

# Stewardship for nesting grasshopper sparrows on farms in Ontario

Zoé M. Lebrun-Southcott, Andrew J. Campomizzi

Bird Ecology and Conservation Ontario, Toronto, Ontario

## Introduction

- Populations of grassland birds declined by 53% in North America (1970–2017)
- Eastern grasshopper sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum pratensis*) listed as Special Concern in Canada and Ontario; population declined by 79% in Ontario (1970–2021)
- Nesting habitat in the province primarily occurs in hayfields and pastures on farms, and area is decreasing
- Agricultural activity can inadvertently destroy nests
- Farm practices compatible with breeding success in agricultural grassland are not well understood
- First of 3-year project to implement and monitor impacts of stewardship for nesting grasshopper sparrows

## Objectives

- **Bird surveys** in hayfields and pastures on farms to locate grasshopper sparrows
- **Collaborate with farmers to implement stewardship:** use locations of birds and farm management to guide stewardship
- **Monitor breeding success** in fields with and without stewardship

## Methods

- Transect surveys on 10 farms in Grey and Huron Counties, Ontario in 2022
- Spot mapping and nest monitoring to determine if young fledged in territories on 8 farms (3 of which were also surveyed)

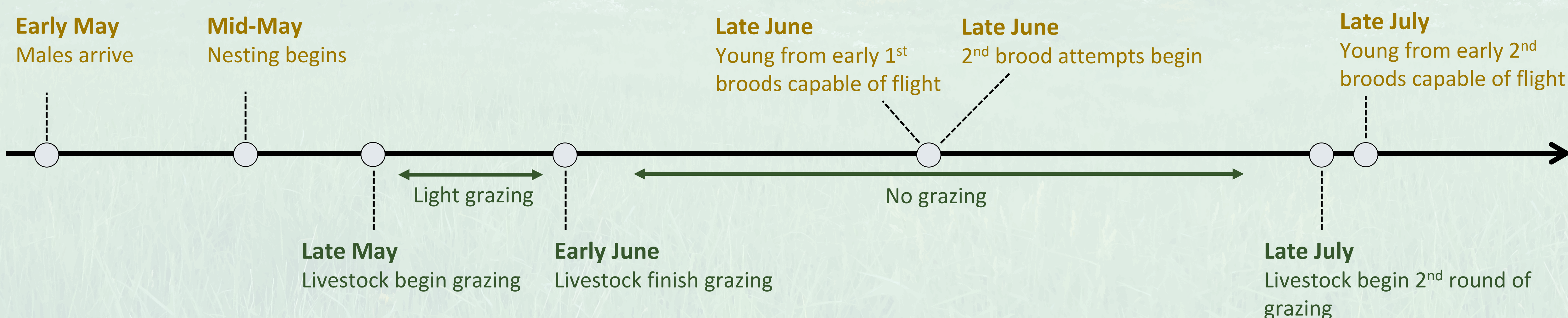


Grasshopper sparrow nest. Photo: Zoé Lebrun-Southcott



Male grasshopper sparrow displaying. Photo: John Reaume

### Grasshopper sparrow breeding phenology



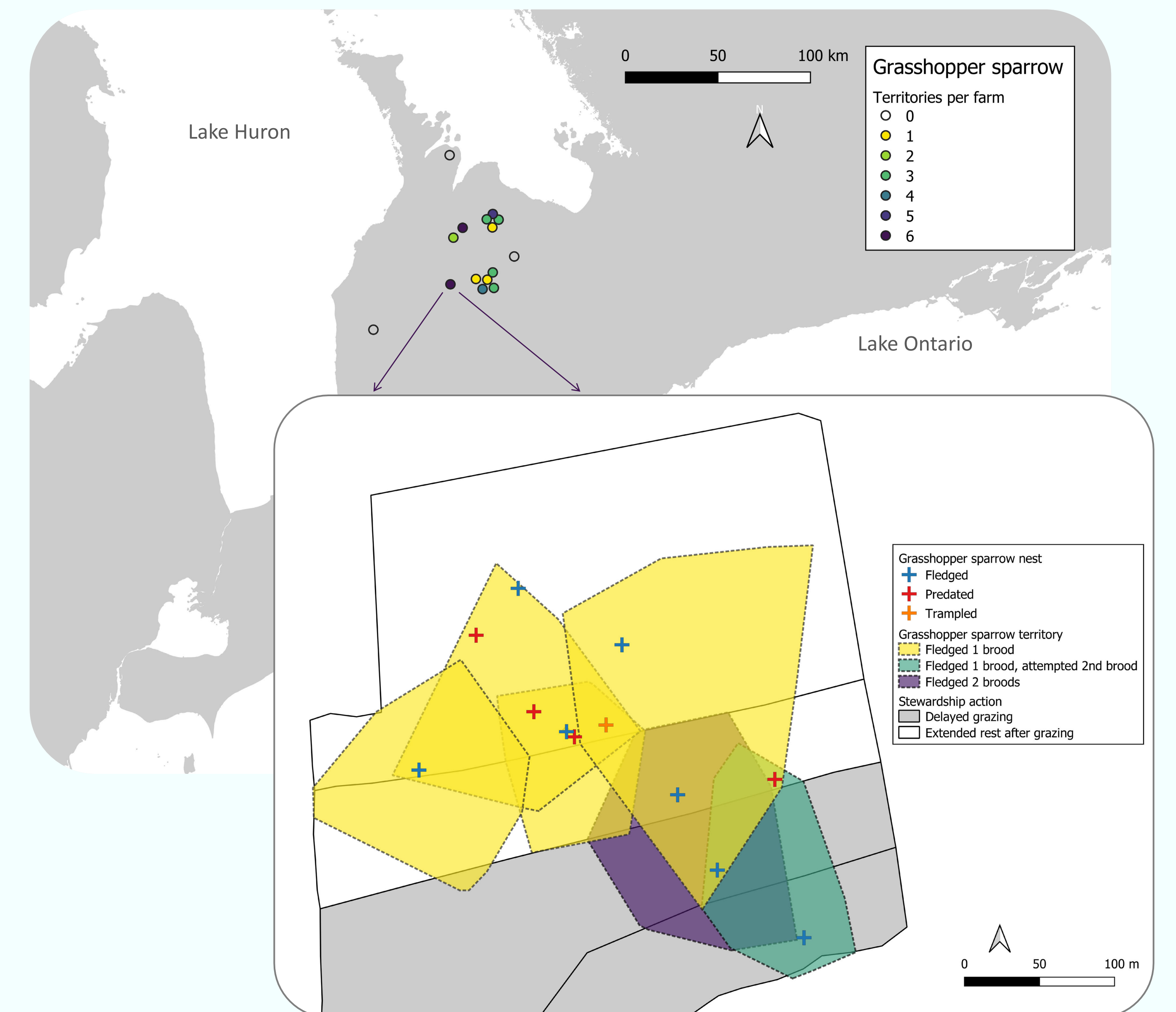
Example stewardship: grazing followed by extended rest period

## Results

- Estimated 38 grasshopper sparrow territories on 12 farms (based on transect surveys, spot mapping, and anecdotal observations across 15 farms [314 ha])
- 65% of 31 monitored territories fledged young, 10% of territories fledged 2 broods
- Overall, 58% of nests ( $n = 40$ ) fledged young
- For nests impacted by stewardship, 63% ( $n = 32$ ) fledged young
- 82% ( $n = 11$ ) of nest failure in nests impacted by stewardship was due to predation

| Stewardship type             | No. grasshopper sparrow nests |          |          |           |                 |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------------|
|                              | Fledged                       | Predated | Trampled | Abandoned | Unknown outcome |
| Delayed grazing              | 3                             | 0        | 0        | 0         | 0               |
| Delayed mowing               | 7                             | 3        | 1        | 0         | 1               |
| Fallow                       | 1                             | 1        | 0        | 0         | 0               |
| Extended rest after grazing  | 4                             | 4        | 0        | 0         | 0               |
| Light grazing                | 1                             | 0        | 0        | 0         | 0               |
| Livestock exclusion fencing  | 2                             | 0        | 0        | 0         | 0               |
| Nest avoidance during mowing | 2                             | 1        | 0        | 1         | 0               |

**Table 1.** Outcome of grasshopper sparrow nests impacted by various stewardship actions on farms in Ontario in 2022.



**Figure 1.** Map of study area and inset map of 1 farm showing grasshopper sparrow territories and nests across 4 fields with 2 stewardship actions. Area of grassland varied across farms (2.9–47.9 ha).

## Discussion

- Nests fledged under various conditions, including avoidance or minimization of disturbance during nesting and normal, but not intensive, agricultural activity
- Some stewardship actions have potential for broad application: delayed grazing, delayed mowing, leaving fields fallow, light grazing, and providing a sufficient rest period after grazing
- Providing a sufficient rest period after grazing for birds to raise young has potential for stewardship and acceptance by farmers, but empirical evidence is lacking
- We monitored nesting in 3 fields with sufficient rest periods after grazing: 55, 60, and at least 76 days
- Grasshopper sparrows need ~35 days to raise young: 3 days nest building, 25 days egg laying to fledging, 7 days from fledging until young fly proficiently
- More research is needed to find compatibility between farm practices and grasshopper sparrow breeding success

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