



RED DE OBSERVADORES DE AVES Y VIDA SILVESTRE DE CHILE

AMERICAN OYSTERCATCHER IN CHILE: STATUS, COMMUNITY MONITORING & LOCAL CONSERVATION INITIATIVES

IVO TEJEDA - ROC

SHARON MONTECINO - COASTAL SOLUTIONS FELLOWS PROGRAM

DISTRIBUTION

- Coast from Peru to Chiloé
- Atlantic population in Magallanes
- Two other oystercatchers in Chile



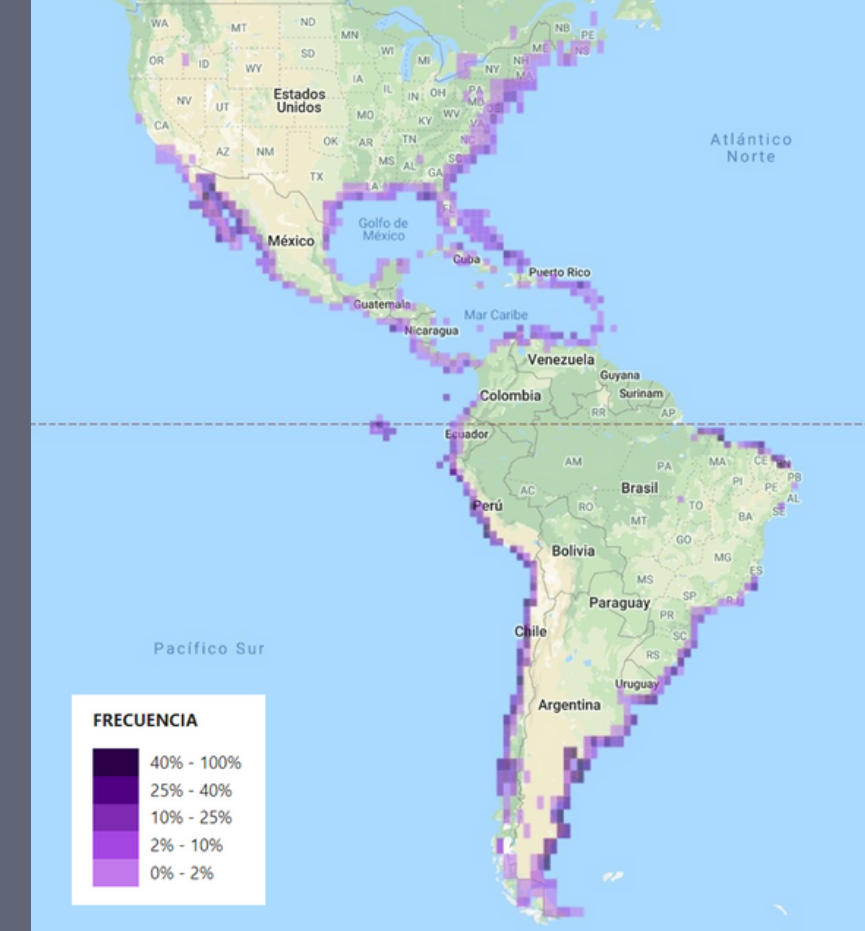
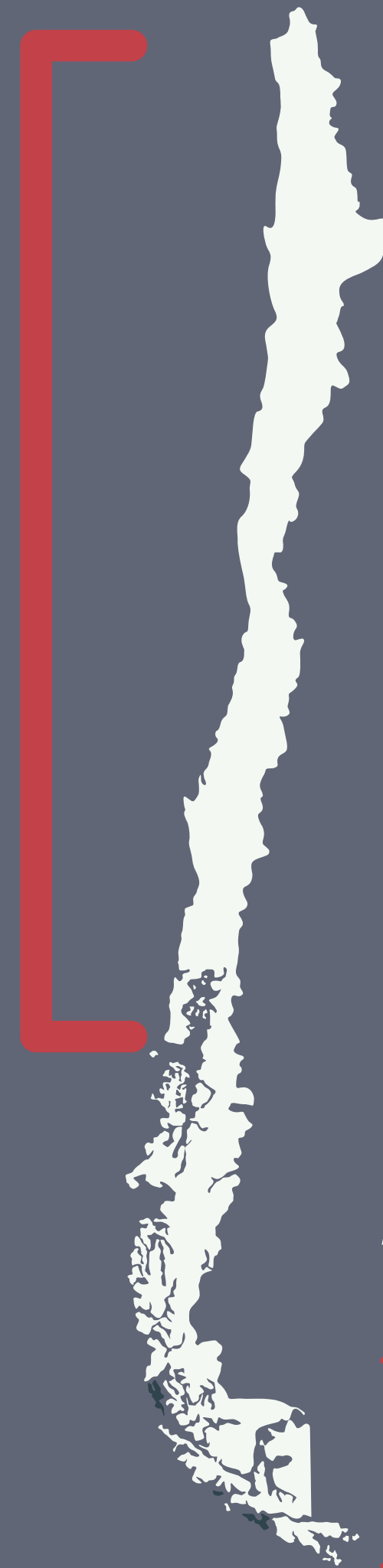
H.p.pitanay



H.ater



H.leucopodus



H.p.durnfordi



HAEMATOPUS PALLIATUS PITANAY

STATUS IN CHILE

- Strictly coastal habitat
- Nests on dunes and open beaches
- Congregation of dozens or hundreds during non breeding season



HAEMATOPUS PALLIATUS PITANAY

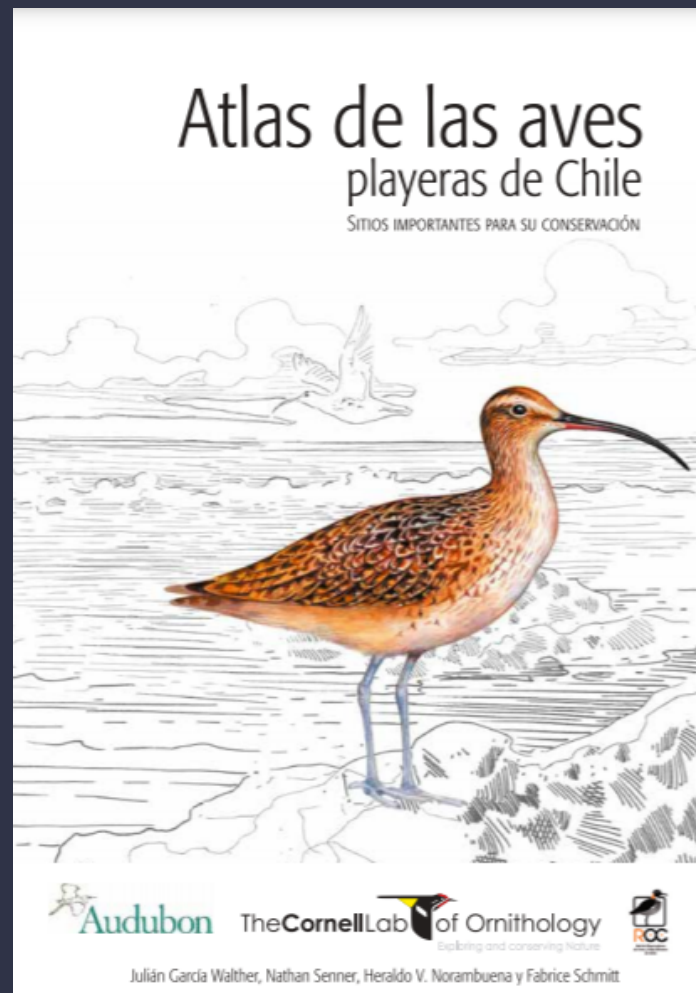
STATUS IN CHILE

- Population size not clear
(38,000 / 10,000-15,000)
- Population trends not studied
- Little information on reproduction
- Threats described for specific sites
- NT under Chilean legislation



IMPORTANT SITES

- Several sites with counts +130 (current WHSRN 1% threshold) in the last 5 years



Coquimbo bay

Salinas de Pullally

Rocuant-Andalién
Laraquete-Carampangue

Lluta

Mantagua-Aconcagua

Algarrobo

Cartagena

Maipo

Mataquito

Chamiza



HATCHING SUCCESS

Chilean background:

- Aguirre (1997), Algarrobo: 48 nests, 102 eggs, 1 hatching (0.98%).
- Cortés (2004), Punta Teatinos: 21 nests, 51 eggs, 49% hatching. Plasticity, physiological and behavioral changes to cope with disruptions.
- Barros (2008–2009), Quintero–Mantagua: 50–60 pairs, no hatching.
- Pereira (2018–2019), Cartagena: 21 nests. 60–70% hatching.
- Montecino (2018–2021), Maipo river mouth: 0% hatching.



THREATS



- Habitat loss and degradation
- Nests destruction and predation
- Poorly regulated recreational activities





THREATS



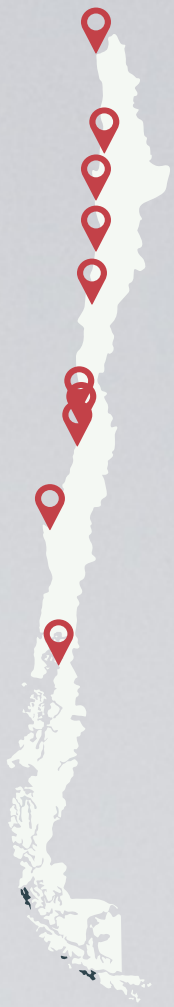


COMMUNITY MONITORING

CHILEAN SHOREBIRD PROTECTION NETWORK

- Coordinated management for conservation
 - Shared resources and strategies
 - Experiences exchange
- Standardized monitoring (Palacios *et al.* 2016)
 - Common metrics
 - Multi-scale goals





Focus on 2 species: American Oystercatcher and Snowy Plover



Goals and objectives:

Create a monitoring network for *H. palliatus* and *C. nivosus*, coordinating efforts to evaluate their reproductive success and the main threats they face in their resting, feeding and nesting areas in coastal wetlands of Chile.



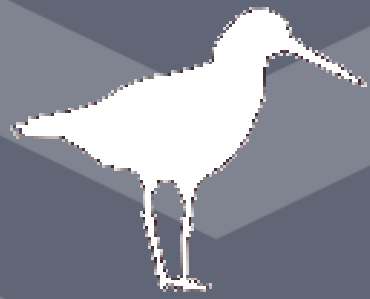
- Promote collaborative work and the experiences exchange among conservation agents in Chilean coastal localities.
- Provide tools for scientific knowledge generation and the information collection on coastal ecosystems.
- Promote leadership in the field of shorebirds and protection of coastal wetlands.



COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

- 13 partners
- 7 chilean regions
- 13 coastal sites





MONITORING SAMPLING

Con Desplazamiento Completa i
2 1 h, 29 min 1,69 km



Google
Datos de mapas 1 km Términos de uso

Recorridos de eBird Móvil Mapa grande

Pleamar: 10.13h.
Enviado desde eBird Android, versión 2.0.4.1

Edit comments

ENVIAR OTRA PARA...

El mismo lugar y fecha
Serena Norte Parcela Monitoreo, Coquimbo, CL on sáb oct 12, 2019

El mismo lugar
Serena Norte Parcela Monitoreo, Coquimbo, CL

La misma área y fecha
Otra localidad cercana Serena Norte Parcela Monitoreo, Coquimbo, CL en sáb oct 12, 2019

La misma área
Otra localidad cercana Serena Norte Parcela Monitoreo, Coquimbo, CL

La misma fecha
sáb oct 12, 2019

204 individuals

199 American Oystercatcher

Remove

Individuos solitarios sin conducta reproductiva: 6 # Individuos solitarios con conducta reproductiva: 0 # N° de Parejas: 49 # N°
Individuos agrupados en bandadas: 95 (bandada principal con 65 ejemplares).
Observaciones: Además de encontrar 2 nidos, con 2 y 3 huevos, se observa 1 pareja copulando.

CÓDIGOS DE REPRODUCCIÓN: **NH Nido con Huevos (Confirmada)**



PRESENCE OF:

- DOGS
- PEOPLE
- VEHICLES
- TRASH





BREEDING SEASON



NON-BREEDING SEASON



CONSERVATION INITIATIVES

CHILEAN SHOREBIRD PROTECTION NETWORK

HABITAT MANAGEMENT

DISTURBANCES REDUCTION

- FENCES
- TRAILS AND SIGNS

PREDATOR CONTROL

- ANTI-PREDATION SHELTERS

TERRITORIAL LINKAGE AND EDUCATION

LEGAL PROTECTION TOOLS





The **Cornell** Lab
of Ornithology

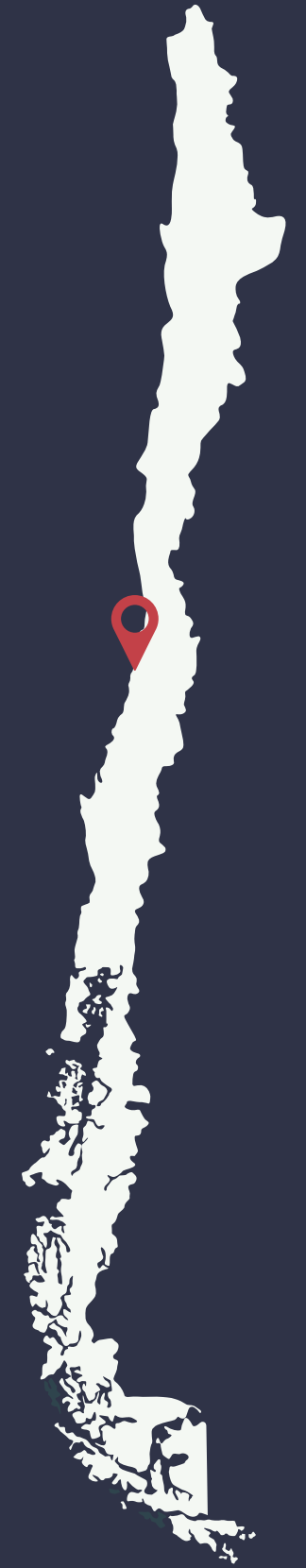
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MAIPO RIVER MOUTH

COASTAL SOLUTIONS FELLOWS PROGRAM



Our hands, their Wings Project





OBJECTIVES

1 Promote environmental education and awareness

Visibility of threats

2 Encourage local environmental management and CP

Capacity building for better governance

3 Enabling infrastructure for sustainable uses

Public use planning, compatibilization of recreational and conservation activities

GOAL

Reducing the anthropogenic threats that affect shorebird roosting and nesting



- Citizen science campaign
- School education program
- Threats and reproduction monitoring of *H. palliatus*

1



2



ACTIONS AND OUTCOMES

- Temporal fence
- Anti-predation cages
- Signs, trails and viewpoint

3



ACTIONS AND OUTCOMES

A photograph of two Scaevola ducks on a sandy beach. The ducks have dark grey heads, bright orange-red bills, and yellow-orange eyes. Their bodies are brown on top and white on the bottom. They are positioned in the lower-left quadrant of the frame, facing each other. The background is a blurred beach scene with sand and a hint of water in the distance.

FOR AMOY

TERRITORIAL LINKAGE

Hundreds of people involved

BREEDING SUCCESS

Results are still insufficient

- 2019-2020 0% hatching
- 2020-2021 8,8% hatching

RESEARCH AND MANAGEMENT

Pilot for biological conservation

management and predator control



CELEBRATION WORLD MIGRATORY BIRD DAY



VOLUNTEERS ENGAGEMENT



BEACH AND DUNE CLEANUP DAYS



DISSEMINATION IN LOCAL MEDIA AND NATIONAL PRESS + CONGRESSES, SEMINARS AND OTHERS

PARTNERSHIPS



The **Cornell** Lab
of Ornithology

the David &
Lucile **Packard**
FOUNDATION



UST
UNIVERSIDAD SANTO TOMÁS





CONCLUSIONS

- The AMOI and other coastal nesting birds face several threats in Chile.
- Gaps in knowledge about AMOI populations in Chile need to be filled.
- Disturbance management, predator control, habitat restoration, education and community engagement are key components for successful strategies.
- A collaborative, consistent and coordinated approach is essential for the long-term recovery of the AMOI and other shorebirds.



¿QUESTIONS?



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