Site Assessment Instructions and Notes for completion of the IBA Site Assessment Form.

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The Important Bird Area (IBA) program is an international effort to identify, conserve, and monitor a network of sites that provide essential habitat for bird populations. Birdlife International began the IBA program in Europe in 1981. Since that time, BirdLife Partners in more than 100 countries have joined to build the global IBA network. Audubon, the BirdLife Partner in the U.S., has been working since 1995 to identify and conserve hundreds of IBAs all across the United States.

Important Bird Areas often support a significant proportion of the total population of one or more species. Through the IBA program, we are setting science-based conservation priorities and engaging local action to safeguard the most essential sites for America's bird populations. We work with local communities and stakeholder groups; with scientists, local, state, and federal governments; and with non-governmental organizations. By cooperating on essential habitat conservation, we are building a healthier world for birds and all biodiversity-including our own species.

A brief introduction to monitoring success at IBAs

For a more in-depth introduction, please read also the BirdLife document *Monitoring Important Bird Areas: a global framework.* By Leon Bennun, Ian Burfield, Lincoln Fishpool, Szabolcs Nagy, and Alison Stattersfield. Available for download from:

Why monitoring?

Once each Important Bird Area has been nominated and then identified, it needs initial and subsequent regular assessments to determine that it continues to fulfill the criteria for which it was identified. In the U.S., "monitoring" channels peoples' thinking to "counting birds", and since IBA monitoring is a more comprehensive activity than counting birds we have replaced that term with "Site Assessment".

Regular site assessment allows us to check that an IBA can continue to sustain the bird populations for which it was initially recognized. Site Assessment enables us to celebrate success, adjust our management, or to de-list the site, according to the outcome.

Community Owned

In its ideal form, IBA site assessment is a continuous, community-owned, and community-driven series of conservation-focused activities. These activities are ideally developed and implemented by an IBA Adoption Group in partnership with the state IBA staff.

Threat Assessment, the key to success at IBAs
Each IBA requires an initial assessment of populations of trigger bird species (the species for which the IBA was nominated and identified using the established standard criteria applied by Technical Committees). Initial assessment is also required of the threats facing the continued survival of the site as an IBA, and of those conservation activities being implemented at the site.

Counting birds is one important part of the IBA site assessment process that begins with assessing the threats to the trigger species at the IBA. Knowing the various qualities of the threats that face the site gives the adoption group the information it needs to plan appropriate conservation actions that can be specifically targeted at counteracting those threats.

Counting birds: a measure of our success
Counting birds and assessing habitats follow on from implementing conservation actions as ways of measuring our success at threat assessment and conservation actions. Did we correctly identify and prioritize the major threats to our trigger species? Did we perform the correct conservation actions to counteract those threats? Counting the birds (or assessing habitats as a proxy) is our best way of assessing this. It should be clear that counting birds is not in itself sufficient to judge how successful we are ensuring the sustainability of the IBA.

Some more detail
IBA site assessment is a continuous cyclical process of threat assessment, conservation action, and bird and/or habitat monitoring. Audubon Science staff has been developing some tools to help you assess and document key measures at your IBAs, namely threats, conservation actions, and indicators of condition or state.

Threats are factors that directly destroy or degrade biodiversity and natural processes, and we need to document them in a systematic and standard way. We are using a standard taxonomy of threats developed jointly by the Conservation Measures Partnership www.conservationmeasures.org with IUCN.

Conservation actions are those things that the IBA Adoption Group does to counteract the threats that have been identified at the IBA. Again, we need to document them in a systematic and standard way, and we are using the standard taxonomy of conservation actions developed jointly by the Conservation Measures Partnership www.conservationmeasures.org and the IUCN.

Indicators of condition, or state. IBA Adoption Groups can measure the success of their actions by direct reduction of threats, or by changes in the indicators of condition, or state of the IBA (birds and habitats). So, we can measure details of habitats and/or birds as indicators of the success of our conservation actions.

The use of standard taxonomies to describe threats and actions and standard methods to derive all measures will ensure comparability across all IBAs. This will allow us to roll up results to see how successful we are at all levels, from state through continental to global.

Who will do IBA Site Assessment?
Volunteer, citizen-based IBA Adoption Groups working with state IBA coordinators will ideally spearhead work on the ground. The development of IBA site conservation programs (that incorporate measuring threats, actions, and indicators of success) that are sustainable is a key goal, since longer-term simple measurements are more valuable than short-term detailed ones. Characteristics of sustainable programs include simplicity, engagement of local partners, and low costs. We recommend that the

developing IBA Adoption Group integrate with existing local institutions that involve local people, and integrate measurement and assessments into routine existing local partner activities. IBA Adoption Groups will need eventually to include people with a mix of skills able to assess, measure, and record each element being measured namely threats, actions, birds, and habitats. Local ownership of data is critical too. Storage of detailed information should be a local responsibility, and summary information should pass along to the US IBA Program office and staff.

How and how often?
Our aim is that all IBAs will be assessed, and conservation actions implemented when possible. One question often asked is "how often should we assess our IBA?" The table below gives some guidance.

	Frequency of different measures		
Priority-urgency	**Highest**	**Medium**	**Lowest**
Priority-classification	**Global IBA**	**Continental IBA**	**State IBA**
Threat Assessment	Annual	Every 2-4 years	Min every 4 years
Conservation Actions	Annual	Every 2-4 years	Min every 4 years
Habitat Assessment	Every 2-4 years	Every 2-4 years	Min every 4 years
Counting Trigger Species	Annual	Every 2-4 years	Min every 4 years
Counting Non-trigger Species	Local decision	Local decision	Local decision

See section 3.1 in BirdLife International's *Monitoring Important Bird Areas* for more information. Counting non-trigger bird species will relate to local conservation goals for a broader range of species for which the adoption group will take responsibility.

The draft tools
Now that you have some background on the why and how of IBA monitoring, you can consider collecting information to complete a Site Assessment Form. What follows are the instructions for completing Audubon's draft data-collection form for use in the field. The type of data collected allows Audubon and the wider BirdLife Partnership to derive standard quantitative scoring of threats, actions, and state of the IBA from information that can be qualitative in nature.

Collecting information on threats and actions can often be completed by assembling appropriate groups of people in a room for a day, depending on the size and complexity of your IBA, as indeed can some information related to habitat and birds.

Worth adding something here about how the data from the forms are going to be entered into the IBA (electronic) database?

The Important Bird Area Site Assessment Process

Please answer the questions on the Assessment Form, giving as much detail as you can. Consider making use of sketch maps as an additional means of recording key results, such as the precise location and extent of threat, sightings of key species, extent of particular

habitat, routes taken, and areas surveyed. If you are unable to answer all the questions or tables don't let that prevent you from returning the form with any information that you have available. Thank you.

I — Notes on Site and Personnel Details

1. *Site Name*: Provide the official name of the site and any other names by which this site may be known.

2. *Today's Date:* The date when this form was completed entered as dd/mm/yyyy. For example, 16 January 2007 would be entered as 16/01/2007 and **NOT** as 01/16/2007. This is due to international standards used on the database.

3. *Updates*: Please refer to the previous reporting instrument (print out from the database, or previous report form, or the original nomination form if this is the first report form). What changes have occurred to the site definition, including coordinate, area, boundary, digitized boundary)?

4 thru 7. *Key contact*: please note the name, affiliation, and contact details of the one person responsible for collating information to this form and who will serve as the contact from the national office.

II — Notes on Threats

Threats are factors that destroy or degrade biodiversity and natural processes. Document them here in the systematic and standard way described. Please define the threats to the site at the most detailed level possible as appropriate for each Trigger Species.

For each threat that you identify, you will score for timing, scope, and severity, each on a scale of zero to three. Details of how to assign scores are given below under notes 19, 20, and 14.

If you score for more than one threat within any of the numbered categories, please also score their timing, scope, and severity.

8. Important note: the location of key bird species determines those areas within an IBA that should be assessed. It is important, if the entire IBA is not assessed for all measures, that those areas that are assessed for threats, conservation actions, and habitats, be the same as those areas upon which trigger species depend. In most cases, areas or subsites within an IBA that are assessed are known by name and are registered in the IBA database, and are regarded as sampling points for the IBA. Note that for large IBAs, such as the 100-mile long Kittatinny Ridge in Pennsylvania, data from each sampling point, or subsite, will be captured on a separate form. Where more than one trigger species occur on an IBA, it is important that appropriate threats, conservation actions, and habitats are recorded for each trigger species.

Table 1.
9. Table 1. Column 1. *General Threat*: From the Note 11 below, select the General Threat categories (items prefixed by number) that apply to the site

10. Table 1. Column 2. *Specific Threat*: From the Note 11 below, select the Specific Threat categories (items prefixed by letter) that apply to the site as part of the larger General Threat.

This taxonomy of threats can be viewed in detail at **www.conservationmeasures.org** and was the current combined taxonomy used by the Conservation Measures Partnership and the IUCN as of 18 September 2006

11. Direct Threats Classification

General Threat 1. Agricultural Expansion and Intensification
Threats from farming and ranching resulting from agricultural expansion and intensification, including silviculture, mariculture, and aquaculture. Note that wood and pulp plantations include afforestation, and livestock farming and ranching includes forest grazing. Agricultural pest control and agricultural pollution-specific problems apply to "5. Overexploitation, persecution & control", and "9. Pollution", respectively.

Specific Threat a) Annual Crops
Annual crops planted for food, fodder, fiber, fuel, or other uses

Specific Threat b) Perennial non-timber crops

Specific Threat c) Smallholder plantations, agro-industry farming

Specific Threat d) Wood & Pulp Plantations
Stands of trees planted for timber or fiber outside of natural forests, often with non-native species

Specific Threat e) Livestock Farming & Ranching
Domestic terrestrial animals raised in one location on farmed or non-local resources (farming); also domestic or semi-domesticated animals allowed to roam in the wild and supported by natural habitats (ranching)

Specific Threat f) Marine & Freshwater Aquaculture
Aquatic animals raised in one location on farmed or non-local resources; also hatchery fish allowed to roam in the wild

General Threat 2. Residential & Commercial Development
Threats from human settlements or other non-agricultural land uses with a substantial footprint, resulting in habitat destruction and degradation, also causing mortality through collision. Note that domestic or industrial pollution-specific problems apply to "9. Pollution".

Specific Threat a) Housing & Urban Areas
Human cities, towns, and settlements including non-housing development typically integrated with housing

Specific Threat b) Commercial & Industrial Areas
Factories and other commercial centers

Specific Threat c) Tourism & Recreation Areas
Tourism and recreation sites with a substantial footprint

General Threat 3. Energy Production & Mining
Threats from production of non-biological resources, resulting in habitat destruction and degradation, also causing mortality through collision. Note that renewable energy includes wind farms.

Specific Threat a) Oil & Gas Drilling
Exploring for, developing, and producing petroleum and other liquid hydrocarbons

Specific Threat b) Mining & Quarrying
Exploring for, developing, and producing minerals and rocks

Specific Threat c) Renewable Energy
Exploring, developing, and producing renewable energy

General Threat 4. Transportation & Service Corridors
Threats from long narrow transport corridors and the vehicles that use them, including associated wildlife mortality through habitat destruction and degradation, disturbance and collision.

Specific Threat a) Roads & Railroads
Surface transport on roadways and dedicated tracks

Specific Threat b) Utility & Service Lines
Transport of energy & resources

Specific Threat c) Shipping Lanes
Transport on and in freshwater and ocean waterways

Specific Threat d) Flight Paths
Air and space transport

General Threat 5. Biological Resource Use
Threats from consumptive use of "wild" biological resources including both deliberate and unintentional harvesting effects; also persecution or control of specific species. Note that hunting includes egg-collecting; gathering includes firewood collection; and logging includes clear cutting, selective logging and charcoal production

Specific Threat a) Hunting & Collecting Terrestrial Animals
Killing or trapping terrestrial wild animals or animal products for commercial, recreation, subsistence, research or cultural purposes, or for control/persecution reasons; includes accidental mortality/bycatch

Specific Threat b) Gathering Terrestrial Plants
Harvesting plants, fungi, and other non-timber/non-animal products for commercial, recreation, subsistence, research or cultural purposes, or for control reasons

Specific Threat c) Logging & Wood Harvesting
Harvesting trees and other woody vegetation for timber, fiber, or fuel

Specific Threat d) Fishing & Harvesting Aquatic Resources
Harvesting aquatic wild animals or plants for commercial, recreation, subsistence, research, or cultural purposes, or for control/persecution reasons; includes accidental mortality/bycatch.

General Threat 6. Human Intrusions & Disturbance
Threats from human activities that alter, destroy and disturb habitats and species associated with non-consumptive uses of biological resources

Specific Threat a) Recreational Activities
People spending time in nature or traveling in vehicles outside of established transport corridors, usually for recreational reasons

Specific Threat b) War, Civil Unrest & Military Exercises
Actions by formal or paramilitary forces without a permanent footprint

Specific Threat c) Work & Other Activities
People spending time in or traveling in natural environments for reasons other than recreation, military activities, or research

General Threat 7. Natural System Modifications
Threats from actions that convert or degrade habitat in service of “managing” natural or semi-natural systems, often to improve human welfare. Note that “other ecosystem modifications” includes intensification of forest management, abandonment of managed lands, reduction of land management, and under grazing. “Dams & water management/use” includes construction and impact of dykes/dams/barrages, filling in of wetlands, groundwater abstraction, drainage, dredging and canalization.

Specific Threat a) Fire & Fire Suppression
Suppression or increase in fire frequency and/or intensity outside of its natural range of variation

Specific Threat b) Dams & Water Management/Use
Changing water flow patterns from their natural range of variation either deliberately or as a result of other activities

Specific Threat c) Other Ecosystem Modifications
Other actions that convert or degrade habitat in service of “managing” natural systems to improve human welfare

General Threat 8. Invasive & Other Problematic Species & Genes
Threats from non-native and native plants, animals, pathogens/microbes, or genetic materials that have or are predicted to have harmful effects on biodiversity following their introduction, spread and/or increase in abundance

Specific Threat a) Invasive Non-Native/Alien Species
Harmful plants, animals, pathogens and other microbes not originally found within the ecosystem(s) in question and directly or indirectly introduced and spread into it by human activities

Specific Threat b) Problematic Native Species
Harmful plants, animals, or pathogens and other microbes that are originally found within the ecosystem(s) in question, but have become "out-of-balance" or "released" directly or indirectly due to human activities

Specific Threat c) Introduced Genetic Material
Human altered or transported organisms or genes

General Threat 9. Pollution
Threats from introduction of exotic and/or excess materials or energy from point and non-point sources causing mortality of species and/or alteration of habitats. Note that domestic and urban waste water includes sewage and run-off; industrial and military effluents includes oils spills and seepage from mining; agricultural and forestry effluents and practices includes nutrient loads, soil erosion, sedimentation, high fertilizer input, excessive use of chemicals and salinization; and air-borne pollutants includes acid rain.

Specific Threat a) Household Sewage & Urban Waste Water
Water-borne sewage and non-point runoff from housing and urban areas that include nutrients, toxic chemicals and/or sediments

Specific Threat b) Industrial & Military Effluents
Water-borne pollutants from industrial and military sources including mining, energy production, and other resource extraction industries that include nutrients, toxic chemicals and/or sediments

Specific Threat c) Agricultural & Forestry Effluents
Water-borne pollutants from agriculture, silviculture, and aquaculture systems that include nutrients, toxic chemicals and/or sediments including the effects of these pollutants on the site where they are applied

Specific Threat d) Garbage & Solid Waste
Rubbish and other solid materials including those that entangle wildlife

Specific Threat e) Air-Borne Pollutants
Atmospheric pollutants from point and non-point sources

Specific Threat f) Excess Energy
Inputs of heat, sound, or light that disturb wildlife or ecosystems

General Threat 10. Geological Events
Threats from catastrophic geological events that have the potential to cause severe damage to habitats and species.

Specific Threat a) Volcanoes. Volcanic events

Specific Threat b) Earthquakes/Tsunamis
Earthquakes and associated events

Specific Threat c) Avalanches/Landslides
Avalanches or landslides

General Threat 11. Climate Change & Severe Weather
Threats from long-term climatic changes which may be linked to global warming and other severe climatic/weather events that are outside of the natural range of variation, or potentially can wipe out a vulnerable species or habitat

Specific Threat a) Habitat Shifting & Alteration
Major changes in habitat composition and location

Specific Threat b) Droughts
Periods in which rainfall falls below the normal range of variation

Specific Threat c) Temperature Extremes
Periods in which temperatures exceed or go below the normal range of variation

Specific Threat d) Storms & Flooding
Extreme precipitation and/or wind events

General Threat 12. Other

12. Table 1. Column 3. Timing (= location in time) of selected threat Timing score

3 Happening now

2 Likely in short term (within 4 years)

1 Likely in long term (beyond 4 years)

0 Past (and unlikely to return) and no longer limiting. (0 is required only if the threat had previously been identified for this site.

13. Table 1. Column 4. Scope of selected threat Scope score

3 Whole area/population (>90%)

2 Most of area/population (50-90%

1 Some of area/population (10-49%)

0 Small area/few individuals (<10%)

14. Table 1. Column 5.
Severity score (=rate of impact on survival/reproduction over time) of selected threat

3 Very rapid to severe deterioration
(>30% over 10 years or 3 generations whichever is the longer)

2 Moderate to rapid deterioration
(10–30% over 10 years or 3 generations whichever is the longer)

1 Slow but significant deterioration
(1–<10% over 10 years or 3 generations whichever is the longer) or large fluctuations

0 No or imperceptible deterioration (<1% over 10 years)

15. Table 1. Column 6. *Date*. Please enter the date on which each assessment was made in the format of dd/mm/yyyy.

16. Table 1. Column 7. Impact score of threat. Please sum timing score + scope score + severity score and enter this value to column 7.

Tables 2, 4, and 6.

17. Tables 2, 4, and 6, Column 1. ***Was the entire IBA assessed for each item?*** If the item detailed in columns 3 and 4 (for example, habitat area) was assessed across the entire IBA site, enter Y. If not, enter N, enter the name of the area that was assessed, and explain more in column 4.

18. Tables 2, 4, and 6, Column 2. ***Name of area assessed***: If all the IBA was assessed and reported here, enter "All IBA". If an area less than the complete IBA is reported on this form, enter the name of the area assessed. This name should be the accepted standard name for the area as previously entered to the IBA database.

19. Tables 2, 4, and 6, Column 3 and 4. ***What class of item was measured?*** This could be a threat, conservation action, birds, or habitats.

Tier One: Type of Threat (see Note 11), Conservation Actions (see Note 27), birds, habitats (see Note 52)

Tier Two: Type of Threat (see Note 11), Conservation Actions (see Note 27), birds, habitats (see Note 52)

20. Tables 2, 4, and 6, Column 5. ***More information:*** If you entered N in column 1, explain what area the information refers to. Also, indicate which of the trigger species each threat analysis and action report refers to in tables 3 and 4.

21. Tables 2, 4, and 6, Column 6. Area: Please enter the area in acres to which the measurement in this line refers. See Note 23 on estimating area.

22. Tables 2, 4, and 6, Column 7. Date. Please enter the date (dd/mm/yyyy) when the data for this row were collected.

23. Guidelines on estimating area (with thanks to Cornell for instructions from their Birds in Forested Landscapes web pages)

Determining the size of the area from which you are reporting is important. Here's how to do it. First, identify and outline the area on an aerial photo or map. You can use tracing paper or clear acetate if you don't want to write directly on the map or photo. Once your patch is outlined, you can measure patch size in several ways:

• **Grids**—If you are using maps or aerial photographs with a 1:24,000 scale (such as 7.5-min. USGS topographic maps), you can use a transparent grid overlay. You can download overlays for printing onto transparencies from http://www.maptools.com/FreeTools/ or purchase grids from cartographic suppliers. Lay the grid over the outline of the area you are measuring. Count the number of squares in the grid that are at least half filled by the area you are measuring, then multiply this number by a conversion factor indicated by the tool you are using.

• **Pacing—**If the patch is small, you can pace its dimensions on the ground, and then calculate the area from your estimates of distance. **Measuring your pace**: One pace is defined as the distance one foot travels from the point it leaves the ground until it touches the ground again.
Measure your pace before going out in the field. To do this, mark a distance of 50 feet on the ground. Walk this distance in your normal gait; starting with your right foot and keeping count of the number of times your left foot touches the ground. Count the number of paces it takes to travel 50 feet and divide 50 by the number of paces to determine the length of your pace in feet. To convert this to meters multiply by 0.3048

For example, if it takes 14 paces to walk 50 feet, your pace is roughly 3.5 feet long (50 feet/14 paces = 3.5 feet/pace). When pacing large distances, you can simply measure in increments of 50 feet by using your count (for example, every 14 paces, count 50 feet).

• **Assistance of land managers**—If you have teamed with professional land managers, you may be able to enlist their assistance in measuring patch size. They may have planimeters or computer mapping systems that allow easy and accurate measurements.

If your study site is larger than 500 acres (200 hectares), you may estimate the size to the nearest 100 acres (40 hectares). If the patch is larger than 5,000 acres (2,000 hectares), estimate to the nearest 1,000 acres (400 hectares).

III — Notes on Conservation Actions, or Response

Conservation Actions are those things that we do to counteract the threats or to improve conditions at IBAs. You will measure the success of those actions by direct reduction of threats, or by changes in the indicators of condition, or state (birds and habitats)

Please answer the questions on the form that relate to Conservation Actions on the form that are related to

- management planning,
- conservation designation,
- conservation action, and
- conservation groups involved.

Then move to Table 3.

Table 3 *Summary of Conservation Actions*

24. Table 3, Column 1: Group name: give the name of the group or groups that are doing the conservation action described.

25. Table 3, Column 2: *General Conservation Action*: From note 27 below, select the General Conservation Action (items prefixed by number) categories that apply to the site

26. Table 3, Column 3: *Specific Conservation Action*: From note 27 below, select the Specific Conservation Action (items prefixed by letter) categories that apply to the site as part of the larger General Conservation Action.

This taxonomy of Actions can be viewed in detail at www.conservationmeasures.org and was the current taxonomy used by the Conservation Measures Partnership and the IUCN as of 18 September, 2006

27. Taxonomy of Conservation Actions. Need to add headers for General and Specific Conservation Actions below?

General Action 1. Land/Water Protection
Actions to identify, establish or expand parks and other legally protected areas

Specific Action a) Site/Area Protection
Establishing or expanding public or private parks, reserves, and other protected areas roughly equivalent to IUCN Categories I-VI

Specific Action b) Resource & Habitat Protection
Establishing protection or easements of some specific aspect of the resource on public or private lands outside of IUCN Categories I-VI

General Action 2. Land/Water Management
Actions directed at conserving or restoring sites, habitats and the wider environment

Specific Action a) Site/Area Management
Management of protected areas and other resource lands for conservation

Specific Action b) Invasive/Problematic Species Control
Controlling and/or preventing invasive and/or other problematic plants, animals, and pathogens

Specific Action c) Habitat & Natural Process Restoration
Enhancing degraded or restoring missing habitats and ecosystem functions; dealing with pollution

General Action 3. Species Management
Actions directed at managing or restoring species, focused on the species of concern itself

Specific Action a) Species Management
Managing specific plant and animal populations of concern

Specific Action b) Species Recovery
Manipulating, enhancing or restoring specific plant and animal populations, vaccination programs
Species Re-Introduction
Re-introducing species to places where they formally occurred or benign introductions

Specific Action c) Ex-Situ Conservation
Protecting biodiversity out of its native habitats

General Action 4. Education & Awareness
Actions directed at people to improve understanding and skills, and influence behavior

Specific Action a) Formal Education
Enhancing knowledge and skills of students in a formal degree program

Specific Action b) Training
Enhancing knowledge, skills and information exchange for practitioners, stakeholders, and other relevant individuals in structured settings outside of degree programs

Specific Action c) Awareness & Communications
Raising environmental awareness and providing information through various media or through civil disobedience

General Action 5. Law & Policy
Actions to develop, change, influence, and help implement formal legislation, regulations, and voluntary standards

Specific Action a) Legislation
Making, implementing, changing, influencing, or providing input into formal government sector legislation or polices at all levels: international, national, state/provincial, local, tribal

Specific Action b) Policies & Regulations
Making, implementing, changing, influencing, or providing input into policies and regulations affecting the implementation of laws at all levels: international, national, state/provincial, local/community, tribal

Specific Action c) Private Sector Standards & Codes
Setting, implementing, changing, influencing, or providing input into voluntary standards & professional codes that govern private sector practice

Specific Action d) Compliance & Enforcement
Monitoring and enforcing compliance with laws, policies & regulations, and standards & codes at all levels

General Action 6. Livelihood, Economic & Other Incentives
Actions to use economic and other incentives to influence behavior

Specific Action a) Linked Enterprises & Livelihood Alternatives
Developing enterprises that directly depend on the maintenance of natural resources or provide substitute livelihoods as a means of changing behaviors and attitudes

Specific Action b) Substitution
Promoting alternative products and services that substitute for environmentally damaging ones

Specific Action c) Market Forces
Using market mechanisms to change behaviors and attitudes

Specific Action d) Conservation Payments
Using direct or indirect payments to change behaviors and attitudes

Specific Action e) Non-Monetary Values
Using intangible values to change behaviors and attitude

General Action 7. External Capacity Building
Actions to build the infrastructure to do better conservation

Specific Action a) Institutional & Civil Society Development
Creating or providing non-financial support & capacity building for non-profits, government agencies, communities, and for-profits

Specific Action b) Alliance & Partnership Development
Forming and facilitating partnerships, alliances, and networks of organizations

Specific Action c) Conservation Finance
Raising and providing funds for conservation work

Table 3, Column 4.

28. Table 3, Column 4a: *Priority*: please give a score between 1 and 3, where 3 indicates that the conservation action has highest implementation priority and 1 indicates the lowest priority.

29. Table 3, Column 4b, *# of people involved*: Indicate the total number of people engaged in the conservation action.

30. Table 3, Column 4c, *Total time*: please sum the total hours worked by each person who worked on this conservation action

31. Table 3, Column 4d, *Money spent*: total the cash equivalent amount from all sources used on this conservation action excluding the cash equivalent of people's time.

32. Table 3, Column 4e, *Affected acres*: how many acres have benefited from this conservation action

33. Table 3, Column 4f, *Significance*: give a score between 0 and 3 to indicate how significant this conservation action was at achieving the conservation goals, where 3 is most significant, and 0 indicates that it was not significant at all.

33. Table 3, Column 4g, *Effectiveness*: give a score between 0 and 3 to indicate how effective this conservation action was at achieving your conservation goals, where 3 is most effective and 0 indicates that this action was not effective at all.

34. Table 3, Column 4h, *Product*: multiply your significance score by your effectiveness score to achieve a final Product Score, which will fall between 0 and 9.

35. Table 3, Column 6, *Period*: please enter the date span over which the action was taken (dd/mm/yyyy—dd/mm/yyyy).

For Table 4, please see notes 17 thru 22.

IV — Notes on IBA State or Condition: Bird Species Data and Criteria

Following an assessment of threat, and implementing conservation actions, you will measure your success by assessing birds and/or habitats at the site as indicators of conservation success.

Ornithological Significance: General text description summarizing the site's importance to birds.

Ornithological data should be reported as a count of a particular species population at the site during a particular season of a given year. The database will not accept averages of multiple years. The thoroughness and accuracy of the data will aid in identifying the site's continuing status as an IBA. Lack of data will not necessarily diminish the importance of the site as an IBA. Rather, it may draw attention to needs such as increased bird monitoring at the site. See below for sample entries.

Table 5. ***Information on the Status of birds at the IBA***

36. Table 5, Column 1, *Species Name*: Common name of the species.

37. Table 5, Column 2, *Month/Day/Year of Observation*: Note the month/day/year (e.g. 01/01/2007) the particular species was observed at the site.

38. Table 5, Column 3, *Observation Type*: Indicate whether the count represents a total number of birds per season (S) or whether the number represents a daily (D) or one-time (OT) count.

39). Table 5, Column 4, *Species Status*: Choose one of the following to describe the condition of the bird population noted:

Code	Species Status	Description
B	Breeding	Species breeds at site but is not present for parts of the year.
N/B	Non-breeding (during breeding season)	Species visits regularly during breeding season but does not attempt to breed (congregations at the end of breeding season or foraging breeders away from breeding site)
N	Non-breeding	Species occurs at site but does not breed (usually over-summering immature birds or post-breeding molt-gatherings)
W	Wintering	Species spends a substantial part of the winter at site.
FP	Fall Passage	Species occurs regularly at site during short periods of time between breeding and winter ranges.
SP	Spring Passage	Species occurs regularly at site during short periods of time between winter and breeding ranges.
R	Resident	Species breeds at site and remains throughout the year.
Un	Unknown	Breeding or seasonal status of species in IBA is unknown or uncertain.

40. Table 5, Column 5, *Number Observed*: May be either the maximum number of birds counted at one given time or a total count for the whole season.

41. Table 5, Column 6, *Density*: Indicate number per square kilometer.

42. Table 5, Column 7, *Units*: Describe the types of birds counted with one of the following units: Individuals = I; Breeding Pairs=B; Adults Only=A; Males Only=M; Females Only=F; Immature Individuals=IM; Nests=N; Unknown=Un

43. Table 5, Column 8, *Relative Abundance*: Enter the relative abundance of the species for the reported year and species status, using the codes in the table below.

Code	Relative Abundance	Description
A	Abundant	Encountered in large numbers in preferred habitat.

C	Common	Encountered singly or in small numbers in preferred habitat.
F	Frequent	Often, but not always, met within preferred habitat.
P	Present	Encountered
U	Uncommon	Encountered sporadically in preferred habitat.
R	Rare	Rarely seen, often implying less than 10 or so records.
Un	Unknown	Not possible to assess abundance on available information.

44. Table 5, Column 9, *Order of Magnitude*: Estimates of individuals in the absence of real counts. Select from the following range of numbers:

- <50
- 50-249
- 250-999
- 1000-2499
- 2500-9999
- >10,000
- 10,000 -19,999
- 20,000-49,999
- 50,000-99,999
- 100,000-499,999
- 500,000-999,999
- 1,000,000-2,499,999
- 2,500,000-4,999,999
- 5,000,000-9,999,999
- >10,000,000

46. Table 5, Column 10, *Data Quality*: Quality of the observation data. Because data can be obtained from many sources, this indicator describes the reliability of the data.

Code	Data Quality	Description
G	Good	Based on reliable and complete or representative quantitative data.
M	Medium	Based on reliable but incomplete or partially representative quantitative data.
P	Poor	Based on qualitative information, but no (or potentially unreliable/

		unrepresentative) quantitative data.
Un	Unknown	

47. Table 5, Column 11, *Derivation*: Refers to method by which data were obtained, reflecting the overall reliability of the data.

Code	Relative Abundance	Description
O	Observation	Based on complete population counts.
I	Inferred	Based on indirect evidence in units of numbers of individuals.
EI	Estimated Indirectly	Based on an explicit calculation of estimated population density derived from related species
ED	Estimated directly	Based on surveys
S	Suspected	Best guess based on circumstantial evidence in units other than numbers of individuals. For example, the best guess based on intuitive understanding of the species' ecology and range.

48. Table 5, Column 12, *Occurrence Status*: Describes the presence of a species at a site.

Code	Occurrence Status	Description
N	Native	Historically present at the site
I	Introduced	Brought to the site at some point although not historically occurring there
N/R	Native/ Reintroduced	Historically present at the site but at some point eliminated and then reestablished.
V	Vagrant	Not typically present at the site, only as an accidental
E/P	Extirpated/ Probable	Likely eliminated from an area
E/Y	Extirpated/ Yes	Eliminated from an area

For Table 6, please see notes 17 thru 22.

Table 7: *Details of the habitat area and habitat quality for your IBA.*

Note: some fields in this table may be pre-populated**.**

Columns 1-3. Habitat Categories

49. Table 7, Column 1, *General Habitat*: Enter a General Habitat type chosen from Column 1 of the Habitat Categories table, item 52.

50. Table 7, Column 2, *Specific Habitat* 1: Enter a Specific Habitat 1 type chosen from Column 2 of the Habitat Categories table, item 52.

51. Table 7, Column 3, *Specific Habitat* 2: Enter a Specific Habitat 2 type chosen from Column 3 of the Habitat Categories table, item 52.

52. Use the table that follows to identify the three tiers (General, Specific 1, Specific 2) of habitat required in Table 7 of the form.

HABITAT CATEGORIES

General Habitat	Specific Habitat 1	Specific Habitat 2
Water	Open Water	Bay
		Estuaries
		Inland Marine Deeper Waters
		Lake
		Marine
		Marine Intertidal
		Marine Nearshore
		Marine Shelf
		Mudflat or Littoral
		Natural Lake (oxbow/meander scar)
		Playa
		Pond
		Reservoir
		River
		Stream
		Other
	Perennial Ice/Snow	Glaciers
		Snow Fields
		Other
Barren	Bare Rock/Sand/Clay	Bare ground
		Barrier Beach
		Barrier Dune
		Cave
		Clay
		Cliff
		Coastal Beach
		Coastal Dune
		Coastal Strand
		Lake Shore
		Mountain Cliffs
		River Bank
		Rock
		Rocky Cliff
		Rocky Outcrops
		Sand
		Sand Dune

HABITAT CATEGORIES

General Habitat	Specific Habitat 1	Specific Habitat 2
		Sandbars
		Sandflat
		Sandhills
		Sea Cliffs
		Talus
Barren	Bare Rock/Sand/Clay	Traprock Ridge
		Other
	Transitional	Transitional
Shrubland	Shrubland	Alpine
		Alpine Dwarf-Shrub
		Alpine Tundra
		Bitterbrush
		Ceanothus-Manzanita Shrublands
		Chaparral
		Chihuahuan Desertscrub
		Coastal Scrub
		Cold Desertscrub
		Desert Playa and Salt Scrub
		Desert Riparian
		Desert Scrub
		Dry Shrubland
		Dwarf Shrub-steppe
		Early Successional Shrubland
		Eastside (Interior) Canyon Shrubland
		Great Basin Desert Shrub
		High Brush
		High Desert Scrub
		Joshua Tree
		Low Brush-Muskeg Bog
		Low Desert Scrub
		Low Sage
		Mesquite/ Catclaw
		Mohave Desertscrub
		Moist Tundra
		Mountain Brush
		Mountain Mahogany
		Mountain Shrub
		Oak Savanna
		Oak Savanna/ Barrens

HABITAT CATEGORIES

General Habitat	Specific Habitat 1	Specific Habitat 2
		Old Field/ Shrub
		Palm Oasis
		Plains-Mesa Sand Shrub
		Rhododendron Thickets
		Sagebrush
		Salt Desert Scrub
		Sand Pine Scrub
		Savannas
		Shrub-scrub Habitat
		Scrubby Flatwoods
		Semi-desert Shrubland
		Shrub
		Shrubsteppe
		Sonoran Desertscrub
Shrubland	Shrubland	Upland Savanna (jack pine/oak/asp.)
		Upland Shrub
		Wet Tundra
		Xeric Oak Scrub
		Other
Herbaceous Upland	Grassland/Herbaceous	Alpine Grasslands and Shrublands
		Chihuahuan Desert Grassland
		Dry Prairie
		Grassland
		Grassland (Desert)
		Grassland (High Elevation)
		Lowland (wet) Native Prairie
		Maritime Heath/ Sandplain Grassland
		Plains and Mesa Grassland
		Prairies
		Upland Native Prairie
		Other
Wetlands	Woody Wetlands	Bald Cypress-Tupelo Gum Swamp
		Bayheads
		Cypress Swamps
		Forested Wetland (=bottoml forest)
		Glades
		Hammocks
		Hardwood Swamps

HABITAT CATEGORIES

General Habitat	Specific Habitat 1	Specific Habitat 2
		High Elevation Riparian Woodland
		Lowland Riparian
		Mangrove Forest
		Maritime Hammocks
		Middle Elevation Riparian Woodland
		Mixed Meso Hdwds (cove forest)
		Montane Coniferous wetlands
		Mountain Riparian
		Non-riverine Forested Wetland
		Palustrine wooded swamp
		Riparian Corridor
		Riparian or Floodplain Forest
		Riverfront Forest (Sycamore etc.)
		Shrub Swamp
		Southwest Riparian Woodland
		Swamp (cypress/tupelo/mixed forest)
		Temperate Hammocks
		Tropical Hammocks
		Valley Foothill Riparian
		Other
	Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands	Bog
		Brackish Marsh
		Canebrakes
Wetlands	Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands	Cattail Marshes
		Deep Emergent Marsh
		Emergent (nonfrst) Freshwater Wetl
		Flag Marshes
		Freshwater Marshes
		High Elevation Wetland
		Intertidal Marsh
		Marsh (cattail/ mixed emergent)
		Non-tidal Wetland
		Open bog/ Poor Fen
		Open Bog/ Sedge Meadow/ Wetland
		Peatland (bogs and fens)
		Rich Fen (narrow-leaved sedges)
		Saltmarsh
		Sawgrass Marshes
		Sedge Meadow

HABITAT CATEGORIES

General Habitat	Specific Habitat 1	Specific Habitat 2
		Shrub Swamp
		Shrub/ Scrub wetland
		Tidal Freshwater Marsh
		Tidal Marshes
		Tidal Wetland
		Wet Meadows (broad-lvd sedges)
		Other
Forested Upland	Deciduous forest	Aspen
		Bottomland Hardwood Forest
		Decid Forest (Oak/Hickory/Maple/Oth)
		Hardwood Forest
		Hemlock Matrix Forest (>1000 acres)
		Lowl Decid Forest (floodplain forest)
		Lowl Hrdwd Frst (ash/maple/etc)
		Montane Hardwood
		Northern Hardwood Forest
		Oak
		Oak-hickory Forest
		Red Oak-Hardwoods
		Sandplain Forest
		Southern Mixed Hardwood Forest
		Trans. Hrdwd Mtrx Frst (>1000 ac)
		Upland Aspen Forest
		Upland Hardwood Forest
		Valley Foothill Hardwood
		Other
	Evergreen Forest	Douglas-Fir
		Cedar & Hemlock Forest
Forested Upland	Evergreen Forest	Close-cone Pine-Cypress
		Coastal Hemlock-Spruce Forest
		Conifer Barrens
		Conifer Forest (Pine, Hemlock, etc.)
		Coniferous woods
		Douglas Fir/ Western Larch
		Eastern Hemlock
		High elevation spruce/ fir (>2500')
		High Elev Transition Frst (Birch-Spruce-Fir)

HABITAT CATEGORIES

General Habitat	Specific Habitat 1	Specific Habitat 2
		Jeffrey Pine
		Juniper
		Lodgepole Pine
		Lowland Coniferous Forest
		Lowland Spruce-Fir Forest
		Mature/ Overmature Spruce/ Fir Forest
		Mixed Conifer Forest
		Montane Mixed Conifer Forest
		Montane Spruce-Fir Forest
		Northern White Cedar
		Other Pine forest
		Pine
		Pine Flatwoods
		Pine Savannah
		Pinyon-Juniper
		Pitch pine barrens
		Ponderosa Pine
		Red Cedar
		Red Fir
		Redwood
		Spruce/ Fir
		Subalpine Conifer
		Subalpine Heath/ Krummholz
		Upland Coniferous Forest
		Upland Coniferous Forest
		White Pine/ Red Pine
		Whitebark Pine
		High Elevation Evergreen Forest
		Other
	Mixed Forest	Bottomland Spruce-Poplar Forest
		Deciduous/Mixed upland forest
		Lowl Mixed Decid/ Conifer Frst
		Lowland Pine-Hardwood Forest
		Lowland Spruce-Hardwood Forest
		Madrean Pine-Oak
		Montane Hardwood-Conifer
Forested Upland	Mixed Forest	Oak/ Conifer Transitional Forest
		Oak-pine Matrix Forest (>1000 acres)

HABITAT CATEGORIES

General Habitat	Specific Habitat 1	Specific Habitat 2
		Pitch Pine/ Scrub Oak Forest
		Ponderosa Pine/Eastside White Oak Frst/Woodlands
		SW Oregon Mixed Conifer-Hardwood Forest
		Upland Mixed Hrdwd-Coniferous Frst
		Upland Pine-Hardwood Forest
		Upland Spruce-Hardwood Forest
		West. Juniper and Mntain Mahogany Woodlands
		Xeric Oak/Table Mt. Pine frsts etc
		Other
Non-natural Woody Debris	Orchards/Vineyards/Other	Hardwood or Conifer Plantation
		Orchard-Vineyard
		Pine Plantations
Herbaceous Planted/Cultivated	Pasture/Hay	Agricultural Field
		Grass/ Hay field
		Non-native Pasture
	Row Crops	Active Farm
		Cropland
	Small Grains	Cultivated Field
	Fallow	Fallow field
	Urban/Recreational	Rural/ Agriculture
		Urban/ Agriculture
	Grasses	Grassland (non-native, planted)

53. Table 7, Column 4, *Date*: Enter the date (mm/dd/yyyy) on which the habitat area was estimated.

54. Table 7, Column 5, *Area of habitat type assessed*: Enter the area in acres of habitat assessed. For help in assessing area please see note 23.

55. Table 7, Column 6, *Your assessment of area still suitable*: If you do not know the actual habitat area, give your best assessment of the current habitat area at the site, in relation to its potential optimum if the site was undisturbed. The percentages below are given as guidelines only: use your best estimate.

Please justify your coding in the 'details' column.

Score	Your assessment	
3	Good	(overall >90% of optimum)
2	Moderate	(70–90%)
1	Poor	(40–69%)
0	Very poor	(<40%)

56. Table 7. Column 8, *Your habitat quality rating*. Give your best assessment of the average habitat quality across the site, in terms of its suitability for the trigger species. (The percentages are given as guidelines only.) Please justify your coding in the 'Details' column 9. Please comment on any changes in Land Use.

Score	Your assessment	
3	Good	(overall >90% of optimum)
2	Moderate	(70–90%)
1	Poor	(40–69%)
0	Very poor	(<40%)

57. Table 7, Column 9. *Details, comments, and major changes*: Please justify your coding here, and enter other information that may be useful in assessing the quality of the site.

V — Notes on IBA Status: Habitat Ownership

Table 8. Ownership Description

58. Summarize information about titleholders to the land within the boundaries of the site. When listing private landowners, please provide contact information and specify whether the owner is aware of the nomination.

59. Table 9. Column 1, *General Land Ownership*: Define the ownership of the site at the General Ownership level using Column 1 from the table in note 61. Select the General Ownership categories that apply to the site, and indicate the total number of acres that is under each type of ownership.

60. Table 9. Column 2, *Specific Land Ownership*: Define the ownership of the site at the Specific Ownership level using Column 2 from the table in note 61. Select the Specific Ownership categories that apply to the site, and indicate the total number of acres that is under each type of ownership.

61. *Ownership Categories Table* for completing columns 1 and 2. (*Table continued on following page*.

OWNERSHIP CATEGORIES	
General Ownership	**Specific Ownership**
Federal	FWS - National Wildlife Refuge
	NPS - National Park
	NPS - National Historical Park
	NPS - National Monument
	NPS - National Historic Trail/Area
	NPS - National Recreation Area
	NPS - National Battlefield
	NPS - National Cemetery
	NPS - National Lakeshore
	NPS - National Scenic Trail
	NPS - National Memorial
	NPS - National Seashore
	NPS - National Preserve
	NPS - National Heritage Corridor

OWNERSHIP CATEGORIES	
General Ownership	**Specific Ownership**
	NPS - National Scenic River
	NPS - National Military Park
	NPS - National Historical Reserve
	NPS - National Heritage Area
	NPS - Wild & Scenic River
	NOAA - National Estuarine Research Reserve
	NOAA - National Marine Sanctuary
	Department of Energy (DoE)
	Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
	Bureau of Reclamation
	USDA Forest Service - National Forest
	USDA Forest Service - National Grassland
	DoD - Army
	DoD - Navy
	DoD - Air Force
	DoD - Marines
	DoD - National Guard
	DoD - Army Corp of Engineers
	U.S. Coast Guard
	Bureau of Indian Affairs
	Other
State	Wildlife Management Area
	State Park
	State Forest
	State Wilderness/ Natural Area
	State Historic/ Heritage Area
	State Recreation Area
	Other
International Water	
Communal	Native American Tribe
	Other
County/ Parish	County/Parish Park
	Preserve/ Sanctuary
Township/Municipality	
Non-profit	Religious Group
	Environmental/Conservation Organization

OWNERSHIP CATEGORIES	
General Ownership	**Specific Ownership**
	Audubon - Other
	Audubon - Nature Center
	Audubon - Sanctuary
	Audubon - Chapter
	Environmental/Conservation Organization - Nature Center
	University
	Land Trust - The Nature Conservancy
	Land Trust - Other
	Other
For Profit	Agricultural/Farming
	Construction/ Development
	Industrial/ Business
	Other
Individual	

62. Table 9, Column 3. *Number of acres*: Enter here the number of acres of land ownership at the site characterized by the land ownership categories that you have identified. For help on assessing area see Note 23.

63. Table 9, Column 4, *Accuracy*: How accurate was your estimate of area that you entered to column 3? Enter one of the following terms:

Accuracy	Description
Good	Accurate to within 10%
Medium	Accurate to within 50%
Poor	Definitely not accurately to within 50%
Unknown	

64. Table 9, Column 5. *Check if correct*: This form my be pre-populated in one or more of its fields. If it is, and the entry is correct, please check this box. If a pre-populated field is incorrect, please enter a cross and enter the correct information in the appropriate field. Indicate that the information is incorrect in column 7.

65. Table 9, Column 6. *Date*: Enter the date when this assessment was made in the format dd/mm/yyyy.

66. Table 9, Column 7. *Comments*. Enter here any information that will ensure capture of accurate information.

VI — Notes on IBA Status: Habitat and Land Use

67. Table 10. *Land Use Description*: Summarize information about how land at this site is utilized.

Table 11. *Land Use Detail*

68. Table 11, Column 1, *General Land Use*: Define how the land is used at the site at the most detailed level possible. Select the General Land Use categories from column 1 of the table in note 70 that apply to the site, and indicate the number of acres at the site that is characterized by these land uses.

69. Table 11, Column 1, *Specific Land Use*: Define how the land is used at the site at the most detailed level possible. Select the Specific Land Use categories from column 2 of the table in note 70 that apply to the site, and indicate the number of acres at the site that is characterized by these land uses.

70. *Table of General and Specific Land Use categories* that apply to the site for use in Table 11, columns 1&2.

(*Table continues on following two pages*.).

LAND USE CATEGORIES

General Land Use	Specific Land Use
Agriculture	Sod Farm
	Berry Harvesting
	Sod Farm
	Grain Cultivation
	Cultivation
	Row Crops
	Crops
	Grazing/ Pastureland
	Hay Production
	Orchards
	Other
Fisheries/aquaculture	Commercial Angling
	Non-recreational Fishing
	Aquaculture
	Mariculture
	Shellfish Cultivation/ Harvesting
	Other
Forestry	Extrac. of Timber/Non-timber Frst Prod
	Protection Against Erosion/Avalanches
	Silviculture
	Other
Hunting	Waterfowl Hunting
	Small Game Hunting
	Deer Hunting
	Turkey Hunting
	Other
Military	Bombing and gunnery practice
	Military/Commercial Space Launching
	Military training

LAND USE CATEGORIES

General Land Use	Specific Land Use
	Other
Nature conservation/research	Environmental Education
	Historic Preservation
	Conservation/ Natural Area
	Park
	Wilderness
	Preserve
	Refuge-Wildlife Management
	Ecological Research
	Ornithological Research
	Other Research
	Other
Tourism/recreation	Ecotourism
	Accomodations
	Vacation Housing
Tourism/recreation	Hiking
	Mt. Biking
	Horseback Riding
	ATV Use
	Scuba Diving
	Archery
	Birdwatching
	Fishing
	Golf
	Snorkeling
	Swimming
	Shooting Range
	Kite Flying
	Other
Urban/industrial/transport	Hard-rock or Soft-rock Mining
	Oil Extraction
	Gas Extraction
	Quarry/ Gravel Pit
	Sand Mining
	Utility Right-of-way
	Power-stations
	Pipeline Networks
	Wind-farms
	Residential/ Suburban

LAND USE CATEGORIES

General Land Use	Specific Land Use
	Commercial Development
	Disposal Area
	Landfill
	Private Undeveloped
	Mining - Other
	Roads
	Bridges
	Railways
	Airports
	Ports
	Other
Water management	Water Filtering
	Marsh Filtering System
	Water Supply
	Water Treatment
	Wellfield
	Flood control
	Irrigation
	Water Storage (drinking/power/cooling)
	Large-scale Water Redistribution
	Other
Other	
Unknown	

71. Table 11, Column 3, *Number of acres*: Enter here the number of acres of land use at the site characterized by the land use categories that you have identified. For help on assessing area see Note 23.

72. Table 11, Column 4, *Accuracy*: please refer back to note 63.

73. Table 11, Column 5, *Check if correct*: This form may be pre-populated in one or more of its fields. If it is, and the entry is correct, please check this box. If it is incorrect, please enter a cross and enter the correct information in the appropriate field. Indicate that the information is incorrect in column 7.

74. Table 11, Column 6, *Check if correct*: Enter the date when this assessment was made.

75. Table 11 Column 7, *Comments*. Enter here any information that will ensure capture of complete and accurate information.

Table 12.

76. Table 12, Column 1: *Name of person*: full name of person providing information on this line.

77. Table 12, Column 2: ***Item measured tier one***: For what class of item did this person contribute information (Top level of threat, conservation action, birds or habitats)? This could be a threat, conservation action, birds, or habitats.

Tier One: Type of Threat (see Note 11), Conservation Actions (see Note 27), birds, habitats (see Note 52).

Tier Two: Type of Threat (see Note 11), Conservation Actions (see Note 27), birds, habitats (see Note 52).

78. Table 12, Column 3: ***Item measured tier two***: More detail on class of information contributed if appropriate (e.g. for Habitat, estimate of area, estimate of quality.

79. Table 12, Column 4: ***Date measured***: the date when the person named in column 1 made the measurements in columns 2 and 3 given as dd/mm/yyyy.

80. Table 12, Column 5: ***Other details***. Enter here other information of relevance to information gathered by volunteers.

81. Table 12, Column 6: ***Time spent***. Enter here the length of time in hours that the individual spent in the activity identified in columns 2 and 3.

IBA Coordinators: We need your help with the following.

Additional Resources

Please forward your ideas for additional resources that you might need to move ahead with IBA Site Assessments to **pgreen@audubon.org**.

Ideas to date include

1. From Dave Curson. Let's use the IBA Coordinators to share ideas for potential resources that will help all of us complete the form. So, for example, looking at the Threats section of the form, the category listed as

Land Development –

Where can volunteers find zoning maps to inspect for possible changes in zoning?
Answers might be County, City, or township planning office.

Deer browsing
How can this be assessed? Where can volunteers find out how to do a browse survey and get data on number of deer harvested?
Answers might include University wildlife department, DNR.

For details of Land use/habitat:
Where can volunteers get hold of aerial photos without paying? (Difficult on an annual basis!)

Habitat Quality
Are there standard ways of assessing quality of a particular habitat?

Dave suggests that we use the listserv and have a "theme of the month"