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Horned Lark (*Eremophila alpestris*) nestlings. Photo: Tomas Altamirano.

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Message des éditeurs

Rob Warnock et Barbara Bleho

Bienvenue dans le premier numéro de *Picoides* en 2020. Nous espérons que tout le monde a passé un excellent Noël et a et tout le monde et leurs familles sont en sécurité et en bonne santé pendant la pandémie de COVID-19. Malheureusement, la pandémie a affecté la production de ce numéro de *Picoides*. Nous vous prions de nous excuser pour le retard avec lequel vous recevez ce problème.

Dans le rapport de la présidente Colleen Barber, elle évoque les changements apportés aux frais d'adhésion des membres de la SCO-SOC, changements potentiels à la conférence NAOC à Porto Rico en août 2020 en raison de la pandémie, les prochaines élections de la Société en mai et remercie (ainsi que les éditeurs) Sara Chartier pour la traduction en français du matériel pour *Picoides*. Nous sommes d'accord avec Colleen sur le fait que nous avons besoin de plus de traducteurs et nous espérons que plus de membres se manifesteront pour aider à la traduction. Son rapport se trouve à la page 2.

Vous trouverez dans ce numéro les profils des candidats pour les prochaines élections de la SCO-SOC en avril. Consultez-les et n'oubliez pas de voter ! Aussi, il est encore temps de nominer une candidature pour le prix Doris Huestis Speirs. La date limite est le 15 mai 2020.

Également dans ce numéro, une mise à jour de la structure des frais d'adhésion, un avis pour un atelier pour les jeunes ornithologistes, un appel pour des éditeurs associés pour le *Canadian Field-Naturalist*, un intéressant rapport sur la grande valeur de la science citoyenne d'Oiseaux Canada, les rapports des lauréats du prix Fred Cooke 2019 et du prix pour chercheurs en début de carrière, six résumés de thèse et la table des matières avec des hyperliens vers les articles des deux derniers numéros d'Écologie et Conservation des Oiseaux.

Lisez-les tous ! Nous encourageons également les membres de la SCO-SOC à soumettre des articles appropriés à l'*Écologie et Conservation des Oiseaux* (voir leur avis en page 22), *Canadian Field-Naturalist* et à d'autres revues canadiennes et d'ornithologie.

La prochaine date limite pour soumettre des articles pour *Picoides* est le 15 mai 2020. Nous attendons avec impatience de vous lire. Sans vos articles et matériel, il n'y a pas de *Picoides*. Nous vous invitons également à nous faire part de vos commentaires car il s'agit de votre publication et nous souhaitons à tous un printemps merveilleux et sûr.

ENGLISH—Editors' Message – Rob Warnock and Barbara Bleho

Welcome to the first issue of *Picoides* in 2020. We hope everyone had a great Christmas and everyone and their families are safe and healthy during the COVID-19 pandemic. Unfortunately, the pandemic has affected production this issue of *Picoides*. We apologize for the delay in getting this issue to you.

In Colleen Barber's President's Report, she discusses the changes to the SCO-SOC membership fee structure, potential changes to the NAOC conference in Puerto Rico in August 2020 due to the pandemic, the upcoming Society election in May and thanks (so do the editors) Sara Chartier for translating *Picoides* material into French. We agree with Colleen that we need more translators and we hope more members will step forward to help with translation. Her report is on page 2.

Please find in this issue the candidate profiles for upcoming SCO-SOC election this May. Check them out and don't forget to vote! Also, there is still time to nominate someone for the Doris Huestis Speirs Award. The deadline is May 15, 2020.

Also in this issue, updated membership fee structure, Young Ornithologists workshop notice, call for Associate Editors for the *Canadian Field-Naturalist*, an interesting report summary on the great value of citizen science from Birds Canada, reports from the 2019 Fred Cooke Award and the Early Career Researcher Award recipients, six thesis abstracts and the table of contents with hyperlinks to articles in the latest two issues of *Avian Conservation and Ecology*. Check them all out! We also encourage SCO-SOC members to submit suitable articles to *Avian Conservation and Ecology* (see their notice on page 22), *Canadian Field-Naturalist* and other Canadian and ornithological journals.

The next *Picoides* deadline is May 15, 2020. We look forward to your next submission. Without submissions, there is no *Picoides*. We also welcome your feedback as it your publication and we wish everyone a safe and wonderful spring.

President's Message

Colleen Barber

This is the first issue of 2020. Our world has been upended by the COVID-19 pandemic. This virus has illustrated how truly interconnected we are. I wish you all good health and safety through this tumultuous time.

Onto more predictable matters. Our award-granting committees have been sifting through nominations and making their decisions. The winners of the ECRA award and the Jamie Smith Memorial Mentoring Award will be announced at NAOC 2020 in Puerto Rico this August, if this conference proceeds. Nominations for the Doris Huestis Speirs Award are due by May 15, 2020. Please see the ad in this issue and consider starting the nomination process for someone whom you feel deserves this recognition.

Our membership fees rose slightly in January, but we are pleased to have reduced fees (relative to regular membership fees) for our retired members as well as those who are just beginning their careers.

Nominations for VP-President-Elect and Members of Council have now closed. Society elections will be held in May and we hope you will help vote in our new Executive. The candidate profiles are published in this issue of *Picoides*. I am grateful to all the candidates who are running in this election for their commitment to SCO-SOC.

Planning has been well underway for a year now for the upcoming NAOC 2020 conference. SCO-SOC is one of ten societies that are hosting it. It now looks as though we may need to either postpone or cancel this conference, but we will see. Stay tuned for more details.

Finally, I would like to sincerely thank Sara Chartier at the University of Northern British Columbia for all her work in translating this content into French. If anyone else is also able to help out, or if you have any comments for me, please reach out. Until next time!

FRANÇAIS— Message du président – Colleen Barber

C'est le premier numéro de 2020. Notre monde a été bouleversé par la pandémie COVID-19. Ce virus a montré à quel point nous sommes vraiment interconnectés. Je vous souhaite à tous une bonne santé et une bonne sécurité en cette période tumultueuse.

Sur des sujets plus prévisibles. Nos comités de sélections des prix ont passé au crible les candidatures et pris leurs décisions. Les lauréats du prix de début de carrière et du prix Jamie Smith seront annoncés lors de la conférence NAOC 2020 à Porto Rico en août si cette conférence se poursuit. Les nominations pour le prix Doris Huestis Speirs doivent être soumises avant le 15 mai 2020. Veuillez consulter l'annonce dans ce numéro et envisager d'entamer le processus de nomination d'une personne qui, selon vous, mérite cette reconnaissance.

Nos frais d'adhésion ont légèrement augmenté en janvier, mais nous sommes heureux d'avoir réduit les frais (par rapport aux frais d'adhésion réguliers) pour nos membres retraités ainsi que pour ceux qui débutent leur carrière.

Les nominations pour les postes de vice-président et de membres du Conseil sont désormais closes. Les élections de la société auront lieu en mai et nous espérons que vous contribuerez à voter pour notre nouveau conseil exécutif. Les profils des candidats sont publiés dans ce numéro de *Picoides*. Je remercie tous les candidats qui se présentent à cette élection pour leur engagement envers la SCO-SOC.

La planification de la prochaine conférence NAOC 2020 est bien entamée depuis maintenant un an. La SCO-SOC est l'une des dix sociétés hôtes de la conférence. Il semble à présent que nous devrons peut-être soit reporter, soit annuler cette conférence. Je vous ferai savoir quand j'entendrai let détails.

Enfin, je voudrais remercier sincèrement Sara Chartier à l'Université du Nord de la Colombie-Britannique pour tout son travail de traduction du contenu en français. Si d'autres personnes sont également en mesure de m'aider, ou si vous avez des commentaires à me faire, n'hésitez pas à me contacter. À la prochaine fois !

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Left: Black-billed Magpie (*Pica hudsonia*). Photo: Marcel Gahbauer. Right: Long-tailed Ducks (*Clangula hyemalis*). Photo: Katelyn Luff.

Student contributions wanted for *Picoides*!

SCO-SOC encourages students to submit material for *Picoides*. In particular, we would like each issue to feature abstracts of at least one or two recently published theses. They must be from students at a Canadian university, but need not necessarily focus on Canadian birds. Abstracts should be 250-400 words long, preferably accompanied by one or two relevant photos.

We also welcome articles describing aspects of student research in greater detail; these should focus on a subject relevant to Canadian ornithology, require references, and may be up to 1,000 words long, again preferably accompanied by one or two photos. See page 23 for submission details.

2019 Early Career Researcher Award Research Synopsis

The Journey of an Ornithologist

Elisabeth Gow

Twenty years ago, a Lilac-breasted Roller (*Coracias caudatus*) sat in front of me showing off its brilliant purple chest and turquoise belly, while a Variable Sunbird (*Cinnyris venustus*) flashing bright yellow and black drank nectar on a tree next to me. I had the incredible opportunity to venture into the unknown tropical and dry wilderness of Kenya, and little did I realize such a small moment was one of several tipping points on my ornithological journey.

Although my father insisted on taking me birding since I was a young child, I was not that interested in birds. Birding was something only "old people" did, I remember thinking. While I loved watching and learning about animals, my keen interest in birds never really blossomed until I was exposed to the brilliant colours and diversity of African birds, as well as meeting young ornithologists.

As my passion for birds and observing animal behaviour grew, I began thinking about becoming an animal behaviouralist when I grew up, but I did not know how one actually studies animal behaviour. I followed my other passion – sports and the health sciences. I majored in Kinesiology and Health Science at York University. I eventually got a little bored by the narrow human-centered perspective in the health sciences and lack of focus on the human-environment connection, so I made a change and added a biology minor to my undergraduate degree.

Fortunately, York University was home to the brilliant ornithologist, Dr. Bridget Stutchbury. I reached out to her and was offered a summer research assistantship in her lab and one thing led to another. I fell more deeply in love with birds and learned about the incredibly fascinating soap-opera-like lives they live.

I was extremely fortunate to be offered an MSc position working with Bridget, as her seminal book, *Silence of the Songbirds*, was published. She was also embarking on a new research project involving tracking migratory songbirds using these new devices called light-level geolocators. I remember Bridget telling me of this idea she had and how I would have the opportunity to be part of the potentially very first study on the year-round tracking of migratory songbirds!

Wood Thrush with a geolocator. Photo by Elizabeth Gow.

In 2007, we began attaching geolocators to the backs of Wood Thrushes (*Hylocichla mustelina*) and Purple Martins (*Progne subis*), in what seemed like a gamble. Would these birds really return wearing their tiny backpacks? Would the tiny device work when the bird returned?

On a bright sunny morning in May of 2008, the first Wood Thrush wearing a backpack was spotted on the same territory he occupied the previous year. Now, the hard part of re-catching this bird to retrieve his archival tag. I remember our entire five-person team was there to watch and help with this historic event. The first Wood Thrush was captured carrying a backpack full of information detailing his movements. That night we sat around Bridget's kitchen table watching her computer chugging away processing the information on the tag and eventually showing us a map of his journey. This Wood Thrush went from his breeding grounds in Pennsylvania to his non-breeding habitat in Honduras and then back, a distance of over 6000 km round trip (Stutchbury et al. 2009). Remarkable!

I consider myself extremely lucky and fortunate to contribute to such a pivotal study in the history of ornithology. It certainly changed my understanding of birds and my future research direction, but little did I know at the time how the world of ornithological research would change by attaching tiny backpacks onto birds.

After the excitement of following Wood Thrushes throughout the year and tracking their reproductive and moulting behaviour, I took off across the country to Saskatoon to begin a PhD with Dr. Karen Wiebe, a world-renowned behavioural ecologist and Northern Flicker (*Colaptes auratus*) expert. When I began my PhD, I had no idea that flickers were so fascinating. We often think of flickers as the colourful bird hopping around our front lawns probing the ground, but they have complicated and unusual sex lives and a unique mating system.

Flicker males (the ones with the black or red moustaches) do most of the work to raise the young. This means males excavate the cavity for their nest, incubate the eggs and brood their nestlings at night, and then, as I discovered, care for their young after they leave the nest for longer periods of time than do females. About one-third of females completely abandoned their young during their post-fledging period, leaving the male to raise the fledged young all by himself (Gow and Wiebe 2014a). The bulk of my PhD involved studying how parent flickers moved and used their home range to forage (Gow and Wiebe 2014b) and how much they cared for their young during short-term periods of increased work (by experimentally manipulating the number of young they had; Gow and Wiebe 2014c) and during the post-fledging period (Gow and Wiebe 2014a, 2014d).

Male Northern Flickers are attentive fathers. Photo by Elizabeth Gow.

After my PhD, I continued west across the county to take up a Killam Postdoctoral Fellowship under the guidance of Dr. Peter Arcese at the University of British Columbia to study Song Sparrows (*Melospiza melodia*) on Mandarte Island. The Song Sparrows on Mandarte Island have been studied since the 1960s, representing one of the longest running long-term study populations of any taxa. One of the big advantages of working on the Mandarte Song Sparrow system is the detailed genetic pedigree that shows us the genetic relatedness of every single bird ever hatched on the island. Because of this I was able to take the knowledge acquired from my PhD on mating systems and parental care and apply it into a new system. In collaboration with Dr. Jane Reid (University of Aberdeen), I studied how parents alter their feeding rates based on how closely related they are to their social mate (i.e., kinship) and their offspring, and on whether parents were inbred themselves or had multiple breeding females on the same territory (Gow et al. 2019a).

After spending a few years on the beautiful west coast of Canada, it was time to return to Ontario to start an NSERC postdoctoral fellowship under the guidance of Dr. Ryan Norris at the University of Guelph. At Guelph, I was fortunate to have the opportunity to work on another incredible dataset, this time involving the migratory tracks of 133 Tree Swallows (*Tachycineta bicolor*) from 12 breeding populations. I was lucky for the opportunity to lead yet another ground breaking bird migration milestone where we documented the annual cycles of Tree Swallows from across their breeding range, providing insight into their movements and timing throughout the annual cycle (Knight et al. 2018, 2019; Gow et al. 2019b, 2019c).

Footage from a Catcam of chipmunk in a cat's mouth. Photo by Elizabeth Gow.

So much of my career has been following birds throughout the year and across life stages, with my ultimate goal of trying to understand where and why birds are declining. I decided it was time to start studying one of the most devastating non-native species in the world, the domestic cat, and I was in the right place to do it. I submitted an ambitious proposal to the Liber Ero Fellowship program to study cats and their impacts on birds using specially designed animal-borne cameras to get a cat's-eye view of the world. The Liber Ero Fellowship program is unlike any postdoctoral fellowship in Canada; it funds conservation leaders in Canada who are using creative solutions to solve some of the most pressing and challenging conservation issues in Canada. As part of this program, I partnered with academic mentors (Drs. Ryan Norris, Tyler Flockhart, Shane Bateman and Jason Coe) and conservation practitioners (Ted Cheskey, Nature Canada; and Dr. Doug Tozer, Bird Studies Canada). I am so humbled to be a Liber Ero Fellow; it is one of the highlights of my career.

For the past two years, I have been setting up trail cameras around Ontario looking for and counting cats (and there are lots). This past year I began putting cameras around the necks of cats to see what they see and the potential impacts they have on birds. I have had the

opportunity to learn so much about collaborative interdisciplinary conservation, and how to effectively work with people with often differing views from my own. I am only beginning this part of my journey and I look forward to seeing what challenges and exciting moments lie ahead.

I have been fortunate to have been mentored by incredible ornithologists (Drs. Bridget Stutchbury, Karen Wiebe, Peter Arcese, Jane Reid, and Ryan Norris) who have been supportive of my ambitious ideas and helped me grow and learn. I now pass along so much of what I learn to my own mentees and only hope that I too can foster the ambition of young ornithologists and help them thrive on their own journeys. Extreme thank-you to the Society of Canadian Ornithologists for their support over the years and for this award, it is a true honour.

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2019 Fred Cooke Award Progress Report

The genomics of journeys in a long-distance migratory songbird

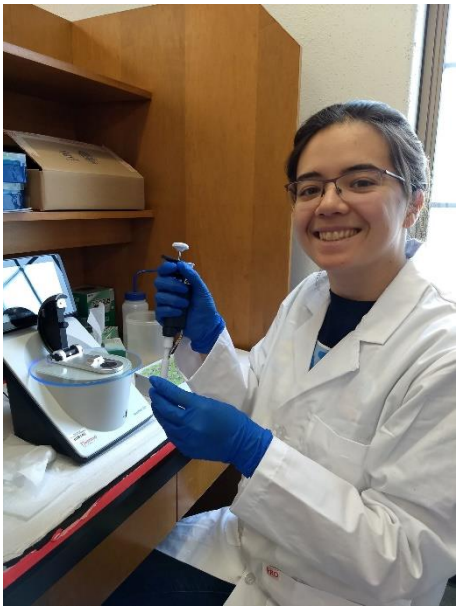
Evelien de Greef

It is extraordinary how much we can learn from small tissue or blood samples, using genetic codes to answer questions about important traits, heredity, genetic diversity, and more. In this past year, I have completed laboratory work, geolocator analyses, and a considerable amount of the bioinformatics in my study, and am currently in the middle of genomic analyses about Purple Martin (*Progne subis*) populations and migration.

Purple Martin. Photo by Evelien de Greef.

From the help of many collaborators over multiple years, I was able to use blood samples and geolocator tracks collected throughout the Purple Martin's breeding grounds in North America. This species displays a large latitudinal variation in migration timing, with birds arriving on breeding grounds as early as mid-January in Florida, to as late as mid-June in Alberta. With my advisors Dr. Kevin Fraser and Dr. Kira Delmore, we selected 96 individuals for our study design with the objectives to examine population structure and differentiation in four populations, compare demographic history in three subspecies, and identify genomic regions underlying migratory timing.

One of the first steps in our study was to extract DNA from these samples to prepare for whole-genome sequencing. What was predicted to be a two-month process turned into a six-month struggle, where I troubleshot extraction methods to increase DNA yield from difficult samples. After completing the final samples and gathering shipping materials, including a Tim Hortons box from campus recycling, I was relieved to ship the DNA samples to the sequencing facility.



Evelien de Greef checking DNA concentrations with nanodrop spectrometer. Photo by Matt Thorstensen.

A key part in obtaining whole-genome data for the 96 samples is the Purple Martin reference genome, the benchmark for identifying genetic variants. I sent an individual sample to a research laboratory for a specialized extraction and sequencing procedure to obtain data for an entire genome of over one million base pairs. There were some unexpected delays with the data, but I received the data in late summer and I completed the assembly three months later. In the following month, the dataset for our other samples was ready, resulting in 589K singe-nucleotide-polymorphisms (SNPs), which are the genetic variants I am analyzing for all my objectives.

I am using bioinformatic tools to work with these extremely large data files and complex programs, which has been an ongoing learning experience. Starting as a novice, I traveled to Texas A&M University over two trips to gain valuable bioinformatics training from Dr. Kira Delmore, and I continue to use the university's computing resources through remote access in Manitoba. Though I am still relatively new to the world of bioinformatics, I understand the joy of running successful scripts after long weeks and months of headaches and errors.

Though we hit some bumps and delays along the way, I look forward to completing the remainder of my bioinformatics and analyses within the next couple months and sharing our results in the summer. These results will shed new light on our understanding of the Purple Martin, the population structure of songbird populations in North America, and the genetic basis of migratory timing in this group of organisms.

Recent Canadian Ornithology Theses

Anderson, Alexandra M. 2019. Shorebird Stopover Ecology and Environmental Change at James Bay, Ontario, Canada. Ph.D. Thesis, Trent University, Peterborough, ON.

I examined how shorebirds respond to environmental change at a key subarctic migratory bird stopover site, the southwestern coast of James Bay, Ontario, Canada. First, I investigated if the morphology of sandpipers using James Bay during southbound migration has changed compared to 40 years prior. I found shorter, more convex and maneuverable wings for sandpipers in the present-day compared to the historical monitoring period, which supports the hypothesis that wing length change is driven by increases in predation risk. Secondly, I assessed the relationship between migration distance, body condition, and shorebird stopover and migratory decisions. Species that travelled farther distances from James Bay to wintering areas migrated with more characteristics of a time-minimizing migration strategy whereas species that travelled shorter distances migrated with energy minimizing strategies. Body condition impacted length of stay, wind selectivity at departure, groundspeeds, and probability of stopover and detection in North America after departing James Bay. Thirdly, I examined annual variation in dry/wet conditions at James Bay and found that shorebirds had lower body mass in years with moderate drought. In the present-day, drought resulted in lower invertebrate abundance and refuelling rates of shorebirds during stopover, which led to shorter stopover duration for juveniles and a higher probability of stopover outside of James Bay for all groups except white-rumped sandpiper. Finally, I estimated the relative importance of intertidal salt marsh and flat habitats to the diets of small shorebirds and found that semipalmated and white-rumped sandpiper (*Calidris pusilla* and *C. fuscicollis*) and semipalmated plover (*Charadrius semipalmatus*) diets consist of approximately 40-75% prey from intertidal marsh habitats, the highest documented in the Western Hemisphere for each species. My research shows that James Bay is of high importance to white-rumped sandpipers, which are unlikely to stop in North America after departing James Bay en route to southern South America. Additionally, intertidal salt marsh habitats (and Diptera larvae) appear particularly important for small shorebirds in the region. My thesis shows that changing environmental conditions, such as droughts, can affect shorebird refuelling and stopover strategies.

Brown, Taylor. 2019. Investigating indirect anthropogenic effects on spatial variation in nest predation risk and shorebird nest success in Churchill, Manitoba. M.Sc. Thesis, York University, Toronto, ON.

Ground nest predation risk in the Arctic increases at lower latitudes, and some shorebirds nesting near the southernmost limits of their ranges in Churchill, Manitoba tend to experience lower nest success than those at other Arctic sites. However, little research has been conducted on small-scale spatial variation in predation risk or shorebird nest survival in relation to anthropogenic effects, including at these higher-risk latitudes. This study investigated whether proximity to human settlement affects predation risk, avian predator abundance, and daily nest survival of five shorebird species nesting near Churchill by measuring these variables at varying distances from town in June and July of 2018. The distance from a nest (artificial and real) to town was negatively correlated with its distance to the nearest fox den, indicating that fox denning activity was reduced in close proximity to human settlement. Predation risk, as measured by monitoring 200 artificial nests over 10 days, decreased as distances from Arctic fox (*Vulpes lagopus*) and red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) dens and Parasitic Jaeger (*Stercorarius parasiticus*) nests increased and at high abundances of avian predators. Shorebird daily nest survival tended to be lower near fox dens and higher with a camera present, and camera traps at nests confirmed that foxes were important nest predators. Overall, our data indicate that shorebirds may benefit from nesting closer to town due to reduced fox denning activity there. These results suggest that shorebird nest survival studies, especially those comparing rates across sites in the Arctic, should attempt to spatially control for this potentially confounding indirect anthropogenic effect.

A sight not often associated with shorebirds: a Hudsonian Godwit (*Limosa haemastica*) and Short-billed Dowitcher (*Limnodromus griseus*) watch alertly from a stunted tree near their nests. Photo by Taylor Brown.

de Zwaan, Devin. 2020. Nestling development in the alpine: predation risk, parental care, and environmental conditions across the annual cycle. Ph.D. Thesis, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC.

Offspring development is a critical life-history stage for altricial songbirds and a prime target for selection, as predation risk is high relative to other life-stages and environmental conditions can induce lasting consequences for life-time fitness. Nestling development rates vary widely among species, populations, and individuals. Rapid development is considered an evolved response to improve nest success given high predation risk at the species or population level. However, it is unclear what drives variation in development rate among individuals and whether offspring or parents have the adaptive capacity to respond to prevailing stressors.

Seven-day old Horned Lark nestling in the hand. Photo by Elizabeth Gow.

I investigated the relative influence of multiple, interacting drivers from across the annual cycle on offspring developmental variation within an alpine breeding population of Horned Lark (*Eremophila alpestris*) by integrating ecological observations, behavioural experiments, physiology, and light-level geolocators to track migration. I demonstrated that rapid development was associated with a greater probability of nest success, confirming a selective advantage to fledging quickly. Cold ambient temperatures during the nestling period prolonged development, potentially due to resource constraints or thermoregulatory challenges, but females in better body condition were able to buffer offspring against harsh, early season conditions enabling rapid development. In response to elevated predation risk, nestlings increased wing growth and left the nest earlier, the extent of which was mediated by predator-specific corticosterone (stress hormone) release and parental provisioning rate. During spring migration, I showed that 59% of adults conducted prolonged spring stopovers (mean = 41 days) and subsequently had greater reproductive success during the breeding season. However, periods of extreme cold during stopover were correlated with prolonged offspring development, resulting in a lower probability of nest success.

My results demonstrate that: 1) nestlings have the adaptive ability to respond to elevated predation risk, 2) parental care can mediate offspring development in response to suboptimal conditions, and 3) prolonged stopovers may be key components of the annual cycle for alpine larks. By addressing within-population variation, I offer new insights into the eco-evolutionary drivers that shape offspring development across the annual cycle with implications for individual fitness and, ultimately, population-level responses to rapidly changing environments.

Flemming, Scott A. 2019. Indirect Effects of Hyperabundant Geese on Sympatric-Nesting Shorebirds. Ph.D. Thesis, Trent University, Peterborough, ON.

Rising populations of Lesser Snow Goose (*Anser caerulescens caerulescens*) and Ross's Goose (*Anser rossii*), hereafter collectively referred to as light geese, breeding in the North American Arctic have caused significant environmental change that may be affecting some populations of nesting shorebirds, which in contrast to geese have declined dramatically. In this thesis I examine the indirect effects of light geese on sympatric-nesting shorebirds. I first conduct a literature review of the effects of light geese on northern wildlife and outline multiple mechanisms in which geese may affect shorebirds in particular. Using bird survey data collected in plots situated across the Canadian Arctic from 1999 to 2016, I then identify spatial effects of light goose colonies on shorebird, passerine, and generalist predator densities. The densities of cover-nesting shorebirds and passerines were depressed near goose colonies while the densities of open-nesting shorebirds were less so. Next, using habitat data collected at random sites and shorebird nest sites situated at increasing distances from a goose colony on Southampton Island, Nunavut, I outline the effects of geese on shorebird nest site selection. I found that the availability of sedge meadow and amount of lateral concealment increased as a function of distance from goose colony; cover-nesting shorebirds selected nest sites with less concealment and sedge meadow near the colony. Then, to characterize spatial effects of light geese on predators and risk of predation I used time-lapse cameras and artificial shorebird nests placed at increasing distances from the goose colony. Activity indices of gulls, jaegers, and foxes were all negatively correlated with distance from the goose colony while the reverse was true for artificial nest survival probability. Finally, I relate changes in ground cover to goose use and link these changes to

variation in invertebrate communities. I then use DNA metabarcoding to characterize the diet of six shorebird species across study sites and identify inter-site variation in the biomass of dominant shorebird prey items. Prey item biomass was elevated at the two study sites near the goose colony potentially indicating an enhancing effect of goose fecal deposition. Overall, I show that light geese interact with shorebirds in multiple ways and negatively affect their habitat availability, nest site selection, and risk of predation, effects that likely outweigh the positive effects of enhanced prey availability.

Fromberger, Monica. 2019. The effects of local, landscape, and temporal variables on Bobolink nest survival in Southern Ontario. M.Sc. Thesis, Trent University, Peterborough, ON.

Populations of grassland birds, including Bobolinks (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*), are experiencing steep declines due to losses of breeding habitat, land use changes, and agricultural practices. Understanding the variables affecting reproductive success can aid conservation of grassland species. I investigated 1) whether artificial nest experiments accurately estimate the impacts of cattle on the daily survival rate of Bobolink nests and 2) which local, landscape, and temporal variables affect the daily survival rate of Bobolink nests in Southern Ontario. I replicated an artificial nest experiment performed in 2012 and 2015 using clay shoot targets to compare the daily survival rate of artificial and natural nests at multiple stocking rates (number of cattle × days × ha^{-1}). I located and monitored Bobolink nests in grazed pastures, late-cut hayfields, fallow fields, and restored grasslands and used RMark to analyze daily survival rate of nests by assessing models that incorporated local (e.g., stocking rate, field use, patch area), landscape (e.g., region, percent forest within 2, 5, and 10 km), and temporal (e.g., year, date of season) variables. My results indicate that 1) artificial nest experiments using clay shooting targets overestimated the impacts of stocking rate on the daily survival rate of Bobolink nests, and 2) the daily survival rate of natural nests was negatively associated with one local variable, stocking rate, and one temporal variable, date of season. Management should focus on conserving grazed pastures with low stocking rates (≤ 40 cattle × days × ha^{-1}), late-cut hayfields, fallow fields, and other grasslands as daily survival rate did not vary across field use, to protect breeding grounds for Bobolinks and other declining grassland bird species.

Finding a Bobolink nest during the 2017 breeding season in Renfrew County, Ontario. Photo by Jennie Horvat.

Jamieson, Ellen, G. 2019. Shorebird habitat use and foraging ecology on Bulls Island, South Carolina during the non-breeding season. M.Sc. Thesis, Trent University, Peterborough, ON.

Recent declines in North American shorebird populations could be linked to habitat loss on the non-breeding grounds. Sea-level rise and increased frequency of coastal storms are causing significant erosion of barrier islands, thereby threatening shorebirds who rely on shoreline habitats for foraging. I conducted shorebird surveys on Bulls Island, South Carolina in the winters of 2018 and 2019 and examined habitat selection and foraging behaviour in Dunlin (*Calidris alpina*), Sanderling (*Calidris alba*), Semipalmated Plovers (*Charadrius semipalmatus*), and Piping Plovers (*Charadrius melodus*). Area, tidal stage, and invertebrate prey availability were important determinants of shorebird abundance, behaviour, and distribution. My study highlights the importance of Bulls Island's habitat heterogeneity to supporting a diverse community of non-breeding shorebirds. Considering both the high rate of erosion and the increased frequency of disturbance along the shoreline of the island, intertidal habitats should be monitored to predict negative effects of changes in habitat composition and area on non-breeding shorebirds.

Feature Articles

BIRDS CANADA
OISEAUX CANADA
Long Point Waterfowl and Wetlands Research Program
• birdscanada.org

Birds Canada is the country's leading national charitable organization dedicated to bird science and conservation. The Long Point Waterfowl and Wetlands Research Program is Birds Canada's umbrella for all of its waterfowl and wetland research in the lower Great Lakes.

Citizen science data help conserve marsh birds and frogs

Douglas C. Tozer[a], Rebecca L.M. Stewart[a,b], Stuart A. Mackenzie[a], Owen Steele[c], Mark Gloutney[c]

[a] Birds Canada
[b] *Current affiliation*: Canadian Wildlife Service
[c] Ducks Unlimited Canada

Research Questions:

- How much does native wildlife increase after control of invasive *Phragmites*?
- Do existing priority habitat areas based on waterfowl include all of the areas important for marsh-breeding birds in southern Ontario?

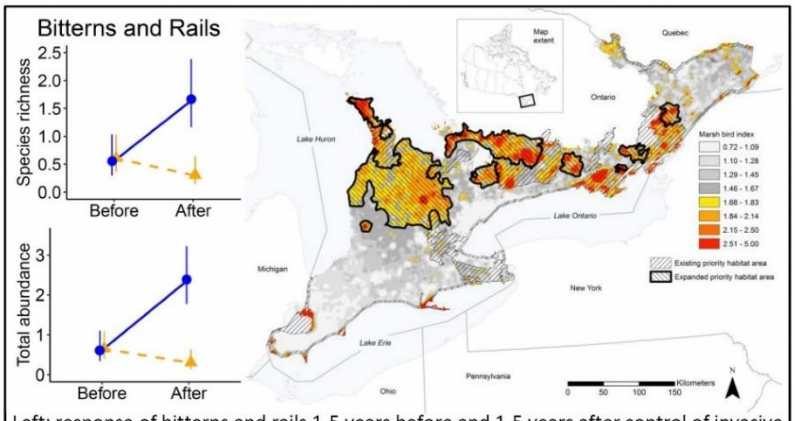
Virginia Rail. Photo: Tim Arthur.

Funding: Ducks Unlimited Canada, Eastern Habitat Joint Venture, Environment and Climate Change Canada, Great Lakes Restoration Initiative, Government of Ontario, SC Johnson, John and Pat McCutcheon Charitable Foundation, Nature Conservancy of Canada, TD Friends of the Environment Foundation, The Bluff's Hunting Club, US Environmental Protection Agency, and Wildlife Habitat Canada.

Take-home Messages:

Control of invasive *Phragmites* is worth the investment for marsh-breeding birds. Great Lakes Marsh Monitoring Program data are identifying where the best areas are in southern Ontario for future wetland conservation work to benefit declining marsh bird species .

We used citizen science data from Birds Canada's Great Lakes Marsh Monitoring Program (GLMMP) to estimate the effectiveness of the control of invasive *Phragmites* for increasing the abundance or occupancy of breeding marsh birds and frogs, and to describe species-habitat relationships and identify priority habitat areas for obligate marsh-breeding birds in southern Ontario. Marsh-breeding bitterns and rails of conservation concern increased by 1 species and by 2 individuals in response to control of invasive *Phragmites*. By contrast, we found no influence of control of invasive *Phragmites* on occurrence of frogs; although more-detailed information on abundance of frogs would be useful before a firm conclusion is made. We suggest that continued effort to restore habitat for marsh-breeding birds through control of invasive *Phragmites* is warranted, particularly in areas where former biodiversity was high. Areas with the highest combined predicted occupancy for American Bittern, Common Gallinule, Least Bittern, Marsh Wren, and Pied-billed Grebe were located along the southern edge of the Canadian Shield in southern Ontario. About two-thirds of these high-occupancy areas were outside existing priority areas for waterfowl. We recommend that conservation organizations expand wetland conservation work from existing priority areas based on waterfowl to also include these new additional priority areas based on marsh-breeding birds.

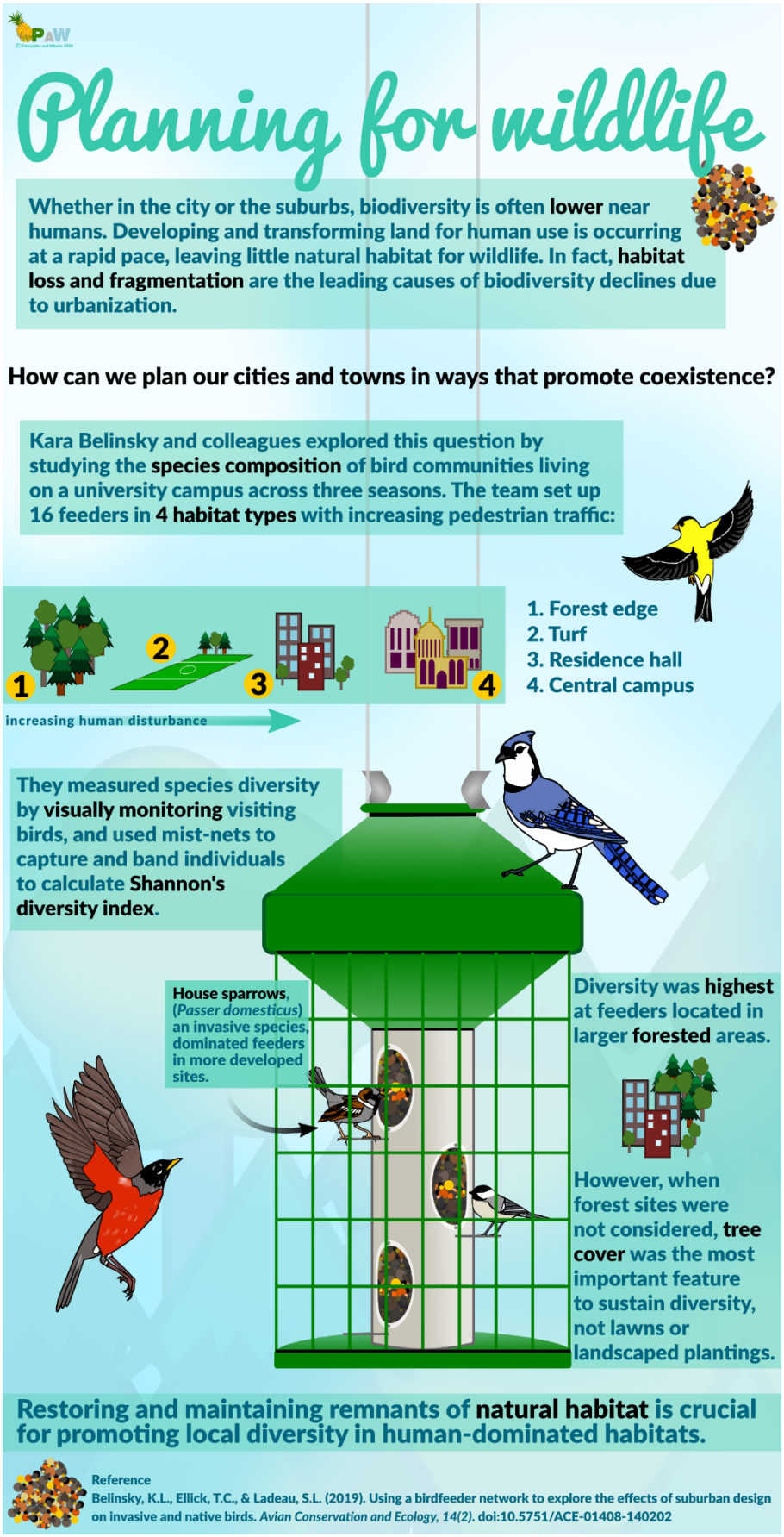


Left: response of bitterns and rails 1-5 years before and 1-5 years after control of invasive *Phragmites;* error bars are ± 95% CIs. Right: high-occupancy marsh bird locations (yellow to red), existing priority areas based on waterfowl (right-hand hatching), and proposed priority areas based on marsh-breeding birds (left-hand hatching).

For more detail, please see the following articles:

Tozer, D.C., and S.A. Mackenzie. 2019. Control of invasive *Phragmites* increases breeding marsh birds but not frogs. *Canadian Wildlife Biology and Management* 8, 66-82. http://cwbm.name/control-of-invasive-phragmites-increases-marsh-birds-but-not-frogs/.

Tozer, D.C., R.L.M. Stewart, O. Steele, and M. Gloutney. 2020. Species-habitat relationships and priority habitat areas for marsh-breeding birds in southern Ontario. *Journal of Wildlife Management* in press.



Pineapples and Whales is a science communication duo created by Chloé Schmidt, a biology PhD student at the University of Manitoba, and evolutionary biologist Daisy Hessenberger. We use art to disseminate original research findings in ecology and evolution to broader audiences. You can find more of our work on our website, pineapplesandwhales.wordpress.com. We're excited to be contributing infographics to the *Picoides* newsletter promoting research published in *Avian Conservation and Ecology*!

Announcements

Associate Editors Needed for The Canadian Field-Naturalist

The Canadian Field-Naturalist (CFN), a peer-reviewed scientific journal publishing ecology, behaviour, taxonomy, conservation, and other topics relevant to Canadian natural history, is in need of new Associate Editors specialized in ornithology. Associate Editors must hold a PhD, and must be willing to handle anywhere between four and ten manuscripts per year on various aspects of ornithology. Associate Editors are responsible for finding peer reviewers for manuscripts, assessing reviews, reviewing the manuscript themselves, and submitting recommendations on the manuscript to the editor-in-chief of CFN. Any interested candidates should send their CV and a brief cover letter to Dr. William Halliday (info@canadianfieldnaturalist.ca). Cover letters should highlight the candidate's research specialization and why they are interested in being an Associate Editor for CFN. Early career researchers are especially encouraged to apply.

Doug Tarry Young Ornithologists' Workshop (YOW)

Every year Long Point Bird Observatory (LPBO) and Birds Canada invite promising young ornithologists to experience nature and ornithology firsthand in a research-oriented setting for nine days. "YOWs" enjoy a wide range of hands-on natural history and scientific activities with a focus on bird banding and migration monitoring, centred at Long Point. This year LPBO will be offering two workshops, **August 1-9**, and **August 15-24**. Space is limited to six participants per workshop, ranging in age from 13-17 years old.

LPBO has been conducting youth training workshops since 1975 and established the Doug Tarry Natural History Fund and Young Ornithologists' Workshop & Internships in 1991 thanks to the generosity and foresight of the humanitarian and naturalist, Doug Tarry. The workshops have since fostered more than 200 of Canada's best and brightest scientists, field biologists, and naturalists.

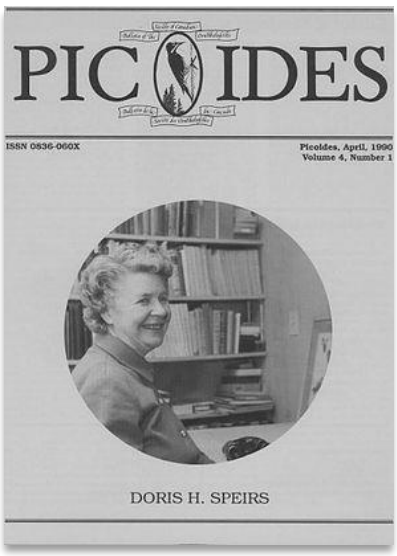
The cost of the workshop is $500 which is heavily subsidized by funding provided by the Doug Tarry Natural History Fund. The fee covers all direct costs of the workshop (accommodation, meals, workshop travel, equipment and materials, special activities while at Long Point, and professional staff). Participants are responsible for their own transportation to Long Point, but pickups at the nearest airport/train stations can be arranged.

For more information visit - https://birdscanada.org/longpoint/index.jsp?targetpg=lpboyow

Prospective participants should complete the application, and send via email to lpbo@birdscanada.org. Applications are due by **April 30**.

Doris Huestis Speirs Award
Prix Doris Huestis Speirs

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS / APPEL DE NOMINATIONS - 2020



The Doris Huestis Speirs Award is the most prestigious award given by the SCO-SOC. The award is presented annually to an individual who has made outstanding lifetime contributions in Canadian ornithology. Past awardees include professionals who work at museums, government agencies, private companies and universities, as well as amateur ornithologists and people who have contributed to ornithological infrastructure of Canada. // *Le prix Doris Huestis Speirs est le plus prestigieux prix décerné par la SCO-SOC. Le prix est remis annuellement à une personne qui a apporté une contribution significative à long terme en ornithologie au Canada. Les précédents récipiendaires sont des professionnels qui travaillent dans les musées, les organismes gouvernementaux, les entreprises privées, les universités, ainsi que des ornithologues amateurs et des personnes qui ont contribué à la cause ornithologique au Canada.*

Doris Huestis Speirs was born on 27 October 1894 in Toronto, Ontario, and passed away in Ajax, Ontario, on 24 October 1989. Doris was highly prominent in art, literary, and ornithological circles. She founded the Margaret Morse Nice Ornithological Club, which was the only such group specifically for women, and she was also a founding member of the Pickering Naturalists' Club. In her lifetime, Doris made several prominent contributions to the ornithological literature on Evening Grosbeaks and Lincoln's Sparrows (the latter with her husband, J. Murray Speirs). // *Doris Huestis Speirs est né les 27 octobres 1894 à Toronto, en Ontario, et est décédé à Ajax, Ontario, le 24 Octobre 1989. Doris a été très importante dans les milieux artistiques, littéraires et ornithologiques. Elle a fondé le club ornithologique de Margaret Morse Nice, qui était le seul groupe ornithologique pour les femmes et elle a également été membre fondateur du Club des naturalistes de Pickering. De son vivant, Doris a fait plusieurs contributions importantes à la littérature ornithologique du Gros bec errant et le Bruant de Lincoln (ce dernier avec son mari, J. Murray Speirs).*

Process//Processus: Nominations should clearly articulate the nominee's cumulative, significant contributions to ornithology in Canada. Nomination packages containing attestations from more than one individual about the scope and impact of the nominee's contributions are particularly welcomed. To nominate a candidate for the Speirs award, preferably with supporting detailed information, contact the Chair of the award committee: // *Les candidatures doivent exprimer clairement le cumul et l'importance des contributions du candidat à l'ornithologie au Canada. Les dossiers de candidature comprenant le soutien de plus d'une personne au sujet de la portée et l'impact des contributions du candidat sont particulièrement les bienvenues. Afin de désigner un candidat au prix Speirs, de préférence avec à l'appui des informations détaillées, contactez le président du comité d'attribution:*

Ken Otter
Ecosystem Science and Management Program
University of Northern British Columbia
3333 University Way, Prince George, BC V2N 4Z9
Tel: 250-960-5019
Email: Ken.Otter@unbc.ca

Society of Canadian Ornithologists
Société des ornithologistes du Canada
SCO - SOC

Deadline for receipt of nominations is 15 May 2020. // La date limite de réception des candidatures est le 15 mai 2020.

The Speirs award selection committee is composed of Ken Otter (Chair), Mark Brigham (Univ. Regina), and Nicky Koper (Univ. Manitoba). // *Le comité de sélection du prix Speirs est composé de Ken Otter (président), Mark Brigham (Univ. Regina) et Nicky Koper (Univ. Manitoba).*

SCO – SOC Council Election

Please vote for candidates for positions on the SCO-SOC Council by following the link that will be emailed out to you. Voting ends on 15 **May 2020**. // Veuillez voter pour les candidats à des postes au sein du Conseil SCO-SOC en ligne en suivant le lien qui sera envoyé par courrier électronique. Le vote prend fin le **15 mai 2020**.

Biographies of candidates / Biographies des candidat(e)s

MATT REUDINK

Candidate for Vice-President/President-elect / Candidat pour Vice-président/Président élu

Photo courtesy of Matt Reudink.

Matt Reudink is an Associate Professor and Co-chair in the Department of Biological Sciences at Thompson Rivers University in Kamloops, BC. Matt completed his B.Sc. at Willamette University, M.Sc. with Bob Curry at Villanova University, and Ph.D. at Queen's University and the Smithsonian Institution with Laurene Ratcliffe and Pete Marra. Matt then completed a post-doc with Joe Nocera at the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Trent University before starting at Thompson Rivers University in 2010.

Matt's main research interests are behavioural ecology, sexual selection, plumage evolution, and migration. He is particularly interested in understanding how events occurring throughout the annual cycle influence the function and evolution of ornamental traits. He has studied mate choice in a hybrid zone between Black-capped and Carolina Chickadees, carry-over effects and sexual selection in American Redstarts, and dispersal and range expansion in American White Pelicans. He currently has projects on Mountain Bluebirds, Vaux's Swifts, and American Redstarts and is delving into large-scale phylogenetic analyses.

Matt has been attending meetings of the SCO-SOC since 2004 and now brings as many students as he can to the meetings. He also served two terms as the SCO-SOC Treasurer and is well-acquainted with its operations. Matt is a big proponent of the SCO-SOC and is keen to contribute to the leadership of the Society. Information on Matt's students, research, and teaching can be found at mattreudink.com.

FRANÇAIS—Matt Reudink est professeur agrégé et co-directeur du département des sciences biologiques de l'université Thompson Rivers à Kamloops, en Colombie-Britannique. Matt a obtenu son baccalauréat en sciences à l'université de Willamette, sa maîtrise avec Bob Curry à l'université de Villanova, et son doctorat à l'université de Queen's et à la Smithsonian Institution avec Laurene Ratcliffe et Pete Marra. Matt a ensuite effectué un post-doc avec Joe Nocera au Ministère des Richesses naturelles de l'Ontario et à l'université Trent avant de commencer à Thompson Rivers en 2010.

Les principaux intérêts de recherche de Matt sont l'écologie comportementale, la sélection sexuelle, l'évolution du plumage et la migration. Il s'intéresse particulièrement à la façon dont les événements qui se produisent tout au long du cycle annuel influencent la fonction et l'évolution des traits ornementaux. Il a étudié le choix du partenaire dans une zone hybride entre la Mésange à tête noire et la Mésange de Caroline, les effets reportés et la sélection sexuelle chez la Paruline flamboyante, et la dispersion et l'expansion de l'aire de répartition chez les Pélicans d'Amérique. Il a actuellement des projets sur les Merlebleus azurés, les Martinets de Vaux et les Parulines flamboyantes et s'intéresse aux analyses phylogénétiques à grande échelle.

Matt participe aux réunions de la SCO-SOC depuis 2004 et y amène maintenant autant d'étudiants que possible. Il a également rempli deux mandats en tant que trésorier du SCO-SOC et en connaît bien son fonctionnement. Matt est un grand partisan de la SCO-SOC et souhaite contribuer à la direction de la Société. Plus d'informations sur les étudiants, la recherche et l'enseignement de Matt sont disponibles sur le site mattreudink.com.

SAM HACHE

Candidate for Member of Council / Candidate pour Membre du Conseil

Photo: Rhiannon Pankrantz.

For the last six years, I have been a landbird biologist working for the Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) in the Yellowknife office. Before joining the CWS team to monitor status and trends of landbirds breeding in the boreal portion of Northwest Territories, I did: 1) a short postdoc with the Boreal Avian Modelling Project to build species abundance models to inform critical habitat identification for 3 species at risk in Canada; 2) PhD at the University of Alberta (co-supervisors: Dr. Erin Bayne and Dr. Marc-André Villard), and 3) MSc at the Université de Moncton (supervisor: Dr. Marc-André Villard), where in both instances I documented the effects of partial harvesting on population dynamics of Ovenbirds. As a counselor councillor for SCO-SOC, I would provide a unique perspective on northern ecosystems, both eastern and western boreal regions, indigenous engagement, and the mandate of the federal government. My intention is also to support and help increase the representation of the SCO-SOC's French community.

FRANÇAIS—Depuis six ans, je suis biologiste spécialiste des oiseaux terrestres et je travaille pour le Service canadien de la faune (SCF) au bureau de Yellowknife. Avant de me joindre à l'équipe du SCF pour travailler sur la surveillance des tendances et du statut des oiseaux terrestres nichant dans la partie boréale des Territoires du Nord-Ouest, j'ai fait : 1) un court post-doc avec le « Boreal Avian Modelling Project » pour développer des modèles d'abondance des espèces afin d'éclairer l'identification des habitats essentiels de trois espèces en péril au Canada ; 2) un doctorat à l'Université de l'Alberta (co-superviseurs : Dr. Erin Bayne et Marc-André Villard), et 3) une maîtrise à l'Université de Moncton (superviseur : Marc-André Villard), où j'ai documenté les effets de la coupe partielle sur la dynamique des populations de Parulines couronnées. En tant que conseiller de la SCO-SOC, j'apporterais une perspective unique sur les écosystèmes nordiques, les régions boréales de l'est et de l'ouest, l'engagement autochtone et le mandat du gouvernement fédéral. Mon intention est également de soutenir et d'aider à accroître la représentation de la communauté francophone au sein de la SCO-SOC.

DANIELLE ETHIER

Candidate for Member of Council / Candidate pour Membre du Conseil

Photo courtesy of Danielle Ethier.

I am pleased to be running for Member of Council with the Society of Canadian Ornithologists – Société des ornithologists du Canada. My curiosity and desire to study birds began in my undergraduate degree, when I realized that they are excellent indicators of much broader environmental change. My journey from this point to becoming a professional ornithologist was non-linear, as is the case for many young professionals. Ultimately my drive resulted in me completing a MSc and PhD that landed me several sessional lecturer positions, including ornithology and statistics, interwoven with government contracts. I am now employed with Birds Canada as the Population Scientist, where I work with national citizen-science datasets to better understand the status of Canadian birds and the drivers of population change. Aside for my ambitions as a quantitative ornithologist, I am equally passionate about building strong collaborative relationships and helping young professionals navigate their career paths. To achieve this, I have devoted much of my 'free' time to the Ontario Chapter of the Wildlife Society executive committee, for which I am the current President (until March 2020). Moving forward I would like to focus my energy with the SCO-SOC executive to help build a network that young ornithologists can turn to for mentorship, training, and career support. Thank you for your consideration!

FRANÇAIS—Je suis heureuse de me présenter comme membre du conseil de la Société des ornithologistes du Canada - Society of Canadian Ornithologists. Ma curiosité et mon désir d'étudier les oiseaux ont débuté dès mon baccalauréat, lorsque j'ai réalisé que les oiseaux étaient d'excellents indicateurs de changements environnementaux à grande échelle. Mon parcours à partir de ce point et jusqu'à devenir une ornithologiste professionnelle a été non linéaire, comme c'est le cas pour de nombreux jeunes professionnels. Ma motivation m'a éventuellement permis d'obtenir une maîtrise et un doctorat qui m'ont ensuite permis d'obtenir plusieurs postes de chargée de cours, notamment en ornithologie et en statistique, ainsi que des contrats gouvernementaux. Je suis maintenant employée par Oiseaux Canada en tant que scientifique des populations, où je travaille avec des ensembles de données nationales provenant de la science citoyenne pour mieux comprendre le statut des oiseaux canadiens et les facteurs de changement qui influencent les populations. Outre mes ambitions en tant qu'ornithologiste quantitative, je suis tout aussi passionnée par l'établissement de solides collaborations et par l'aide aux jeunes professionnels dans leur cheminement de carrière. Pour y parvenir, j'ai consacré une grande partie de mon temps "libre" à la section ontarienne du comité exécutif de la Wildlife Society, dont je suis l'actuelle présidente (jusqu'en mars 2020). À l'avenir, j'aimerais concentrer mon énergie vers l'exécutif du SCO-SOC pour aider à construire un réseau vers lequel les jeunes ornithologistes peuvent se tourner pour un mentorat, une formation et un soutien de carrière. Merci de votre considération !

STEVEN VAN WILGENBURG

Candidate for Member of Council / Candidate pour Membre du Conseil

Photo courtesy of Steven Van Wilgenburg.

I am a biologist with the Canadian Wildlife Service (Environment & Climate Change Canada). My work primarily focusses on research and monitoring to inform the conservation of boreal forest songbirds, but I have had a long history working on many species groups across a range of biomes. Much of my work has focused on assessing migratory connectivity as a means to link conservation efforts throughout the annual cycle, but I also spend much of my effort on research to assess how anthropogenic disturbances influence boreal forest bird communities. While I have primarily worked in the western boreal forests of the prairie provinces (since 1996), my work has taken me across North America from bayous in Louisiana to the Mackenzie River and from Nova Scotia to British Columbia. Currently I am heavily involved in implementing a national boreal monitoring program with colleagues across the country, as well as being heavily involved in the Saskatchewan Breeding Bird Atlas as a member of the steering and scientific committees. I also have a long history with the SCO, having helped to organize a past conference in Saskatoon, I currently serve as a Subject Editor for Avian Conservation and Ecology (since 2012), and I guest edited a Special Feature of Avian Conservation and Ecology. In addition, I have numerous connections to the ornithology community through international collaborations and having served as an Associate Editor for the Condor (2013-2019). Given my broad experience and connections to the ornithological community regionally, nationally and internationally, I feel I can bring a breadth of experience to the Society of Canadian Ornithologists. If you want to know more, check out my profile on ResearchGate.

FRANÇAIS—Je suis biologiste au Service canadien de la faune (Environnement et changement climatique Canada). Mon travail se concentre principalement sur la recherche et la surveillance des oiseaux chanteurs de la forêt boréale afin d'en informer la conservation, mais je travaille depuis longtemps sur de nombreuses espèces qui vivent dans toute une panoplie de biomes. Une grande partie de mon travail a porté sur l'évaluation de la connectivité migratoire comme moyen de joindre les efforts de conservation tout au long du cycle annuel, mais je consacre également une grande partie de mes efforts à la recherche pour évaluer l'influence des perturbations anthropiques sur les communautés d'oiseaux de la forêt boréale. Si j'ai principalement travaillé dans les forêts boréales de l'ouest des prairies canadiennes (depuis 1996), mon travail m'a fait traverser l'Amérique du Nord, depuis les bayous de Louisiane au fleuve Mackenzie et de la Nouvelle-Écosse à la Colombie-Britannique. Actuellement, je suis très impliqué dans la mise en œuvre d'un programme national de surveillance de la forêt boréale avec des collègues provenant de partout au pays, ainsi que dans l'Atlas des oiseaux nicheurs de la Saskatchewan en tant que membre des comités directeur et scientifique. Je suis également impliqué depuis longtemps avec la SOC, ayant aidé à organiser une conférence à Saskatoon, je suis actuellement un des éditeurs de la revue Écologie et Conservation des Oiseaux (depuis 2012), et j'ai été invité à éditer un dossier spécial dans Écologie et Conservation des Oiseaux. De plus, j'ai de nombreux liens avec la

communauté ornithologique par le biais de collaborations internationales et ayant été éditeur associé du Condor (2013-2019). Compte tenu de ma vaste expérience et de mes liens avec la communauté ornithologique à l'échelle régionale, nationale et internationale, je pense pouvoir apporter une vaste expérience à la Société des ornithologistes du Canada. Si vous voulez en savoir plus, consultez mon profil sur ResearchGate.

AMÉLIE ROBERTO-CHARRON

Candidate for Member of Council / Candidate pour Membre du Conseil

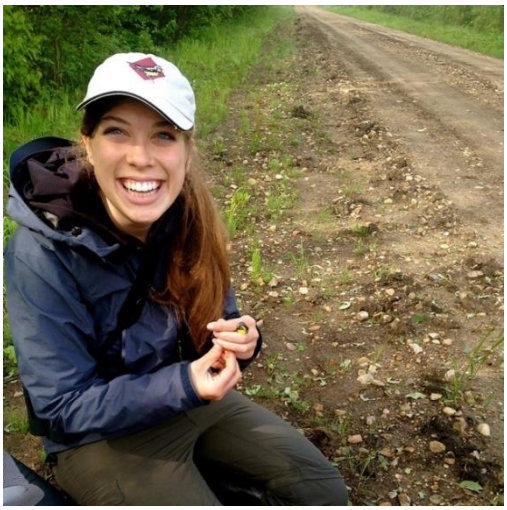


Photo: Kevin Methuen.

Amélie Roberto-Charron is a young career professional working as a Landbird Biologist for the Canadian Wildlife Service in Yellowknife, NT. She completed a Master's of Science at the University of Manitoba studying the migratory ecology of the Canada Warbler, and a Bachelor of Science with a specialization in Ecology from the University of Alberta. She was selected as Canada's 29th New Noah and has been awarded several other awards such as the Society of Canadian Ornithologists' Taverner Award. She has been involved in the Society of Canadian Ornithologists in the past and is hoping to join council to increase her involvement. As a counsellor, she believes that she would bring regional representation from northern Canada and a young professional's perspective.

FRANÇAIS—Amélie Roberto-Charron est une jeune professionnelle de carrière qui travaille comme biologiste des oiseaux terrestres pour le Service canadien de la faune à Yellowknife, NT. Elle a obtenu sa maîtrise en sciences à l'Université du Manitoba, où elle a étudié l'écologie migratoire de la paruline du Canada, et son baccalauréat en sciences avec spécialisation en écologie à l'Université de l'Alberta. Elle a été sélectionnée comme 29ème Noé du Canada, et a reçu plusieurs autres prix tels que la bourse Taverner de la Société des ornithologistes du Canada. Elle a été impliquée dans la Société des ornithologistes du Canada par le passé, et espère rejoindre le conseil pour accroître son implication. En tant que conseillère, elle croit apporter une représentation régionale du nord du Canada ainsi que la perspective d'une jeune professionnelle.

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