#### **Bird Atlas** Requirements & Broad Plan

#### How to divide Kerala spatially?

Align to Survey of India Toposheets

- 7.5' x 7.5' is the most finest scale available.
  - 13.3km x 13.3km cells
  - This is good for a country, state can be finer.
- Use a factor of this scale as cell size for the state.
  - Option 1: 3.750'x3.750' [6.6 x6.6km]
  - Option 2: 1.875'x1.875' [3.3 x3.3km]
- Sub-cell Size is uniform across the country
  - 0.625' x 0.625' [1.1 x 1.1km]

Only cell size can vary

#### Statistics

- Kerala Size:
- Forest : Non-forest:

38500 sq.km 11000:27500

- # 7.500' x 7.500' Cells:
  # 3.750' x 3.750' Cells:
  # 1.875' x 1.875' Cells:
- 218 870 3535

Note: Even if we select 3.75' x 3.75', it will have to be divided into four quadrants (each of size 1.875' x 1.875') and random sub-cells selected in each of the quadrants. This is to avoid quadrant bias in a cell.

# When do we sample?

#### Twice a year

- E.g. August & February
- Avoid months of passage migration
  - Moving population requires more sampling
- Can we have >1month for 1 cycle ?
  - 1.5 months ? 2 months ?
    - July-mid August-end or August start Sept-mid
- What time of the day would we sample ?
  - Forests: As in surveys, 6:00-10:00, 16:00-18:00
  - Non-forests: No constraints ?
    - E.g wetlands can be covered in midday
    - Avoid after dark hours.

#### What is each sample ?

Every team should have atleast two observers

- One expert birder and one enthusiast
- Can we have more ?
- Protocol = Traveling, Duration = 15 minutes
- Estimate the distance traveled.
- Mark all the species and estimate the number of birds seen during birding.

# How frequently do we sample?

- 4 lists/ sub-cell in each cycle
- If possible, different teams do the replicates.
- If possible, replicates done on different days.
- If possible, every team attempts to cover different parts of a sub-cell. E.g.
  - Team 1 does 2 different walk-paths on Day 1
  - Team 2 does same 2 walk-paths on Day 2

## How many sub-cells to sample?

- Alappuzha proto-atlas covered 12.5% of the district in four days.
  - Two 1.1x1.1 sub-cells in each cell.



- We can choose a variable model for different districts based on birder density
  - 10-40%
  - Alappuzha might be able to do even 40%
    - E.g. 4 out of 9 sub-cells.
  - 10% => 1 sub-cell in a set of 9 sub-cells.
- If sub-cell sample density is high, distribution data at a smaller scale (1.875'x1.875') is possible.

#### How do cover entire Kerala?

- Pilot work in two districts
- Attempt 2 or 3 districts each year
- We complete the atlas in 5-7 years.

Year	Districts
2015-16	Alappuzha, Thrissur
2016-17	[Please volunteer]
2017-18	[Please volunteer]
2018-19	[Please volunteer]
2019-20	Idukki,

 Alternatively, do one shot in 2016-17 or 2017-18 whenever we are ready.

#### What is the expected output?

- > Out of 500 species of birds in Kerala
  - ~100 are vagrants (or sea birds). E.g. Red Knot
  - ~100 are very rare (or nocturnal). E.g. Malay Night-Heron
  - CBMP outputs roughly 250–275 species
- Hence, densities of ~300 species mapped across Kerala would be an expected output.
  - Nocturnal bird densities may not reflect true status

#### **Bird Atlas** Detailed Plan & Coordination

#### Where to bird in a sub-cell?

- Cells and sub-cells marked in Google Earth and toposheet.
- Identify atleast 2-3 walk-paths in a sub-cell looking at the maps & GE.
- Attempt to cover all habitat types
- Forest areas should have sufficient buffer planned.
  - Allow time for extra walks (rain, elephant, logistics)
- Report eBird list links in an excel sheet.

#### How to handle non-forests?

- A team visits each cell for a day?
- Or two teams visit four cells and complete half the replicates
- Next day, they swap and complete four cells.
- Combined survey style meeting during weekends to split responsibilities
- Let us take an example and work out...

#### How to handle forests?

- Identify base camps and assign cells.
- One day 0.5 cell for each team.
- Next day the teams swaps
- Lets take an example and work out

#### Edge-cases

- What happens in border areas ? Do we leave the random sub-cells out ?
- What happens when cells are at sea?
- What happens when cells are inaccessible lakes ?
- What happens if a cell is not visited during a season ?
- What happens in inclement weather ?
- What happens in cloudy overcast?

#### Data Quality

- Bird Atlas vs CBMP
- Pairing Bird-watchers vs Free for all
- Dropping lists that are sub-optimal
   Rains, Winds, Unusual crowd, Flooding
   Lead observer pre-occupied / absent.

#### Estimates for the two districts

- How many birders ?
- How many expert birders ?
- How will birders from other districts contribute ?
- How many days ?
- How to split the district amongst core leads ?
- How to cover forests ?
- What directions to be given to KFD
- Who will lead and where ?

#### Outreach

#### CBMP Kerala

COMMON BIRD MONITORING PROGRAMME 2015

FEB 13-16

Counting BIRDS is a simple & fun way to STUDY BIRDS and help CONSERVE NATURE

Powered by:

eBird

1.1.1111

കേരള വനം വകുപ്പ് സുപ്പാലതാണ് വിദാനം,പാലതാട്. നാട്ടുപക്ഷി നിരിക്ഷത്തെ പരിശിലാ

#### WHAT TO DO?

Look for BIRDS for exactly 15min. and upload the list of all species seen to www.ebird.org

Upload as many as you like

www.birdcount.in./events/kerala-cbmp/

Photo: Vijesh Vallikunnu

Grey-headed Canary-flycatcher

Co.ordinated by:



Bird Count India

#### **Outreach Targets in Districts**

Ready for Atlas	Need <i>eBird</i> Outreach	Need Birding Outreach
Alappuzha	Kottayam	Idukki
Thrissur	To be discussed	To be discussed

#### How can we improve

- eBird penetration among birdwatchers from the districts of 2<sup>nd</sup> category ?
- General bird-watching knowledge amongst our target audience in the 3<sup>rd</sup> category of districts ?