

Missouri Bird Conservation Initiative Newsletter

Working together to conserve bird populations and their habitats

Editor's Note

Birds of a Feather

Bird conservation in Missouri then, now, and into the future

by Allison Vaughn

Missouri Bird Conservation Initiative Chair

In early July, eBird reports poured out of Jefferson City with the sightings of a painted bunting spotted at an abandoned car dealership. Behind the shuttered Kia dealership the landscape is rocky, shrubby, overgrown in cottonwoods, and even though located on the busy Missouri Boulevard, rather isolated. The painted bunting was easy to find based on everyone's timely eBird reporting; by mid-July, the bird was seen feeding nestlings. This summer was not the first time the charismatic songbird had visited Jefferson City, but it was undoubtedly the first time some residents and nearby visitors had ever seen the brightly colored bunting. Like so many other great bird sightings we follow on eBird and The Audubon Society of Missouri's listserv, MoBirds, the painted bunting was clearly visible exactly where everyone said it would be.

I think about the painted bunting who found a little piece of habitat — not a glade, not a high quality landscape by any stretch — and I am reminded that birds are all around

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us. With so many threats to birds and their habitat, ranging from general degradation to global climate change, the Missouri Bird Conservation Initiative decided to focus this year's conference on Missouri's rich legacy of bird conservation by looking into recent bird research and what the future holds. With ever increasing threats putting pressure on our bird populations and their habitats both in Missouri and abroad, I am often amazed at how birds survive in this harsh environment.

2019 marks the end of my tenure as MoBCI Chair. Working with the Steering Committee and all of the partners who make bird conservation a top priority is always encouraging. Carol Creason Weston maintains our engaging MoBCI Facebook page which has hundreds of followers from within and outside of Missouri. Our grants program helps many organizations put habitat restoration projects on the ground to support birds. The MoBCI Foundation's Jerry Wade Youth Habitat and Education Program provides small grants to educators throughout the state for even more impact to bird habitat. See inside the newsletter for the advertisement to apply for this grant opportunity. At the time of press, the Missouri Department of Conservation is collecting input from other bird conservation entities on their strategic plan to guide bird conservation efforts in the state, and we should all look forward to finding out what steps we can take to help increase bird populations in Missouri. This edition has great articles on MoBCI's partnership in a North American Wetlands Conservation Act grant and on the recovery of Peregrine Falcons in Missouri, and much more.

Join us at the annual conference August 23–24 in Columbia to hear some exciting talks on up-to-date research, Brad Jacobs' 2018 Big Year, and so many other great topics. Friday night's keynote speaker is the esteemed Dr. Susan Flader who will talk to us about Missouri's progressive conservation history. By late August, the time of the conference, bird migration will be in full swing, and who knows what great finds may show up at one of Columbia's great birding spots! Stay tuned and bring your binoculars to this year's conference.

Happy Birding! 🐦



Photo by John Besser

A Painted Bunting perches on a cottonwood behind an abandoned car dealership in Jefferson City. The bird stayed here for much of June and July, allowing visitors great views of this brightly colored bird.



American Avocet at Loess Bluffs NWR.

Loess Bluffs NWR Receives Grant MoBCI organizations partner for Missouri River Valley NAWCA Grant

by Michael Shannon

Regional Biologist • Ducks Unlimited, Inc.



The North American Wetlands Conservation Council met on June 12, 2019, to consider and rank NAWCA proposals submitted last winter. NAWCA, the North American Wetlands Conservation Act grant program, provides matching grants to wetland conservation projects in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Grants require at least 1:1 non-federal matching funds, necessitating strong partnerships among

conservation groups and agencies.

Missouri's strong bird conservation network was contacted by their respective MoBCI representative to assist in funding the match for this grant. The MoBCI Foundation offered matching funds up to \$2,000 if partner organizations made donations to this important grant proposal. Not only is a 1:1 dollar match important for strong applications, but strong partnerships are equally important in

the NAWCA grant process. Donations ranging from \$250 to \$1,000 came from the Audubon Society of Missouri, the National Wild Turkey Federation, River Bluffs Audubon Society and the Columbia Audubon Society. Together, the MoBCI Foundation and the partner organizations donated \$4,000 towards the match for the Loess Bluffs NWR NAWCA grant.

All told, Ducks Unlimited, in partnership with 24 other conservation organizations and individuals, submitted a \$1 million proposal to protect and enhance 4,618 acres of wetlands and associated uplands along the middle Missouri River from Sioux City, Iowa to St. Joe, Missouri. The objective is to improve habitat for migratory birds and other wildlife along this critical migration corridor. The NAWCA grant will fund projects on 11 tracts throughout the project area, but the core of the proposal is in Loess Bluffs NWR. NAWCA and partner funds will be used on Loess Bluffs to install 3 water delivery wells and improve water management on the refuge. This will

The photos in this article were submitted to Loess Bluffs NWR during a photo contest, designed to highlight the beauty and splendor of the refuge. If interested in submitting photos to this year's contest, visit https://www.fws.gov/refuge/Loess_Bluffs/visit/visitor_activities/photo_contest.html. The deadline for submissions is September 6, 2019.

result in better habitat for migratory birds and other wildlife, as well as more opportunities for refuge visitors.

The Missouri River Valley Wetlands proposal was among those recommended by the Council to be forwarded to the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission in September, 2019. The proposal received a score of 73, which ranks 7th out of 27 proposals. This is a great score, no doubt due to the fantastic partnerships and projects developed for this proposal. Financial contributions from organizations such as MoBCI partners and the MoBCI Foundation are essential to the success of the proposal and wetland enhancement on Loess Bluffs NWR. 🦋

Sunset at Loess Bluffs NWR.



Photo by Harley Youde



Immature male Anatum Peregrine (Wandering Duck Hawk) on a duck.

The Status of the Peregrine Falcon From Truly Endangered to Fully Restored

by Steve Heying

Missouri Falconers Association



There is an amazing story in wildlife conservation, one that could be viewed as totally unique. This the tale of the recovery of the peregrine falcon from sitting on extirpation's door to wild population levels not seen in history. As of 2019, just as the moon landing signified years of effort by many dedicated people from all backgrounds, the recovery effort is a 50-year history celebration of slow, gradual success. It took time, tenacity, and teamwork of some 3,000 people to pull off this feat!

Rachel Carson's landmark book, *Silent Spring*, provided the public notice that the peregrine falcon population was declining. Her friend, Joe Hickey, supported her surmise with science, and the public took notice and knew something had to be done if peregrine falcons were to survive into the future. In September, 1969, the Peregrine Symposium held in Fort Collins, Colorado focused on what could be done to help this charismatic species. Formulated ideas became reality when peregrines, already in captivity by

falconers, zoos, and pet keepers everywhere were gathered together in aviary chambers for captive, domestic breeding. In 1972, the Endangered Species Act (ESA) became the law of the land, due in part by the plight of the peregrine and the desire to turn around the devastating trends of decline of many species. Silent Spring sounded the alarm about the use of the insecticide Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT) which was a primary cause of peregrine and bald eagle population declines. After the passage of the ESA, the U.S. banned the use of DDT. By 1974, several pairs of the captive bred falcons laid healthy eggs, and chicken science taught us about the 15% weight loss curve to result in successfully hatched eggs. Scientists including Conrad Lorenz gave us an idea of how to raise the eyases (young hawk nestlings removed from the nest for training), and the falconry community collaborated on where to release the young captive bred falcons with the use of falconry methods. By August 20th and 21st, 1999, as a result of science field work showing that the wild peregrine populations were raising enough young to more than replace themselves, The Peregrine Fund operation in Boise, Idaho threw a party to celebrate the removal of the peregrine from the Endangered Species Act protections, duly published the following Monday in the Federal Register. Full circle success was achieved! One of the key players in this success story, Dr. Stan Temple, served as a speaker at one of the MoBCI summer conferences to talk about this collaborative success.

In Missouri, the peregrine falcon was listed as state endangered from the time it was federally listed. Under the leadership of the World Bird Sanctuary's Walter Crawford, many peregrines were bred and released in Missouri. Since the beginning of the recovery of peregrines, one of the toughest hurdles to cross remained finding suitable release sites. As the paradigm for peregrine habitat in the wild world has changed due to other wildlife

having filled the peregrine's niche, we found and tested other alternative environments. Thus entered the 'urban' peregrine. A peregrine pair needs: 1) a ledge for their eyrie (nest) which constitutes a 'scrape' in gravel, but high enough for a sense of security from predators; 2) a prey base of the type, kind, and size to feed young; 3) to be left alone or feel left alone long enough to lay on eggs for 35 to 40 days until the eggs hatch. While this seems pretty simple and abundant in remote situations, great horned owls, red tailed hawks, and turkey vultures have moved into these sorts of places in Missouri's native habitats. All of these species consider peregrine nestlings as a prey base. Urban areas and constructs were the answer. Buildings, towers, bridges, and roofs all worked. River bluffs, mountain faces, and cut riverbanks, but not so much anymore. It seems now that the limiting factor is 'elbow room'- each pair requires a certain amount of space. I would hazard to guess this is evidence that the peregrine is at maximum density in Missouri.

In an article titled "The Millennial Falcons" in the Missouri Conservationist, the author writes "MDC's goal is to remove them from endangered status in Missouri by 2020." Due to the lack of natural habitat in Missouri, the nesting peregrine has never been a common bird in the state. In the spring and fall, the tundra peregrines migrate through Missouri between the Arctic Circle and South America in noticeable numbers. The end of September through October and again in April, peregrines on passage can be seen at Confluence State Park, Eagle Buffs Conservation Area, Riverlands Audubon, and similar places with a quick, easy, 'prey base' to feed on while on their migration. Missouri is also home to resident peregrine falcons which are of the Anatum (Latin for 'duck') type, being a little bigger and of a little bit different a color.

The peregrine falcon has served as the poster child for wildlife conservation and recovery success for over 20 years (scientists "in

the know” actually say they have been replacing themselves since the mid 1980’s). It is time to give the same effort afforded to peregrine falcons to other environmentally threatened species such as American kestrels and bats. It is widely pronounced that the Anthropocene Epoch, one influenced by human development and rapid landscape transformation, is proving to be the effect of the beginning of

a 6th great extinction. I hope the pundits are wrong, but the evidence is not looking very positive. The peregrine falcon was the ‘canary in the coal mine’ for DDT and other pollutants. If we as humans listen and look around us more carefully, we can -and should- make changes in our habits before the last minute. We all can, and many of us are! What changes can you make? 🦅

Save the Habitat Award Saved for a Hunt

by John Burk

National Wild Turkey Federation

On January 5, MoBCI was honored to receive the Save the Habitat Award from the National Wild Turkey Federation at the 2019 NWTF Awards Banquet held at Tan-Tar-A Resort. The award is a turkey box call. After accepting the award, the Steering Committee members visited at their table when long time MoBCI Foundation treasurer Dave Erickson suggested that the award ought to be used to harvest a turkey during the 2019 season. On day two of Missouri’s turkey season, Dave made good on his pledge and tagged a fine adult gobbler using the Save the Habitat Award.

Since 2003, MoBCI has awarded over \$4 million in grant dollars to work improving bird

habitat throughout Missouri. The NWTF has received over \$115,000 from MoBCI, allowing the organization to match super fund dollars with the Missouri Department of Conservation, Columbia Audubon Society, the USFS, and the USFWS at more than 4:1 to help achieve their Save the Habitat acreage goals for habitat restoration.

Erickson’s harvest of wild turkeys using the MoBCI award is symbolic. MoBCI, the organization that has helped the NWTF conduct great work for Missouri’s wild turkey populations used the call to harvest an animal that is the core of what motivates the NWTF to do the habitat work. 🦅

MoBCI’s Save the Habitat Award was put to good use on day two of the 2019 Missouri turkey season by Dave Erickson, treasurer of the MoBCI Foundation.



Photo by Allison Vaughn



The Power of Partnerships

Leveraging wildlife research projects for education and public outreach

by Andrew T. Kinslow, Ph.D.

Columbia Public School District

One of the fundamental challenges for science teachers lies in addressing state and national teaching standards while also allowing for authentic exploration of science content and practices. Hands-on activities often involve only laboratory activities in which students follow instructions in a handout to a scripted end result. Limited time and the need to efficiently cover specific science content for high-stakes standardized testing often leads to this approach. None of this reflects how scientists actually work. Most science students do not experience authentic research opportunities until they move beyond secondary education, if even then. My first field research experiences occurred as an undergraduate in 1996 when Dr. John Faaborg offered an internship with the Missouri Ozark Forest Ecosystem Project (MOFEP). Directly participating in field research sparked my life-long interest in birds, habitat, and water quality research. I started teaching high school students in 1998 and was determined to find ways to provide such experiential learning opportunities for my students.

Citizen Science projects often have been promoted as a way to provide such experiential learning and make school science more authentic. Citizen Science first emerged in the 1990's and is generally described as a collaboration between members of the public and scientists investigating and collecting data on real world problems. Essentially, most Citizen Science projects crowd-source data collec-

tion from public volunteers. Scientists design the projects and need large volumes of data. Classrooms help with data collection and can also use the data to explore science phenomena. Engaging students in contributory Citizen Science projects is a good start, and I believe that going the extra step to engage students in data collection, analysis, and communication provides deeper meaning making and contextualization of science learning.

Often, school science does not connect with the way science plays out in life outside the classroom. For example, mitosis is a common decontextualized science topic in biology classrooms. Students often struggle connecting learning about the stages and activities of cell division with their own lives even though the process often goes out of control and leads to cancer. Learning about mitosis and cancer through the social and scientific lenses of tobacco abuse, or contamination of local water supplies, for example, provides deeper context, greater interest, and the opportunity to develop deeper understandings of science. Engaging students in research projects around these types of issues maximizes learning opportunities and promotes overall scientific literacy. In order for students to become scientifically literate they need to have both the knowledge of science information and processes, as well as engagement with the societal issues impacted by scientific phenomena. Historically, science learning has been focused primarily on learning science facts and has largely left out the contextualization of how scientists work and how science plays out in the messiness of society. Education research is clear that students need to learn science facts and processes alongside the nature of how science works and in the context of real societal issues.

In my 20 years of teaching, I have been fortunate to work with two school districts that value learning science through local place-based research experiences. Beginning with the Logan-Rogersville School District in



Photos by Andrew Kinslow

White-eyed Vireo following banding.

Students processing birds at the banding station.



1999, and continuing today with the Columbia Public School District, I have been fortunate to learn alongside my students as we perform ornithological research and water quality monitoring. During my first year of teaching in 1998, I received a bird banding license and partnered with the Institute for Bird Populations (IBP) in Point Reyes, California. I established a local research station as part of IBP's continent-wide Monitoring Avian Productivity and Survivorship (MAPS) program (www.birdpop.org). I entered into a partnership with leading ornithologists and established a local bird-banding program based on their research protocols in which students could learn ecology and research techniques. This summer, I have transitioned the program from southwest Missouri to Columbia with the support of Missouri Department of Natural Resources at Rock Bridge Memorial State Park. The goal of this project is to engage students in actual science research projects as citizen scientists and apprentice researchers in contrast to the scripted, predictable nature of laboratory events traditionally used in typical science instruction.

Research is unpredictable and requires students to use their knowledge of biology and ecology in conjunction with problem solving skills. For example, when students capture and analyze birds following the MAPS bird banding protocol they must first identify the species, and then use identification guides to age the bird using skull ossification and plumage features, determine the sex of the bird, and record basic measurements of the wing, leg, and mass of the bird. Each year I begin by first guiding students through the research protocols and gradually fade these supports so that students operate more independently in the research processes. Each day and each new bird represent new challenges as we work and learn alongside each other.

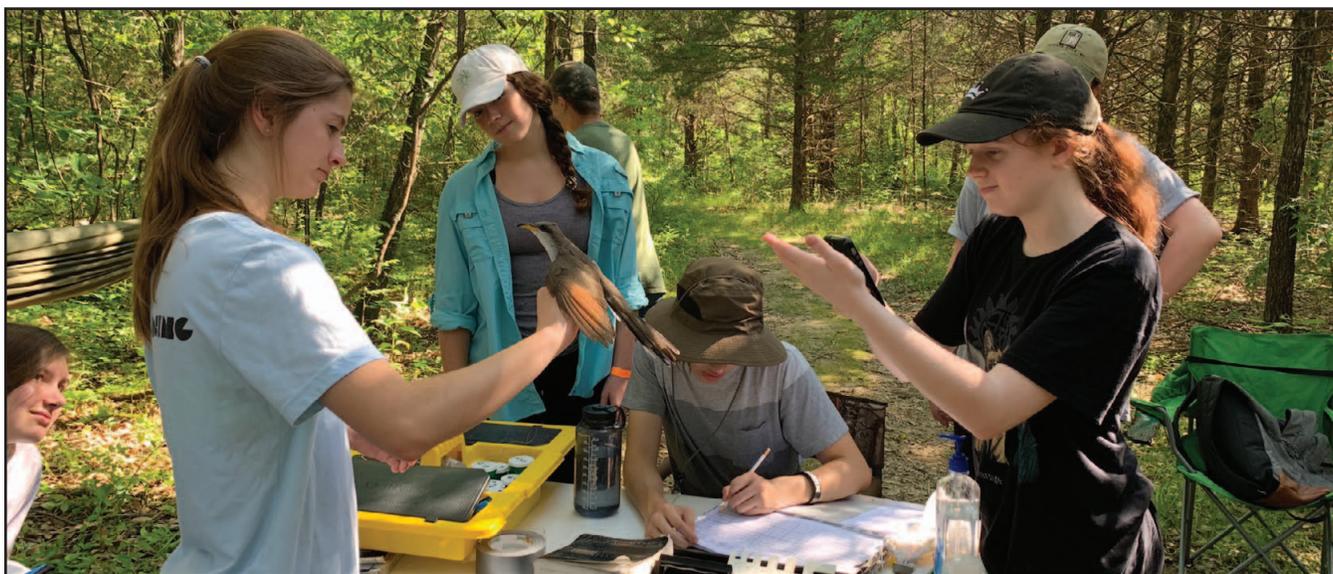
Over time, the program has evolved from strictly a birding focus, to including water quality monitoring using the Missouri Stream

Team protocols as a guide. Water chemistry provides a snapshot of immediate stream health and sampling for stream macro-invertebrates, provides insights into the long-term conditions of the stream. Most recently the course has focused not only on engaging students in data collection and analysis for the larger research projects, but using the bird and water quality research to investigate local environmental issues. Students have examined groundwater quality/availability, pollution, and biological magnification of toxins, including using research to guide policy recommendations for local municipal leaders. The class is ever evolving, using authentic science experiences to illuminate and explore relevant local issues. This better prepares these students to apply critical thinking skills in their careers and lives beyond school.

My experiences engaging students in field research connected to relevant social issues illustrate the power of partnerships in creating authentic science learning opportunities. The success of this program is multi-faceted and reflects the values and courage of the communities that embrace and support non-traditional education efforts. I want to thank those in the Logan Rogersville and Columbia communities that have made my humble efforts possible over the past two decades.

This is just one of many such programs that leverage authentic science experiences to engage students with powerful science learning. MoBCI member organizations including the Missouri River Bird Observatory, Missouri Master Naturalists, Greater Ozarks Audubon Society (GLADE), Missouri River Relief, World Bird Sanctuary, Wings over Weston, the University of Missouri, and others are engaged in similar public outreach and education. Each member organization has a circle of influence. I encourage the MoBCI community to look for ways to add education and outreach opportunities to your own efforts. MoBCI represents a broad coalition engaged in research, education, and policy. Each element is equally important and we should all consider ways in which we can network and support each other. Taking the time to build education efforts into all facets of MoBCI may seem at first to be too complicated or taking time/focus away from other tasks at hand. I believe that the potential benefits make the effort worth it. Maximizing each of our individual efforts and collectively working to find ways to embrace education and outreach opportunities has the potential to maximize our individual impacts and collectively promote conservation efforts within and beyond Missouri. 🐦

Students taking measurements and banding a Yellow-billed Cuckoo



The Missouri Bird Conservation Plan:

Which are our state's most threatened birds, and what can we do to help them?

By Sarah Kendrick

State Ornithologist, Missouri Dept. of Conservation



With so many bird conservation challenges in today's world, it can be difficult to know where to begin.

Which birds most need our attention? How do we help? Where do we go from here? Missouri is blessed with a network of conservation partnerships that work to tackle big challenges together. In a time with limited funds and time, a bit of guidance is sometimes needed to make on-the-ground conservation work as effective as possible for the species that need it most.

Last year, I was tasked with leading a team of bird professionals across conservation agencies and organizations to develop a strategic plan to guide bird conservation efforts in the state and step down regional and national bird conservation strategies. The Missouri Bird Conservation Plan (Bird Plan) aims to bring focus to bird conservation in the state so we can move forward collaboratively within the bird conservation community across state agencies and organizations to achieve common, high-level goals to maintain and increase bird populations in Missouri. The Bird Plan 1) provides context for bird conservation efforts by assigning a Missouri Concern Score for statewide priority bird species and outlines broad management guidelines for breeding habitat by species; 2) identifies current and future research and monitoring needs; and 3) will organize high-level goals for birder outreach. The Bird Plan is meant to be a go-to reference document for both public and private land managers that outlines which of our birds are the most threatened and which most need conservation focus. This document works to remedy that, and its first part is near completion.

The first part of the Bird Plan is a Technical Section. For the Technical Section, we brought

together natural resource professionals with technical knowledge of bird response to management to form a Technical Team. This team reviewed many data, trends, and discussed the status of over 30 species of regional conservation concern to assign each a Missouri Concern Score. The Technical Section of the Plan was not built to set detailed habitat acreage or population goals, but to provide high-level context and a starting point for more detailed goals and objectives by agency or organization. The Technical Team met for the first time in October 2018 and again in February 2019 to develop the Bird Plan, and it's near completion. We also compiled an Appendix with some of the data and trends that the team used in assigning the Missouri Concern Score. It was all incredibly tedious (I thought it was awesome!), but a necessary part of the process.

The second part of the Plan is an Outreach Section, which has yet to be developed. An Outreach Team of agencies and organizations that manage bird education programs in Missouri will work to outline high-level bird conservation messages or potential initiatives that the state can move forward together. The Outreach Team will include (but won't be limited to) MDC and DNR education staff, one rep from each National Audubon chapter, Audubon Society of Missouri, Missouri River Bird Observatory, World Bird Sanctuary, the St. Louis Zoo, and others. The point is not to dictate which messages are disseminated, but to find opportunities to work together to educate the public on targeted messages or bird conservation needs identified by the group that require our attention (i.e. birder recruitment, window strikes, or new initiatives). 



New legislation would amend the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, which protects birds like spotted sandpipers (*Actitis macularius*). ©USFWS

House subcommittee considers Migratory Bird Treaty Act clarification

By Laura Bies

The Wildlife Society

The House Natural Resources Committee's Subcommittee on Water, Oceans and Wildlife held a hearing June 13 to consider several new pieces of legislation, including a discussion draft of a bill that would override the Administration's 2017 interpretation of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

First passed in 1918, the MBTA protects over 1,000 migratory bird species across the U.S. by making it illegal to take, possess, import, export, transport, sell, purchase, barter or offer for sale, purchase or barter, any migratory bird (or part of one), or a migratory bird nest or egg, without a valid permit. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service defines "take" as to "pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture or collect, or attempt to pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture or collect."

In December 2017, the Interior Department changed its interpretation of the law and issued an opinion stating that the MBTA does not apply to unintentional "take." Until then, the act was applied to instances of both intentional and unintentional take, which can occur during activities such as wind energy development, traditional oil and gas development and power transmission.

The Migratory Bird Protection Act of 2019, a draft bill developed by Rep. Alan Lowenthal, D-Calif., would amend the MBTA to explicitly include a prohibition against unintentional take. The bill defines unintentional take as "the killing or taking of migratory birds that directly and foreseeably results from, but is not the intended purpose of, covered commercial activity."

Such covered commercial activities would include communication towers, electrical transmission or distribution lines, methane or other gas burner pipes, wind or solar power generation facilities and oil, gas and wastewater disposal pits.

The bill has not been formally introduced, but was presented at the hearing for discussion purposes. Several witnesses testified regarding the draft, most in support of the effort. Amanda Rodewald from the Cornell

Lab of Ornithology stated that the recent administration interpretation of the MBTA “fundamentally weakens the protection granted to birds and undermines the efforts of U.S. and international partners working to conserve birds.”

Paul Schmidt, who recently retired from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, supported the draft Migratory Bird Protection Act, saying that it “does a thorough and elegant job of reaffirming the Congressional intent of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and charting a path forward for the administration to promulgate the necessary regulations to provide companies and citizens a simple, efficient and logical

approach to comply with the law.”

Other legislation considered by the subcommittee included the Wild Bird Conservation Reauthorization Act of 2019 (H.R. 2685), which would reauthorize the original act, passed in 1992, and authorize funding for the next five years to protect exotic bird species from harm due to international trade and encourage wild bird conservation in countries of origin.

Also discussed was the Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp Reauthorization Act of 2019 (H.R. 1466), which helps to raise funds for international species conservation through the sale of stamps.

(Reprinted courtesy of [The Wildlife Society](#))

Jerry Wade Youth Habitat and Education Program

Jerry Wade was a teacher. As a rural sociologist and community development specialist, he greatly enjoyed working with small groups, guiding them as they made decisions to improve their communities and making them more desirable places to live—improving their habitat.

In December 1993, Jerry came upon a lone American Coot calmly exploring a tiny pond in the Chihuahuan Desert. He was astounded at the bird’s presence. The coot instantly became his favorite bird because of its ability to thrive in the hostile surroundings.

That encounter with the coot began a chain of thought. Jerry soon came to understand that the coot was flourishing because a piece of “just right” habitat was there. He put his skills into practice helping to form MoBCI, and worked to establish this fund for grants to support habitat development education. Jerry founded the Youth Habitat and Education Program as a partner with the Missouri Bird Conservation Initiative Foundation. Funded solely by private citizens and non-profit organizations, grants up to \$500 are avail-

able to educators—but not exclusively teachers—for habitat improvement to help birds.

YHEP Grants

The Missouri Bird Conservation Initiative provides grants to promote bird habitat conservation projects that provide an educational component for youth.

These grants may be awarded to private and public organizations, or to individuals who partner with organizations. Eligible activities include projects that protect, enhance or restore bird habitats on any lands in Missouri. All projects should be habitat based and include a specific educational component for youth.

To find out more information or to apply for a Youth Habitat and Education Program grant, please visit: mobci.net/yhep. 🦦



MoBCI Member Organizations

As of August 2019, the following 73 organizations have signed a Memorandum of Agreement to participate in the Missouri Bird Conservation Initiative:

Academy of Science of St. Louis
American Bird Conservancy/
Central Hardwoods Joint Venture
Audubon Missouri
Audubon Society of Missouri
Audubon Society:
• Chariton Valley Chapter
• Columbia Chapter
• Grand River Chapter
• Greater Kansas City Chapter,
Burroughs Audubon Society
• Greater Ozarks Chapter
• Midland Empire Chapter
• River Bluffs Chapter
• St. Louis Chapter
Avian Conservation Alliance
Bellefontaine Cemetery & Arboretum
City of Des Peres Parks & Recreation Department
Clay County Dept. of Parks,
Recreation & Historic Sites
Coldwater Outing and Game Preserve
Conservation Federation of Missouri
Ducks Unlimited
Eleven Point River Conservancy
Forest Park Forever
Forrest Keeling Nursery
Greenbelt Land Trust of Mid-Missouri
Kansas City Wildlands/Bridging The Gap
LaBarque Watershed Stream Team Association
L-A-D Foundation
Litzsinger Road Ecology Center
Mark Twain National Forest, USDA Forest Service
Massasauga Flats, LLC
Missouri Army National Guard
Missouri Conservation Heritage Foundation
Missouri Department of Conservation
Missouri Department of Natural Resources,
Division of State Parks

Missouri Department of Transportation
Missouri Falconers Association
Missouri Master Naturalists:
• Boone's Lick Chapter
• Hi Lonesome Chapter
• Osage Trails Chapter
• Springfield Plateau Chapter
Missouri Native Plant Society:
• Hawthorn Chapter
• Osage Plains Chapter
Missouri Native Seed Association
Missouri Park and Recreation Association
Missouri Prairie Foundation
Missouri Quail & Upland Wildlife Federation
• Grouse Chapter
Missouri River Bird Observatory
Mussel Fork Legacy Marsh LLC
National Wild Turkey Federation, MO Chapter
North American Grouse Partnership, MO Chapter
Ozark National Scenic Riverways
Ozark Regional Land Trust, Inc.
Pheasants Forever
Quail and Upland Wildlife Federation Inc.
Quail Forever
Sierra Club, Ozark Chapter
The Nature Conservancy, Missouri Field Office
Truman State University
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service:
• Big Muddy National Fish & Wildlife Refuge
• Ecological Services
• Great River/Clarence Cannon National Fish &
Wildlife Refuge
• Mingo National Fish & Wildlife Refuge
• Missouri Private Lands Office
• Squaw Creek National Fish & Wildlife Refuge
• Swan Lake National Fish & Wildlife Refuge
University of Missouri-Columbia
Watershed Institute, Inc
and The Watershed Land Trust
Webster Groves Nature Study Society
Wild Birds for the 21st Century
Wildcat Glades Conservation & Nature Center
Wings Over Weston
Wild Bird Rehabilitation Inc.
World Bird Sanctuary

To find out more about the Missouri Bird Conservation Initiative and how you can participate as a member organization, visit our website: www.mobci.net 