



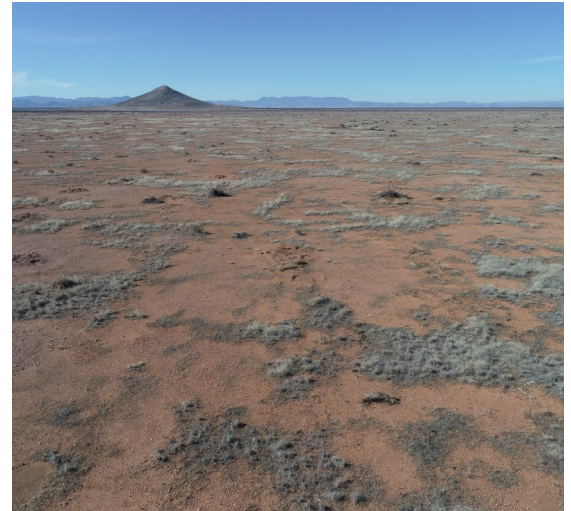
PROGRAM BACKGROUND



Today there are 50% fewer grassland birds in North America than there were in the 1960's and this decline is likely related to habitat loss and degradation. Many declining species utilize the **Great Plains and Chihuahuan Desert** grasslands that stretch from southern Canada through the central United States into northern Mexico. However grassland birds remain mysterious and we lack information to effectively conserve them and their habitat.

Bird Conservancy of the Rockies and partners have studied migratory grassland birds across their full annual cycle with the goal of filling knowledge gaps and conserving imperiled species such as Baird's Sparrow and Sprague's Pipit.

Some of the remaining gaps are from the nonbreeding season; we know very little about long distance movements, migratory timing, survival, connectivity, and stopover habitat or locations used by these birds.



Baird's Sparrow (top) winter in the Chihuahuan Desert grasslands (above) and breed in the Northern Great Plains but we know little about their nonbreeding movements.



The Sprague's Pipit is an understudied species that will benefit from Motus in the GPCD region.

METHODS AND GOALS



We are developing and implementing a collaborative network of automated radio telemetry stations and tagging grassland birds in the Great Plains and Chihuahuan Desert (GPCD) region. This network will function as part of the **Motus Wildlife Tracking System** (more info on back). By utilizing this technology and collaborating with trinational partners, we can begin to fill in knowledge gaps about migratory grassland species and guide conservation efforts that benefit birds, their habitats, and people. Our goals are to:

1. Engage with diverse partners and develop a strategic plan for Motus station placement and maintenance in the GPCD.
2. Install stations following this regional plan and adapt and evolve to meet research and outreach goals.
3. Tag grassland birds including Baird's Sparrow, Sprague's Pipit, Thick-Billed Longspur, Lark Bunting, Grasshopper Sparrow and more with coded radio transmitters that communicate with Motus stations.
4. Provide partners training and assistance with Motus.
5. Collect data and share results to fill in knowledge gaps for declining species.

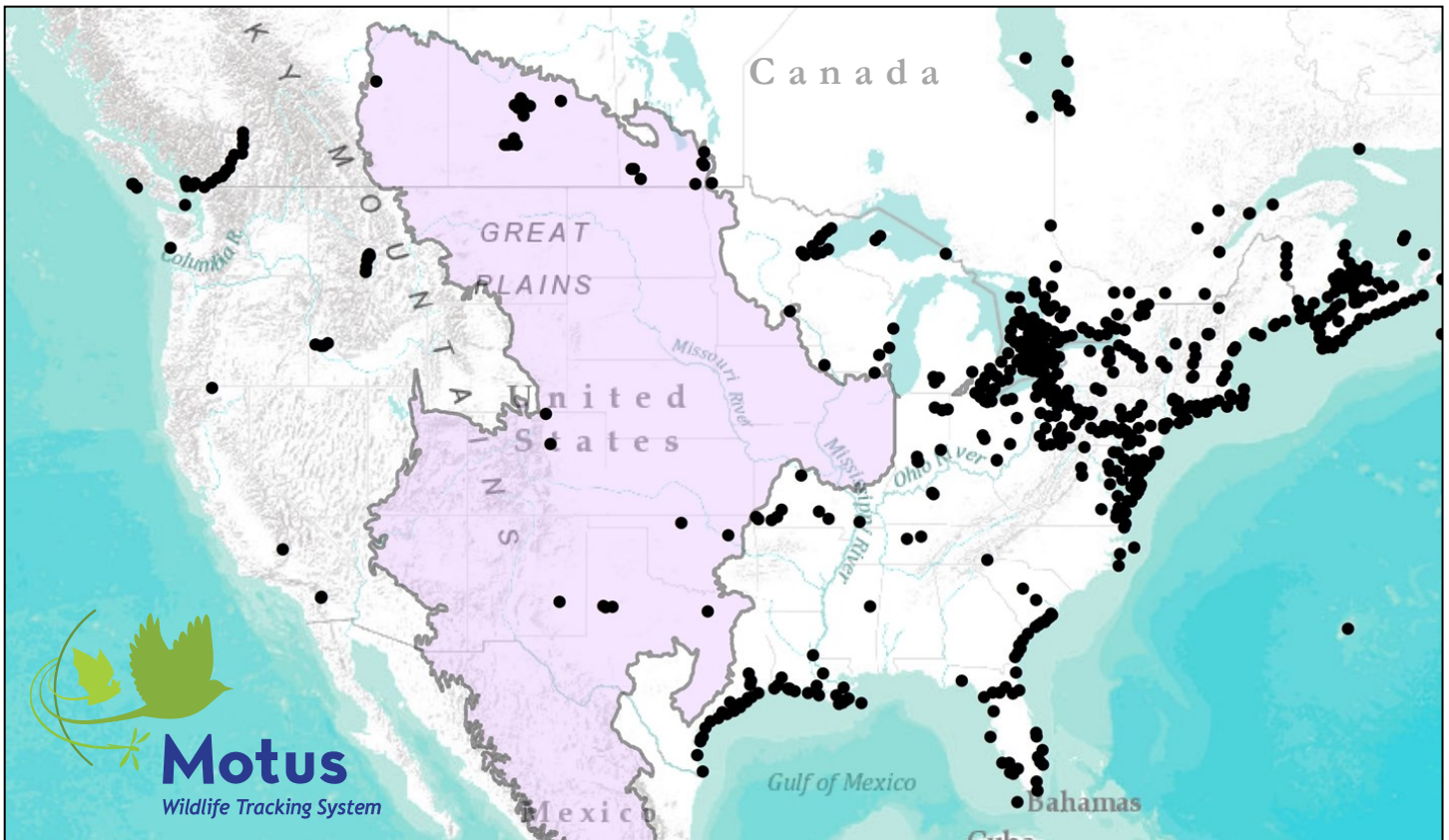
WHAT IS MOTUS?



The **Motus Wildlife Tracking System** is an international network of automated radio telemetry stations that offers an effective method to study the movements of small animals tagged with coded radio transmitters. As a tagged bird passes within range of a station's antennas (~15km), a detection is logged and then uploaded to an online database. The tags can last for several weeks or seasons without needing to recapture birds to retrieve data and can be used for on the ground telemetry tracking as well. A single receiver can detect birds tagged by other researchers increasing the potential for new and diverse partnerships. The Motus network is made up of over 1000 stations operated by nearly 900 different organizations, researchers, and private landowners. This collaborative network and its database are managed by Birds Canada and has resulted in over 120 scientific publications that have expanded our understanding of animal movements, habitat requirements, and much more.



A Motus station is made up of antennas mounted to a new or existing structure, and connected to a receiver and power



This map shows the Motus Wildlife Tracking System network across North America. Our focal area, the Great Plains and Chihuahuan Desert region, is shown in pink and contains few Motus stations. Each dot is an individual Motus station. Map as of June, 2020.

FUNDING PARTNERS



NFWF



BIRD STUDIES
ÉTUDES D'OISEAUX CANADA



Environment
Canada

For more information about Motus :

Matt Webb, Avian Ecologist and Motus Coordinator
(970) 482-1707 x36 or matt.webb@birdconservancy.org

www.birdconservancy.org/motus
www.motus.org