

**BIRD SPECIES USING BOTH THE WISCONSIN AND BELIZE BWB-ASF STUDY SITES**

Belize (in Central America) and Wisconsin (in the north-central United States) share more than 100 species of birds. When we analyzed our research results, we were very excited to learn that we had detected 65 of these shared bird species at our research sites in both Belize and Wisconsin! (The shared birds that we detected were most likely not the same individuals, but the same species.) Because these species used both our Wisconsin and Belize study sites, they show how important it is to conserve habitats for birds throughout the Western Hemisphere. Migrating birds need breeding areas, wintering areas, and places to stop, rest and feed during their long migrations between both places. The following lists give more information about the 65 species that we found at both our Belize and Wisconsin study sites.

**Bird species that migrate between Wisconsin and Belize (54 species):**

- Blue-winged Teal (*Anas discors*)
- Black-crowned Night-Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*)
- American Kestrel (*Falco sparverius*)
- American Coot (*Fulica americana*)
- Killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*)
- Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularius*)
- Solitary Sandpiper (*Tringa solitaria*)
- Wilson’s Snipe (*Gallinago delicata*)
- Yellow-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*)
- Common Nighthawk (*Chordeiles minor*)
- Chimney Swift (*Chaetura pelagica*)
- Ruby-throated Hummingbird (*Archilochus colubris*)
- Belted Kingfisher (*Megaceryle alcyon*)
- Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus varius*)
- Eastern Wood-Pewee (*Contopus virens*)
- Yellow-bellied Flycatcher (*Empidonax flaviventris*)
- Least Flycatcher (*Empidonax minimus*)
- Great Crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus crinitus*)
- Eastern Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*)
- Yellow-throated Vireo (*Vireo flavifrons*)
- Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*)
- Purple Martin (*Progne subis*)
- Tree Swallow (*Tachycineta bicolor*)
- Northern Rough-winged Swallow (*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*)
- Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*)
- Blue-gray Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila caerulea*)
- Veery (*Catharus fuscescens*)

- Gray-cheeked Thrush (*Catharus minimus*)
- Swainson’s Thrush (*Catharus ustulatus*)
- Wood Thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*)
- Gray Catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*)
- Blue-winged Warbler (*Vermivora pinus*)
- Tennessee Warbler (*Vermivora peregrina*)
- Orange-crowned Warbler (*Vermivora celata*)
- Nashville Warbler (*Vermivora ruficapilla*)
- Northern Parula (*Parula americana*)
- Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica petechia*)
- Chestnut-sided Warbler (*Dendroica pensylvanica*)
- Magnolia Warbler (*Dendroica magnolia*)
- Yellow-rumped Warbler (*Dendroica coronata*)
- Black-throated Green Warbler (*Dendroica virens*)
- Blackburnian Warbler (*Dendroica fusca*)
- Bay-breasted Warbler (*Dendroica castanea*)
- Black-and-white Warbler (*Mniotilta varia*)
- American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*)
- Ovenbird (*Seiurus aurocapilla*)
- Northern Waterthrush (*Seiurus noveboracensis*)
- Common Yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas*)
- Hooded Warbler (*Wilsonia citrina*)
- Scarlet Tanager (*Piranga olivacea*)
- Savannah Sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis*)
- Rose-breasted Grosbeak (*Pheucticus ludovicianus*)
- Indigo Bunting (*Passerina cyanea*)
- Baltimore Oriole (*Icterus galbula*)

**Bird species that have resident populations in Belize and migratory populations in Wisconsin (9 species):**

- Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*)
- Great Egret (*Ardea alba*)
- Green Heron (*Butorides virescens*)
- Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*)
- Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*)
- House Wren (*Troglodytes aedon*)
- Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella passerina*)
- Red-winged Blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*)
- Eastern Meadowlark (*Sturnella magna*)

**Bird species that have resident populations in both Belize and Wisconsin (1 species):**

- Northern Cardinal (*Cardinalis cardinalis*)

**Bird species that are migrants in Belize and residents in Wisconsin (1 species):**

- Mourning Dove (*Zenaida macroura*)

Pictured below are some of the bird species that were detected at both the Wisconsin and Belize BWB-ASF study sites.



Blue-winged Teal



Black-crowned Night-Heron



American Kestrel



Killdeer



Wilson's (Common) Snipe



Chimney Swift



Yellow-bellied Sapsucker



Tree Swallow



Swainson's Thrush



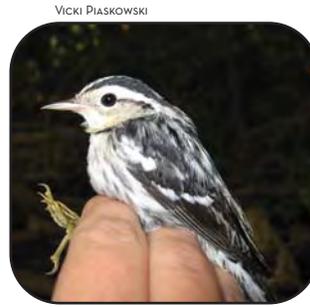
Blue-winged Warbler



Orange-crowned Warbler



Black-throated Green Warbler



Black-and-white Warbler



Northern Waterthrush



Indigo Bunting

## LANDOWNERS IN BOTH PLACES WORKING FOR BIRD CONSERVATION

Many Wisconsin and Belize landowners showed their concern for both migratory and resident bird species by allowing Birds Without Borders – *Aves Sin Fronteras*® research and education to take place on their land. Many birds that use lands in Wisconsin as migration stopover sites and breeding homes spend northern winters in Belize. By working together, landowners in both Wisconsin and Belize protected large areas of habitat used by birds throughout the year. These landowners also helped to conserve birds and enhance their survival year-round.

### Wisconsin: Pewaukee, Land O' Lakes, and Rosendale study sites

The following private landowners (and one government agency) united to provide BWB-ASF access to more than 3,460 acres of land in three areas of Wisconsin. These study sites were used for BWB-ASF research and education programs:

Mr. and Mrs. Brian Bartling  
Mary Beattie and the late Bud Beattie

RICHARD BRODZELLER



Dr. Gil and Lillian Boese in the forest near their Pewaukee home. Dr. Boese arranged use of the lands for the BWB-ASF Pewaukee study site.

BWB-ASF STAFF



The late Mrs. Robert (Lorry) Uihlein Jr. (center, front row) and some BWB-ASF staff members in 1998.

HAIG & WEBB STUDIOS



The late Dick Steinman worked with many landowners and arranged for BWB-ASF to use the Rosendale study site.

RICHARD BRODZELLER



Dr. Charles and Sonja Durkee are shown with hickory trees (in background), which provide insect food for birds during migration.

RICHARD BRODZELLER



Dick Nowacki (left) and Charles Shong of the Lake Pewaukee Sanitary District.

RICHARD BRODZELLER



Dr. Richard and Doris Bibler pose with an American highbush cranberry, which provides food for birds during migration.

RICHARD BRODZELLER



Dr. Anthony and Donna Meyer pose in front of a box elder, a plant that provides insect food for birds during migration.

RICHARD BRODZELLER



Before his death, Fred Ott donated land near Rosendale to the Foundation for Wildlife Conservation, Inc. BWB-ASF research and education programs were conducted on the property.

## Dan Beattie

Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Beattie

Dr. Richard and Doris Bibler

Dr. Gil and Lillian Boese

John and Judy Brennan

Dr. Charles and Sonja Durkee

Bill and Diane R. Emory

Brian and Dianne Henke

Brian and Debbie King

John and Raquel Koch

Dr. and Mrs. John Lindstrom

Mr. and Mrs. William Mateicka

Mr. and Mrs. Bob Meier

Dr. Anthony and Donna Meyer

Mrs. Kenneth Rath and the late Dr. Kenneth Rath

Russ and Betty Schallert

Mr. and Mrs. M.J. Schmid

Susie Steinman and the late Richard Steinman

Dr. and Mrs. Jim Steinmetz

James Tiefenthaler, Jr.

The late Mrs. Robert Uihlein, Jr.

Charles Shong and the Lake Pewaukee Sanitary District

In 1998, the late Fred Ott of Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, donated 179 acres of land near Rosendale in central Wisconsin to the Foundation for Wildlife Conservation, Inc. BWB-ASF conducted research and education programs on this land. Ott was a longtime supporter of the Zoological Society of Milwaukee and of the Milwaukee County Zoo.

## **Belize: The Tropical Education Center of the Belize Zoo, the Runaway Creek Nature Preserve and the Chaa Creek study sites**

The landowners and two conservation organizations listed below allowed BWB-ASF to conduct research and education programs at the study sites in Belize:

Sharon Matola, Director of the Belize Zoo and Tropical Education Center

The Foundation for Wildlife Conservation, Inc.

(owners of Runaway Creek Nature Preserve)

Mick and Lucy Fleming of Chaa Creek Nature Reserve

Chial Farms

Louis Sylvester and Family

Salvador Espat and Family

James and Debbie Scott

Tracy and Mark Langan

Many BWB-ASF Wisconsin landowners have worked independently to manage their land to benefit birds and other wildlife. They have worked hard to remove non-native species and plant native species. Others received assistance and guidance from some of the U.S. government programs listed in the next section to restore habitats on their land.

## **WISCONSIN AND U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS TO ASSIST LANDOWNERS WITH HABITAT RESTORATION/PRESERVATION**

The following are some of the landowner-assistance programs available in Wisconsin and the U.S. to help private landowners preserve, enhance, and restore wildlife habitat on their land. All are voluntary. If you are interested in receiving help to manage or restore bird habitats on your land, please contact these agencies for more information. ("Private land" is land not owned by a U.S. or state government agency. It includes lands owned by homeowners, farmers, land trusts, and tribes.)

**Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources**  
([www.dnr.wisconsin.gov/org/land/er/wlip/](http://www.dnr.wisconsin.gov/org/land/er/wlip/)):

### ***Wisconsin Landowner Incentive Program:***

This program assists landowners to restore or enhance habitat for at-risk species in one of the Priority Areas designated by the Wisconsin DNR. Technical and financial assistance (up to 75% of project cost) is available to private landowners, individuals or groups proposing projects that will take place on privately owned land.

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service** ([www.fws.gov/partners/](http://www.fws.gov/partners/)):  
***Partners for Fish and Wildlife:***

This program offers technical and financial assistance to private landowners to voluntarily restore wetlands and other fish and wildlife habitats on their land. The Partners program is designed to benefit Federal Trust Species that have a migratory nature or declining numbers on a national scale. (Federal Trust Species include migratory birds, inter-jurisdictional fish, federally listed endangered, threatened or other declining or imperiled species.) Locally based field biologists work with private landowners and other partners to plan, implement, and monitor their projects; find other sources of funding; and help with the permitting process. The landowners agree to retain the restoration projects for the length of the agreement (minimum duration 10 years), but otherwise retain full control of their land.

**USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service**  
([www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/](http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/)):

### ***Wetlands Reserve Program:***

The program helps private landowners restore wetlands that were altered previously for agricultural use. Financial and technical assistance is provided for restoration and wildlife habitat establishment on lands that can be restored to wetlands. Landowners may restore wetlands with permanent easements, 30-year easements, or restoration contracts. Easements do set limits on future use of

restored land, but public access to the land is not required.

### ***Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program:***

This program is designed to develop and improve fish and wildlife habitat on privately owned land. Many types of land are eligible. Applications for financial and technical assistance are funded based on compatibility with the statewide program. Landowners agree to maintain practices for 5-10 years, or at greater cost-share assistance for 15 years.

### ***Conservation Reserve Program:***

The Conservation Reserve Program encourages farmers and ranchers to convert highly erodible cropland or other environmentally sensitive acreage to vegetative cover. Farmers receive an annual rental payment for the term of the multi-year contract. Cost-sharing is provided to establish the vegetative cover practices.

### ***Environmental Quality Incentives Program:***

This program provides technical and financial help to farmers and ranchers for conservation practices that protect soil and water quality. Agricultural or livestock producers on agricultural lands are eligible. Many practices are available for cost-sharing and projects are selected based on their environmental value.

### ***Grassland Reserve Program:***

This program helps restore and protect grassland while allowing its use as grazing land. Owners of at least 40 contiguous acres are eligible for several options: permanent easements, 30-year easements, or rental agreements of varying duration. Restoration agreements are also available where a percentage of the costs are provided depending on whether or not the land has been previously cropped.

### ***Conservation Stewardship Program (formerly Conservation Security Program):***

Farmers who meet the highest standards of conservation and environmental management on their farm operations are rewarded for their good land stewardship. They receive annual payments based on their level of stewardship, through a 5-10 year contract.

### ***Healthy Forests Reserve Program:***

This program encourages landowners to restore or improve their forested land to provide habitat for threatened and/or endangered species, improve biodiversity and enhance carbon sequestration. Landowners are eligible for reimbursement of expenses related to conservation practices, with the percent cost-share dependent on the length of the easement or restoration project.