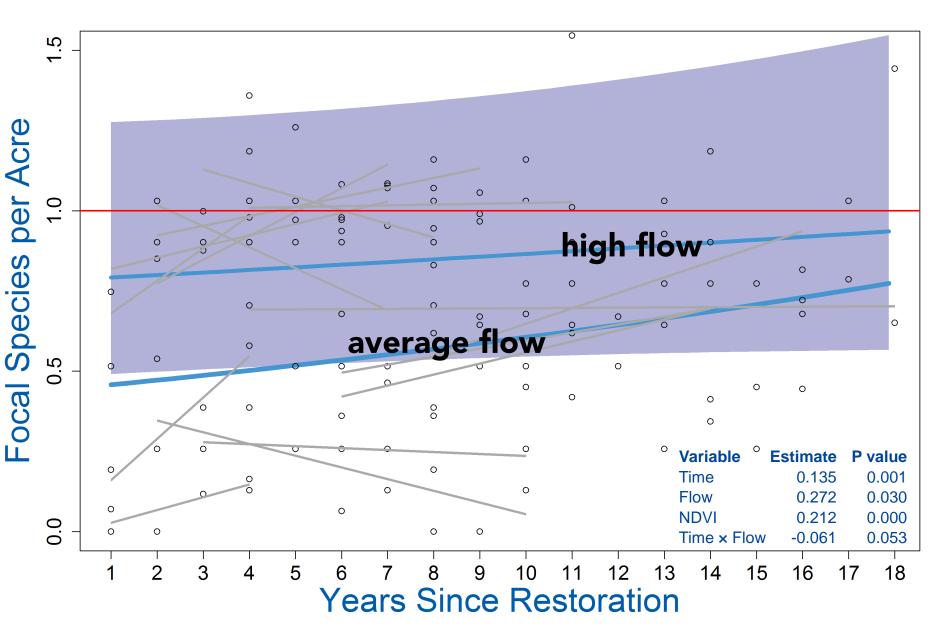




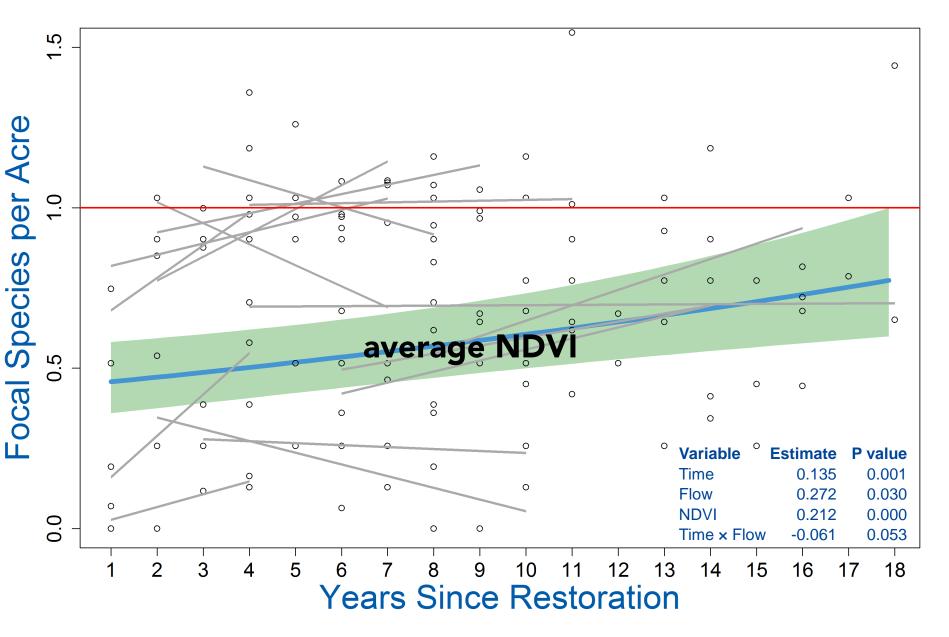




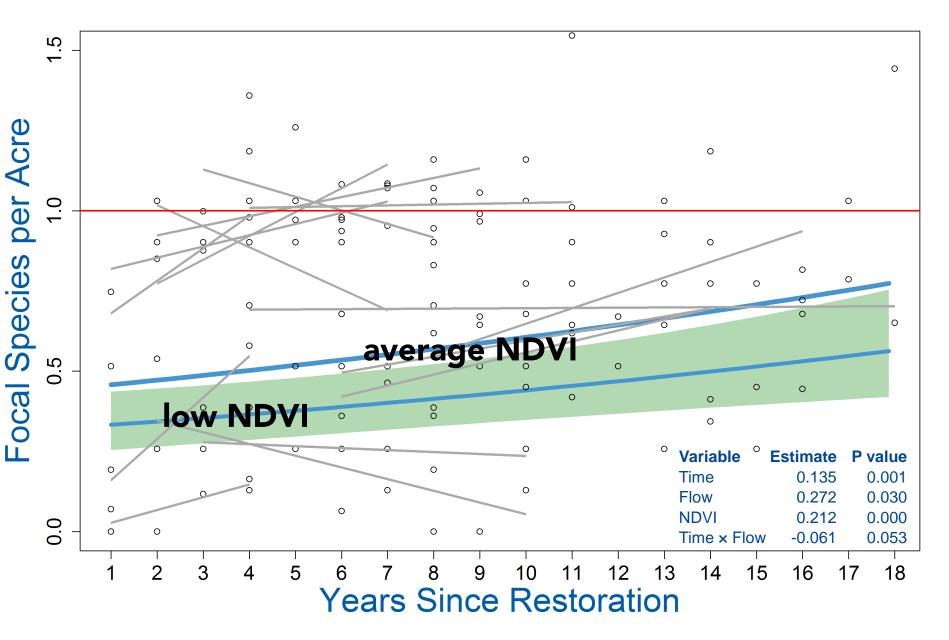




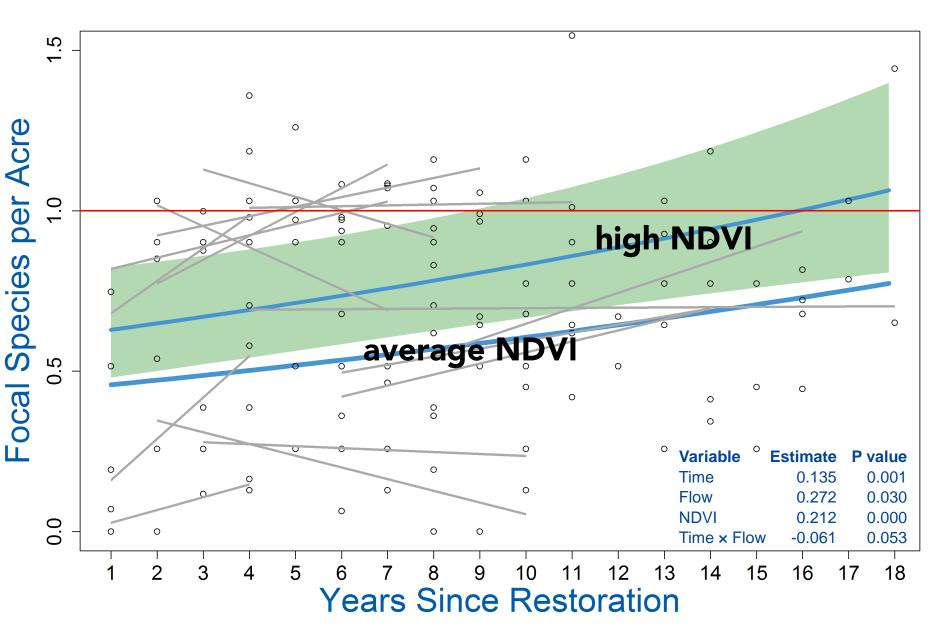




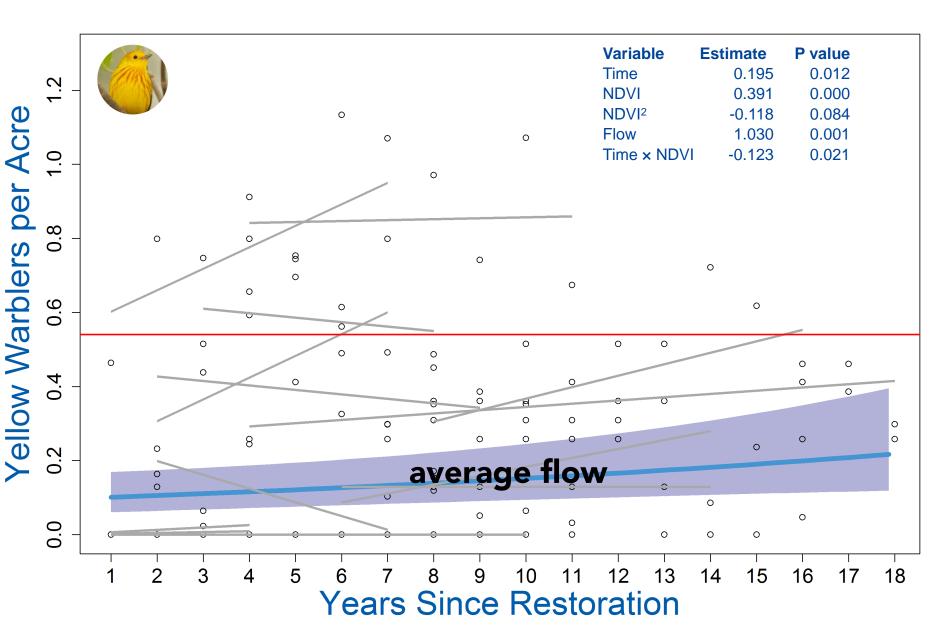




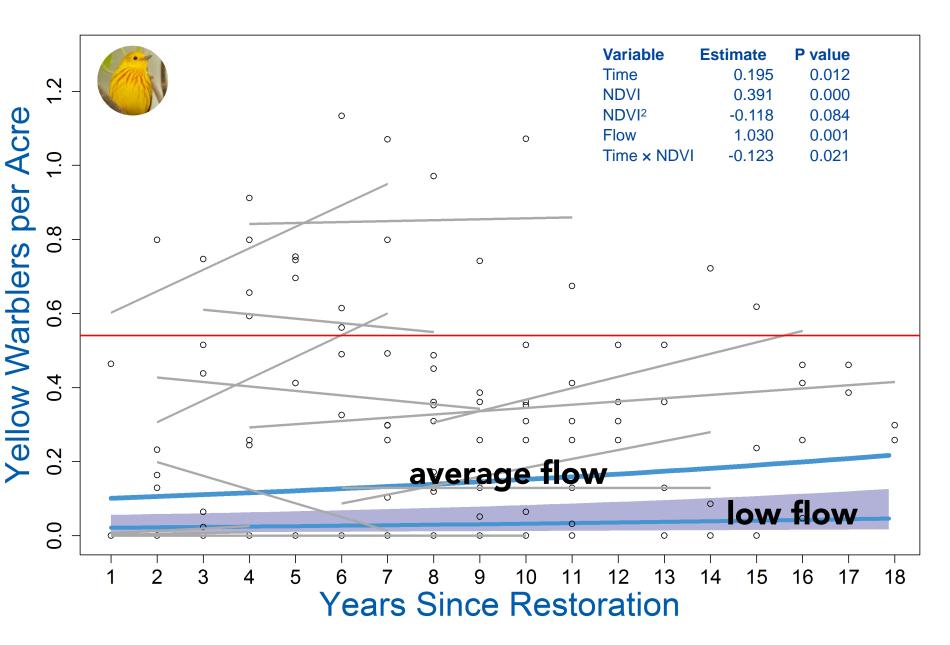




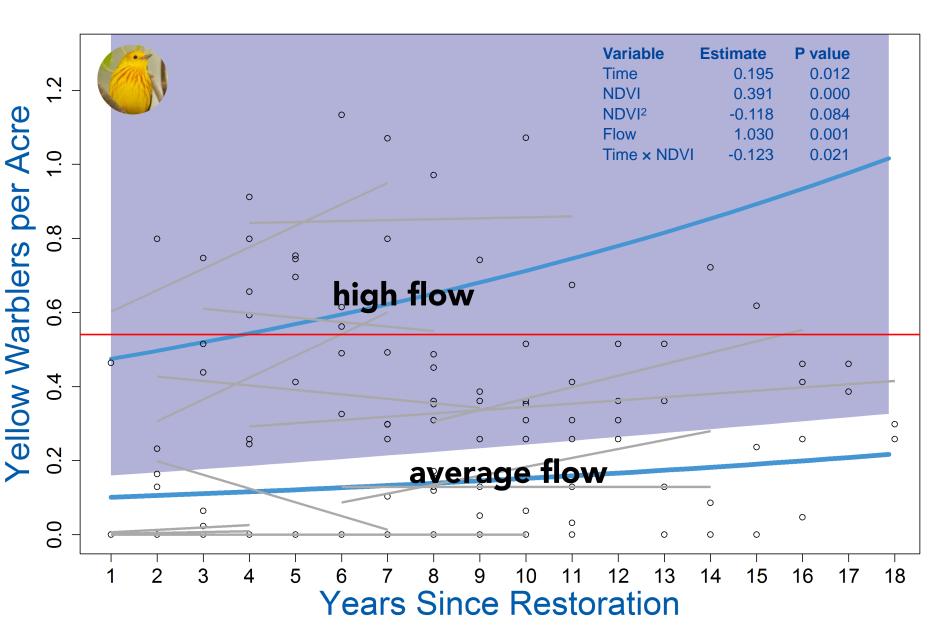




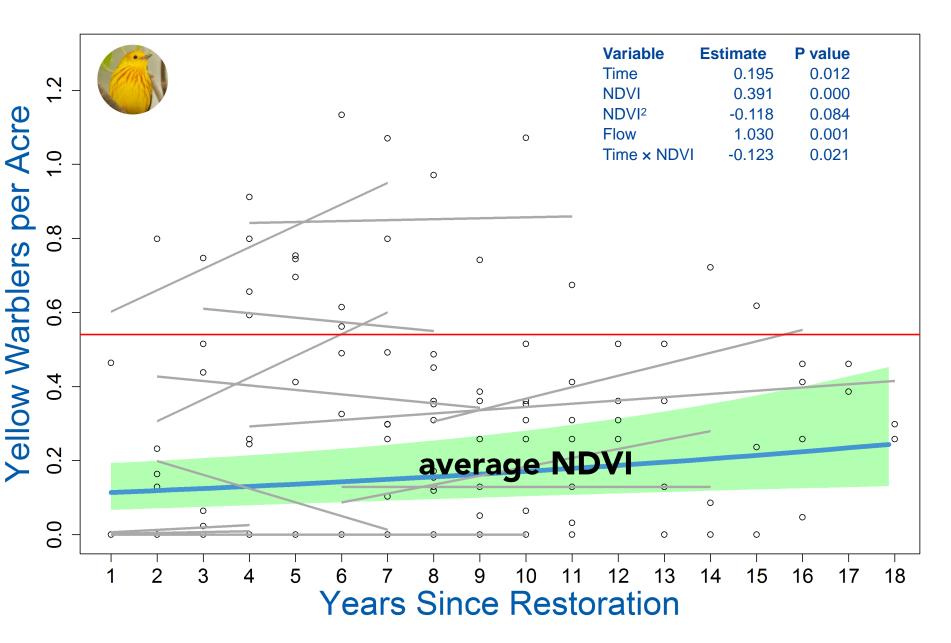




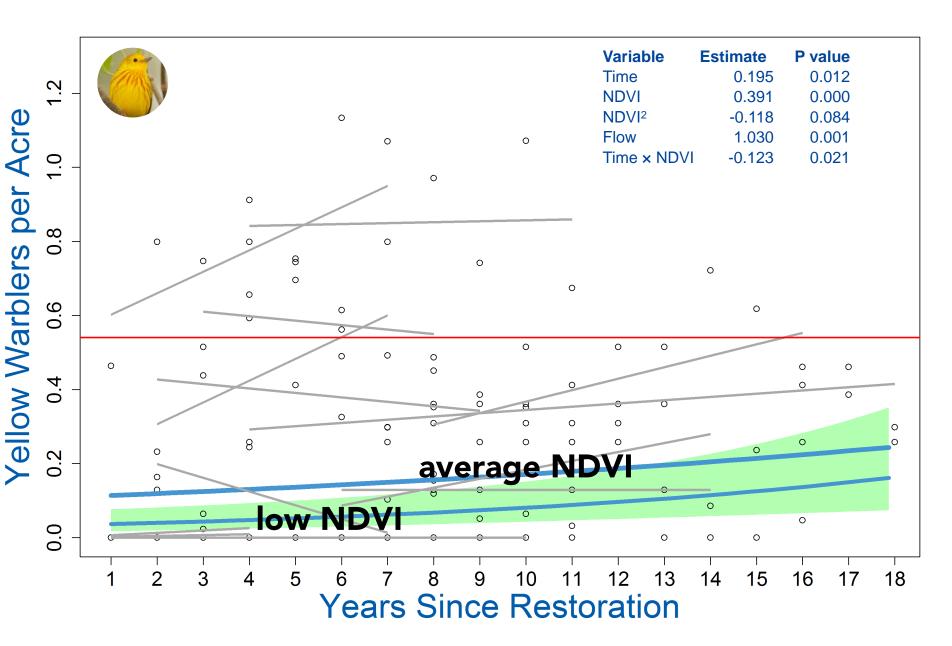




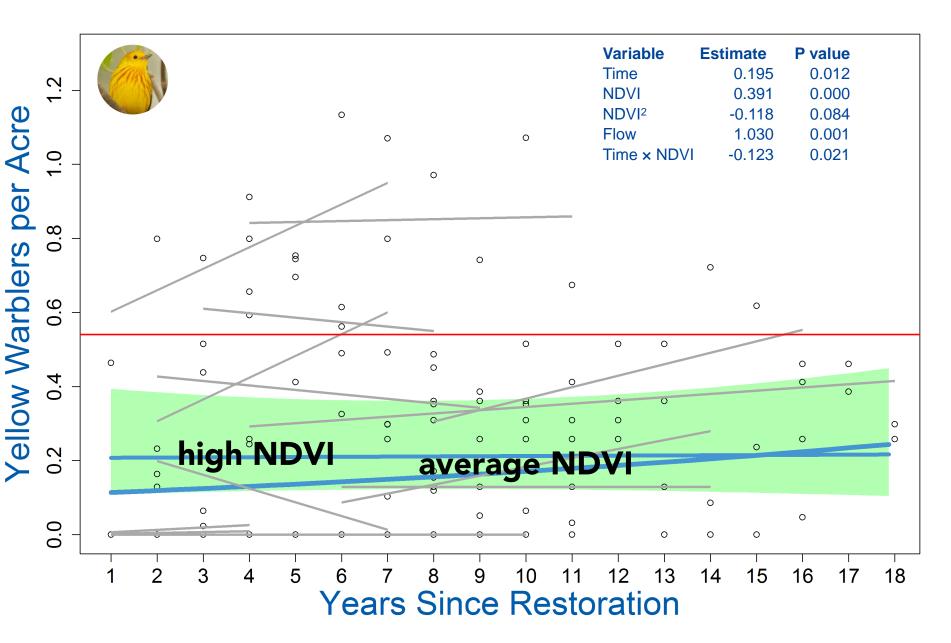














Summary

- Modest increases in bird abundance and species richness over time
- Room for improvement in restoration outcomes
- Meadows with high flows result in higher abundances, but not always a steeper response
- Pre-restoration NDVI may reflect pre-restoration condition as well as future potential for bird habitat
- Yellow Warbler and Song Sparrow are largely driving species richness response

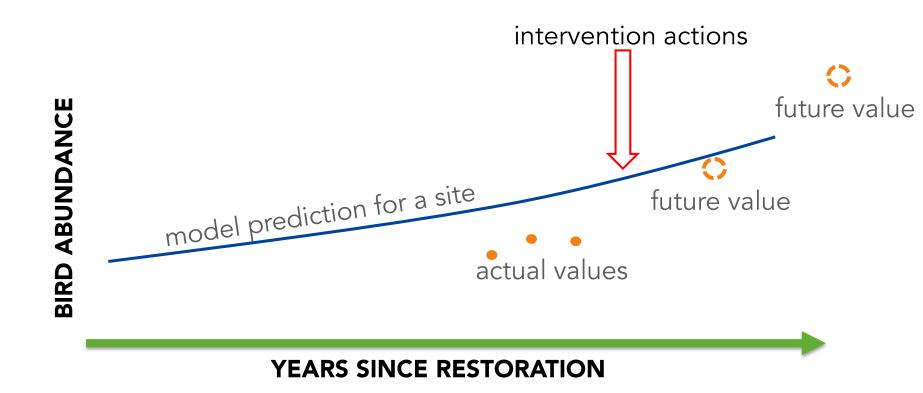


Implications for Meadow Restoration

- Prioritization based on responses of desired bird species
- Plant more riparian shrubs
- Need for long-term stewardship
- Grazing management



Improving Restoration Outcomes





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THANK YOU

Photo: Ryan DiGaudio / Point Blue

