



# "Collaboration For Conservation" American Bird Conservancy & Central Hardwoods Joint Venture



Jeff Powelson
Conservation Delivery Coordinator
Arkansas Private Lands Academy Kickoff
February 11, 2025







## Who Me?



- \*2 years as CHJV Conservation Delivery Coordinator
- \*Stantec Consulting as Habitat Ecologist 1yr
- \*Retired 27 years with MDC
- 22 yrs. as Private Land Biologist
- 5 yrs. as wildlife biologist working on 9 wildlife areas.

University of Missouri Fish and Wildlife Management Degree





## Who Me?



Species worked with, song birds, least terns, waterfowl, 5 yr. deer trapping and monitoring project, prairie chickens, eastern turkey, rough grouse, brown headed nuthatch, bobwhite quail monitoring projects Feral hogs, CWD and Elk reintroduction project.

Passion working with native grasses and wildflowers.

Love "outdoors anything", trapping, archery, western hunts, hiking, canoeing, hiking national parks, woodworking, wildlife photography, working on new farm and being a grandpa!







## Who is ABC?



Focusing on obtaining real conservation results for birds! National impacts from policy, energy, silviculture, ag communities from cats, glass to grass!

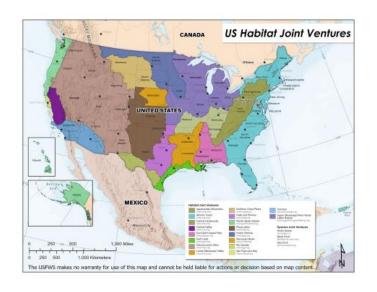








## What is a Joint Venture?



Collaboration of regional partnerships of government agencies, non-profit organizations, corporations, tribes, and individuals that conserve habitat for the benefit of priority bird species, other wildlife, and people.

Bring diverse partners together under the guidance of national and international bird conservation plans to design and implement landscape-scale conservation efforts

Support of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan and the other bird management plans.





## What is a Joint Venture?

**Keep Common Species Common** 

Address need for T&E listed species,

Species of Conservation Concern and Declining Populations

RESEARCH

#### BIODIVERSITY LOSS

#### Decline of the North American avifauna

Kenneth V. Rosenberg<sup>1,2</sup>\*, Adriaan M. Dokter<sup>1</sup>, Peter J. Blancher<sup>3</sup>, John R. Sauer<sup>4</sup>, Adam C. Smith<sup>5</sup>, Paul A. Smith<sup>3</sup>, Jessica C. Stanton<sup>6</sup>, Arvind Panjabi<sup>7</sup>, Laura Helft<sup>1</sup>, Michael Parr<sup>2</sup>, Peter P. Marra<sup>8</sup>†

Species extinctions have defined the global biodiversity crisis, but extinction begins with loss in abundance of individuals that can result in compositional and functional changes of ecosystems. Using multiple and independent monitoring networks, we report population losses across much of the North American avifauna over 48 years, including once-common species and from most biomes. Integration of range-wide population trajectories and size estimates indicates a net loss approaching 3 billion birds, or 29% of 1970 abundance. A continent-wide weather radar network also reveals a similarly steep decline in biomass passage of migrating birds over a recent 10-year period. This loss of bird abundance signals an urgent need to address threats to avert future avifaunal collapse and associated loss of ecosystem integrity, function, and services.

the defining environmental challenges of the 21st century (1-5). Habitat loss, climate change, unregulated harvest, and other forms of human-caused mortality (6, 7) have contributed to a thousandfold increase in global extinctions in the Anthropocene compared to the presumed prehuman background rate, with profound effects on ecosystem

lowing the loss of biodiversity is one of | United States and Canada (76% of breeding species), drawing from multiple standardized bird-monitoring datasets, some of which provide close to 50 years of population data. We integrated range-wide estimates of population size and 48-year population trajectories, along with their associated uncertainty, to quantify net change in numbers of birds across the avifauna over recent decades (18). We also







## Arkansas Has Multiple Joint Ventures

## Central Hardwoods Joint Venture

## Lower Mississippi Valley JV











## **CHJV Staff**



Kyle Brazil –CHJV Coordinator

Jeff Powelson – CHJV Conservation Delivery Coordinator

Sheela Turbek – CHJV Science Coordinator

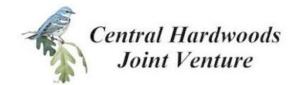
Judi Brown – Let the Sunshine In - Indiana





#### WWW.CHJV.ORG

#### **Learn More About Forestry for the Birds**



## Partnerships for Conservation

Search this website

Search

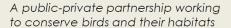






#### **Central Hardwoods Joint Venture**

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#### Cross-boundary Collaboration

Effective and efficient conservation requires purposeful collaboration among conservation partners. No one partner has the resources to succeed on their own.



#### Science & Research

We ensure conservation actions are based on the best-available science, and the right habitat is put in the right places.



#### Forests & Woodlands

We coordinate and support science-based active forest management and prescribed fire to restore and maintain native oak and pine-woodland ecosystems.



#### Working Grasslands

Pastures are essential habitats for declining eastern grassland birds. Improved grazing practices that incorporate native grass forages in working pasturelands increase producer profitability while providing arassland bird habitat.

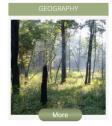
Brown-headed Nuthatch, USFWS; Radio transmitter, CHJV; Shortleaf pine woodland, USFS; Cattle grazing native grasses, K. Brazil

## Conservation Based on Sound Science

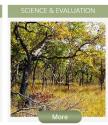
#### Central Hardwoods Joint Venture (CHJV)

The Central Hardwoods Joint Venture (CHJV) is a partnership of state, federal, and non-profit wildlife conservation agencies and organizations that work together to ensure the long-term viability of native bird populations across the <a href="Central Hardwoods Bird Conservation Region.">Central Hardwoods Bird Conservation Region.</a> A <a href="Management Board">Management Board</a> consisting of representatives of each partner agency or organization provides the overall vision and guidance for the partnership; <a href="CHJV">CHJV</a> staff provides the day-to-day coordination and technical capacity needed to implement the CHJV vision.

#### Learn More About Forestry for the Birds













# Partnerships Working Together in Conservation

JVs provide partners with seed money, critical scientific, human dimensions, technical, and policy guidance and support to plan and carry out the most effective on-the-ground bird and habitat conservation efforts.

JVs have worked with partners on habitat restoration and protection, capacity building, inventory and monitoring, planning, scientific research, and communications, education, and outreach.





# Partnerships Working Together in Conservation

Multi layer responsibility

NRCS state technical advisory committees
Society of American Forestry
The Wildlife Society
Prescribe Burn Councils
Scientific Reviews
Promote Science based management
Promote on the ground management
Science/Research projects
Monitoring and modeling
RCPPs, Joint Chiefs Projects, CFLRP and others

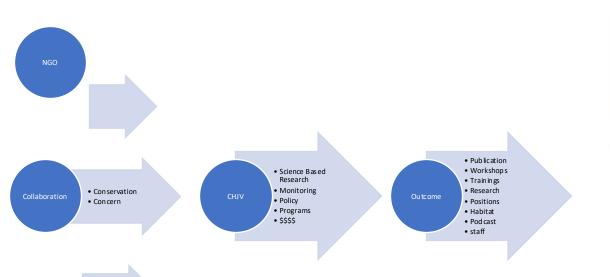
We bring the science to the field and make it applicable.



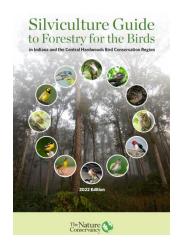


## CHJV - What We Do!

We are the arrows!









The Demise of Fire and "Mesophication" of Forests in the Eastern United States





## CHJV - What We Do!

Research, Re-introductions, Monitoring,
Habitat Management Establishment, Recommendations from science and experience
Native Warm-season Forage Research Center
Landowner initiative with USDA/NRCS, Universities, USFS, NGO's.............

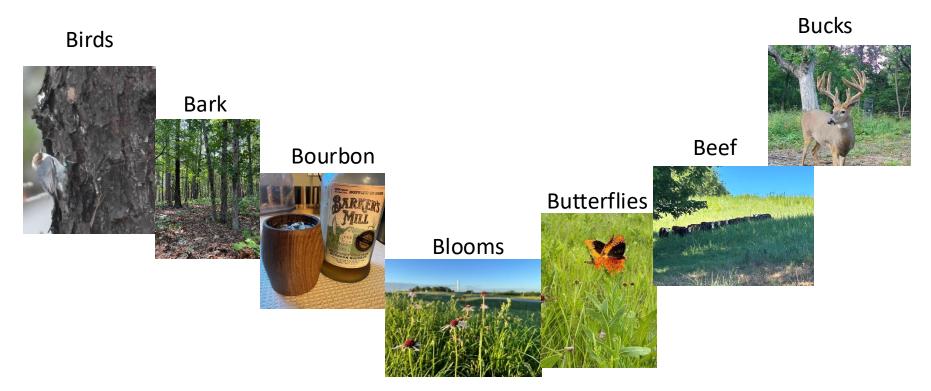






## What ties us all together?

"Birds, Bark, Bourbon, Blooms, Butterflies, Beef, and Bucks!"











Steven Riley Director of Farm Bill Policy American Bird Conservancy 402-433-5078 SRiley@abchirds.org

Healthy rangelands provide conservation services, including carbon storage, water filtration, erosion control, and nutrient cycling. They are vital to recovering grassland bird populations.



4301 Connecticut Avenue, Suit Washington, D.C. 20008 202-234-7181 • Info@abcbirds abcbirds.org American Bird Conservancy (ABC) will work with Congress and the Administration to pass a 2023 Bird-Friendly Farm Bill that:

- Encourages broader conservation easements use to protect key habitats
- Incentivizes rangeland rest in grazing systems to capture carbon, conserve
- birds, and expand grassland-conserving policies.
- Encourages partnership-driven, incentive-based conservation
   Increases partner technical assistance capacity.
- Reinforces that wildlife will continue to be a co-equal priority in the Farm
- Bill, along with soil and water conservation.
- Prioritizes diverse stands of native plants, limits the use of non-native plants, and reinforces the National Seed Strategy.

#### Top Prioritie

Rest-Recover-Recapture — We recommend establishing a new program and scenarios to existing programs to incentivize grazing rest. Periodic rest improves plant species diversity; system heterogeneity, stability, resilience, sustainability, and stored carbon; soil health; and increases forage production.

Approximately 20 percent of the U.S. is rangeland (~770 million acres), mostly in the West. Rangelands are highly diverse, and provide livestock forage and habitat for many wildfille species. Healthy rangelands provide conservation services, including carbon storage, water filtration, erosion control, and nutrient cycling. They are vital to recovering grassland bird populations.

We support two options to provide expanded incentives for conservation that will store carbon while adding substantial habitat quality for grassland birds:

Option A authorizes the use of Rest-Recover-Recapture scenarios for Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) programs and mandates short- to intermediate-term contracts to rest specific pastures undergoing conservation improvement to compensate for foregone income.

## Focusing on obtaining real conservation results for birds

Birds have been a driving force behind the conservation movement in the US

Farm Bill started with waterfowl, Moved to quail then butterflies and bees

"Thinking outside the box"

ABC is launching its inaugural <u>Untreated Seed Pilot</u>

<u>Program</u> (USPP). The program aims to support beneficial insect populations which contribute to healthy habitats for birds, like the <u>Western Meadowlark</u> and <u>Northern Bobwhite</u> quail.





## **Private Land Impact**

#### FOREST MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE RED-HEADED WOODPECKER



The Red-headed Woodpecker is a well-known bird that is iconic to eastern forests in the United States. These beautiful birds are 10 inches tall, sport a brilliant red head, black back, white belly, and noticeably contrasting white flash in their wings. The oldest individual on record was almost 10 years old. Red-headed Woodpecker populations have declined significantly - by as much as 58% since 1970. These birds can be found in many sustainably managed forests in the Southeastern U.S., and private working forests offer opportunities to create habitat conditions and contribute to reversing population declines for this popular and charis-

Like most woodpeckers, Red-headed Woodpeckers are usually found climbing tree trunks and chipping away at dead wood in search of insects or to create cavities. Unlike other woodpeckers. they frequently catch flying insects in the air and forage on the ground. They commonly cache acorns and other nuts by pecking shallow holes into a dead branch or trunk and stuffing an acorn or nut into each hole that can be retrieved during winter

The Red-headed Woodpecker prefers open forest areas with ample snags (completely dead trees) and trees with sizable dead branches. Habitat should include tall trees in an open woodland or savannalike forest. Groundcover should be short and sparse, with some bare ground mixed with very short grass or other vegetation. Prescribed fire can be a useful tool to create these desired conditions.

#### Ideal Red-headed Woodpecker habitat

- . Open areas of at least 8 acres per bird or pair. Sparse, short groundcover and some widely spaced, taller trees.
- · Patches of hardwood or young pine.
- For each territory, 8-16 large snags per acre.
- . Mast-producing trees such as oaks and beeches in each territory



#### Snags are critical for food, nesting, and

#### roosting

- Retention of 16 snags per acre is best, but lower densities can support the species if other habitat requirements are met
- The woodpeckers will forage in harvested stands that retain hardwood trees and snags, and nest in young stands with larger pine snags or in dead parts of living trees.
- · Snags should be greater than 8 inches diameter at breast height (DBH), greater than 20 feet in height, and retained in groups to provide for for-
- aging and cavity trees for nesting and roosting. · Snags created by killing live trees using fire, gir-
- dling, or herbicide may take 2-4 years to decay and attract woodpeckers.

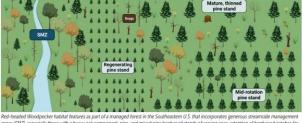












zones (SMZ), especially those with a heavy oak component, pine, and mixed pine hardwood stands of varying ages, retention of hardwood patches for escape cover, and dead trees (snags) for nesting, roosting, and foraging. Created by BioRender.com.

#### Cover patches are needed to avoid predators Food trees For each 8-acre territory, provide three cover patches

that include a combination of: · Hardwood trees with dense canopy at least 15

- feet tall and 15 feet in diameter.
- · Dense patches of young pines with combined crown at least 15 feet tall and 15 feet in diameter.

· Red-headed Woodpeckers select areas that include oaks and other mast-producing trees that are key elements of territories. Acorns, nuts, and seeds are always a high proportion of diets: two-thirds in summer and nearly 100% in winter.







Cavity trees left after a harvest provide for roosting and nesting. Phot by Emily Jo Williams.











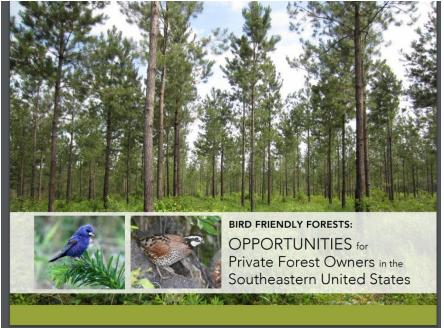
## **Private Land Impact**

Promote Bird Friendly forest and grasslands

Native grasslands, prairies, savannahs, glades and Bird friendly Ag programs like native forage programs.



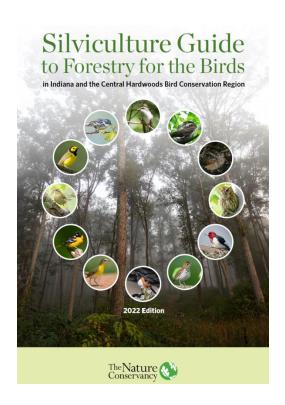


















Illinois Indiana Missouri – 2025 Tennessee – 25/26 MO/AR – IHSPI, Glades & Grasses.....











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