



Bird response to habitat restoration at Fernhill Wetlands



Before Restoration



After Restoration

Photo: CWS

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Audubon Society of Portland*

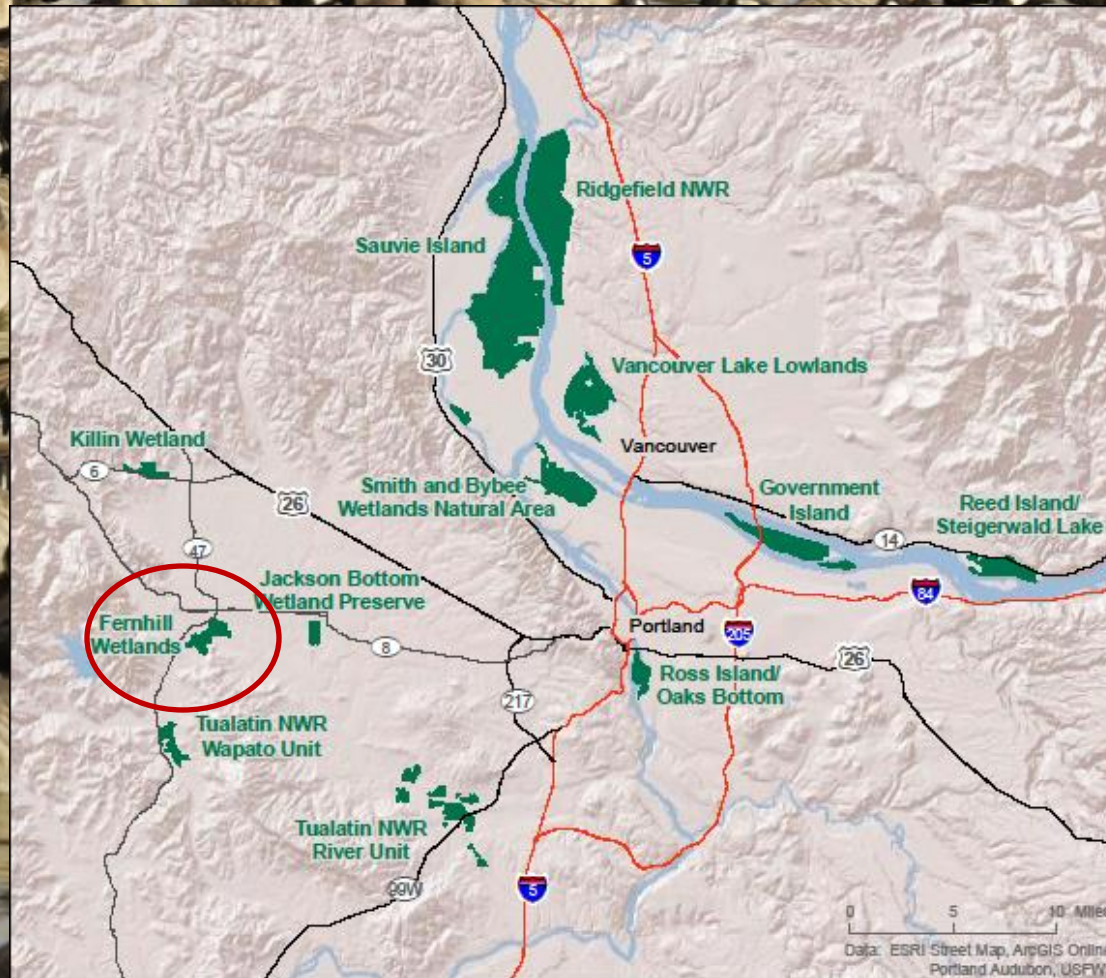
Carol Murdock, Clean Water Services

Jon Plissner, Fernhill supporter



**Thanks to the
dozens of
community
scientists!**

Part of a matrix of Important Bird Areas in Portland Metro area



Fernhill Wetlands 2012 – pre-restoration

- Prior to conversion to “Natural Treatment System” (NTS)



Why Create A Natural Treatment System at Fernhill?

- Win-Win: create native wetland habitat to cool water & remove nutrients
- Meet demand from growth in Hillsboro/Forest Grove area
- Saves rate payers \$\$\$



Fernhill NTS
Advanced Treatment
Saving rate payers
\$13M

Fernhill: NTS construction (June 2014 to February 2015)



After construction: winter 2014/15



Photo: CWS

What did it take?

- 200 cubic yards of soil re-contoured
- 15 water control structures and 2,400 feet of piping
- 750,000 native wetland plants and 3.5 billion seeds
- 180 logs and snags to create habitat and perches



Bird community response



Objectives:

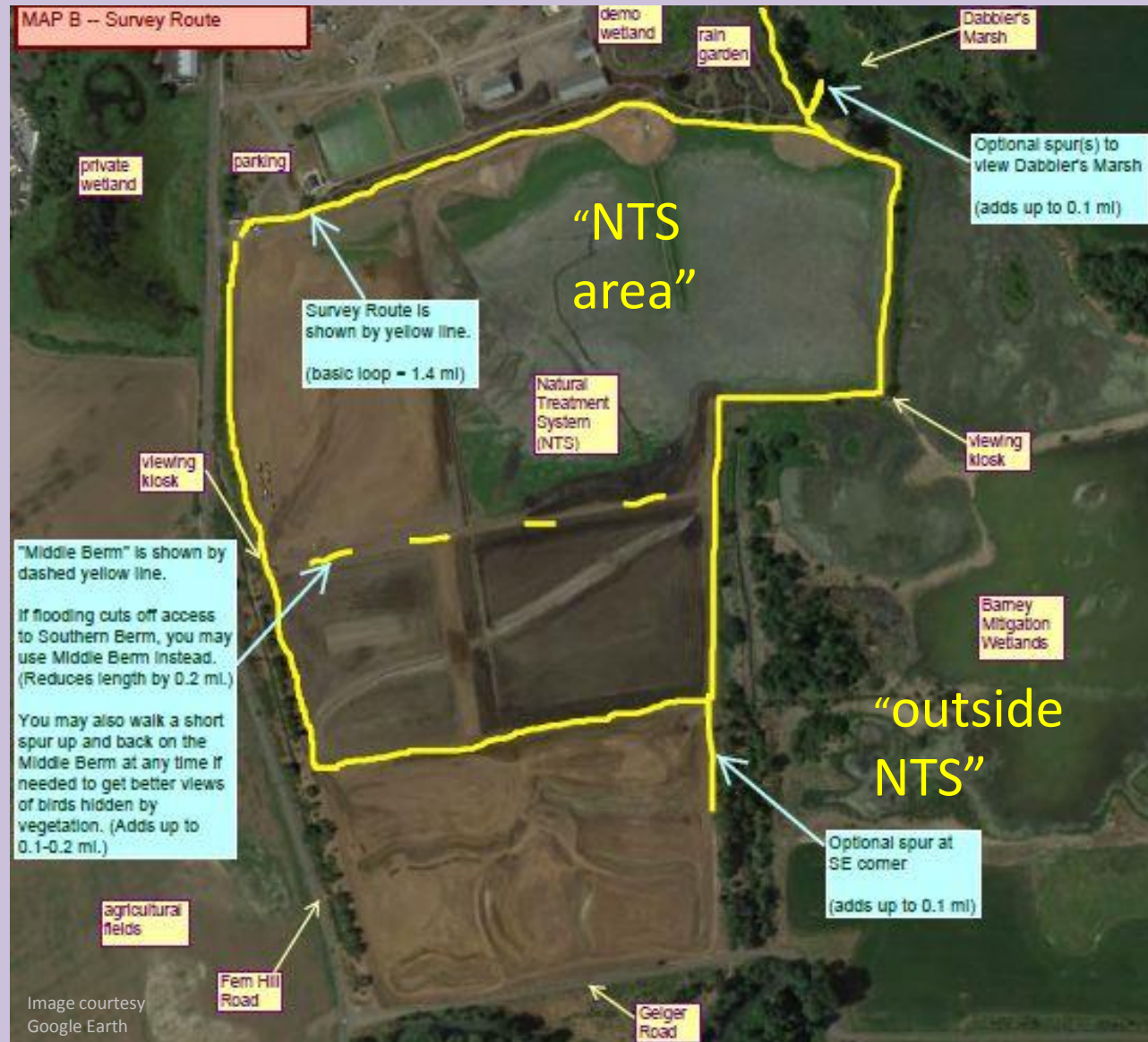
1. Document avian diversity and abundance changes pre and post restoration.
2. Document bird use changes through time as the restored vegetation matures.
3. Evaluate community science data as a tool to measure ecological response to habitat restoration.

Some predictions

- Increase:
 - Marsh birds
 - Wetland-associated songbirds
- Decrease:
 - Wintering grebes
 - Shorebirds
- Stable:
 - Dabbling ducks

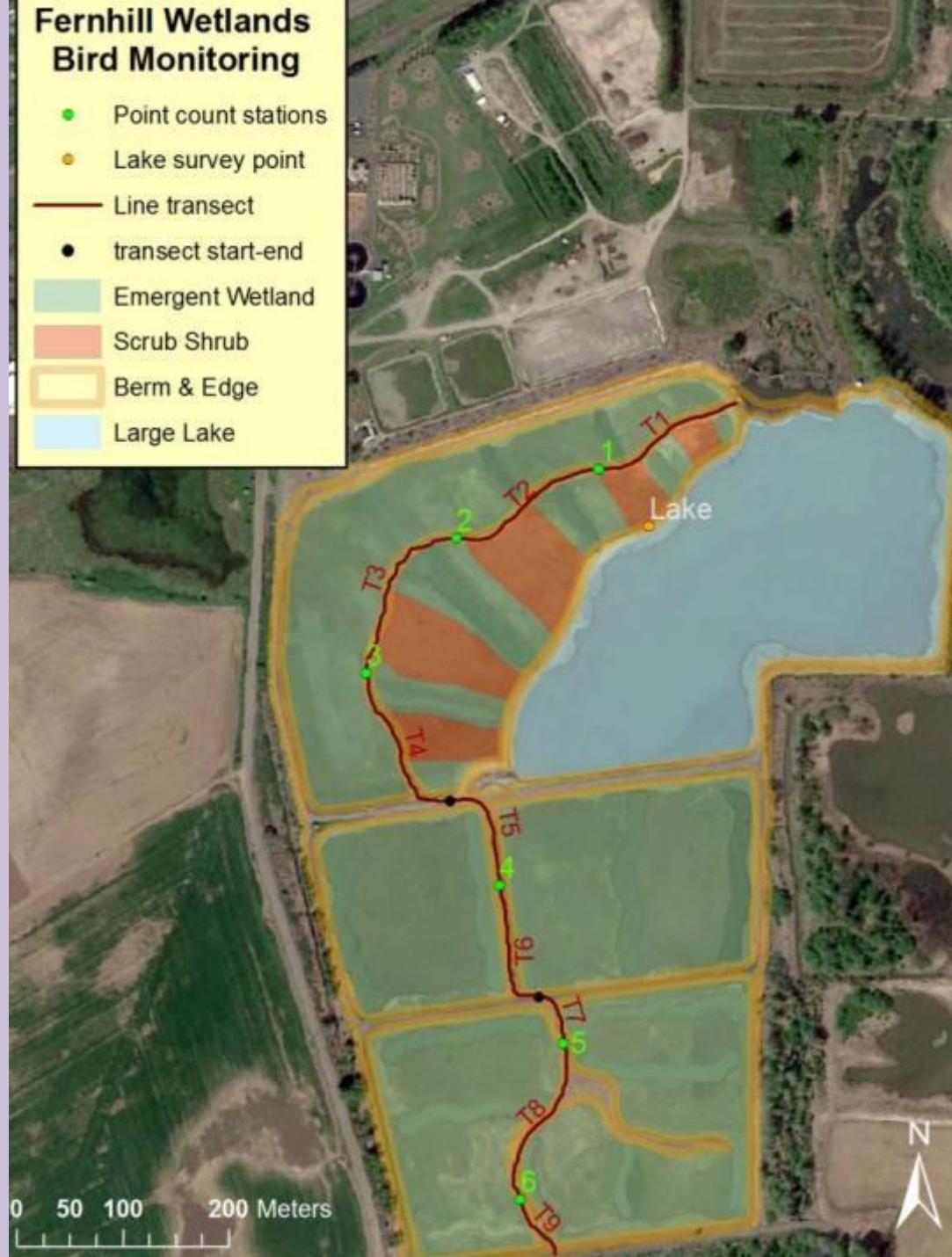


- Simple protocol
- eBird two new “hotspots” created: NTS & outside NTS



Methods – formal surveys

- Initiated Fall 2015 (post-restoration)
- Combined line transect and lake surveys
- 10 weekly surveys in Fall and in Spring



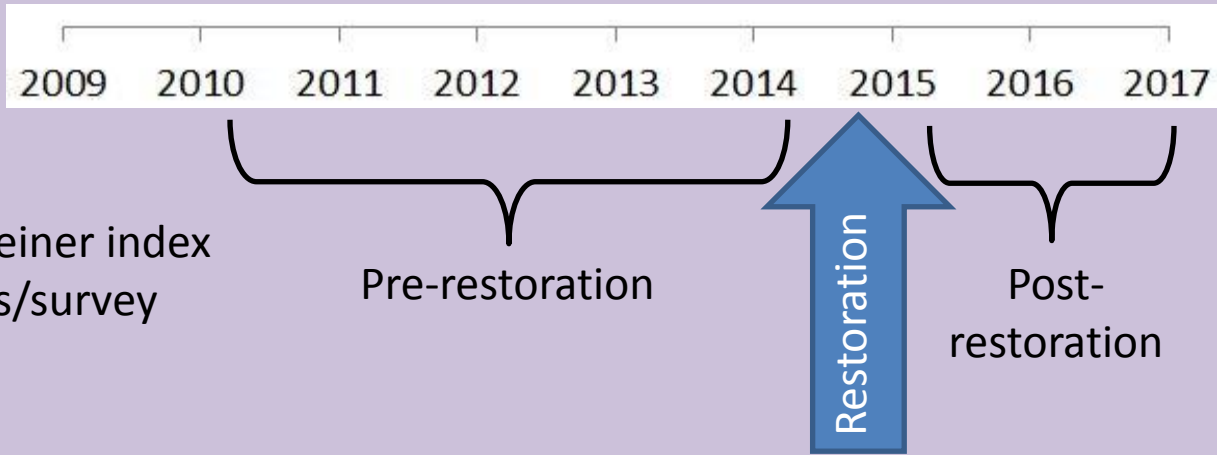
Analysis methods

Response variables:

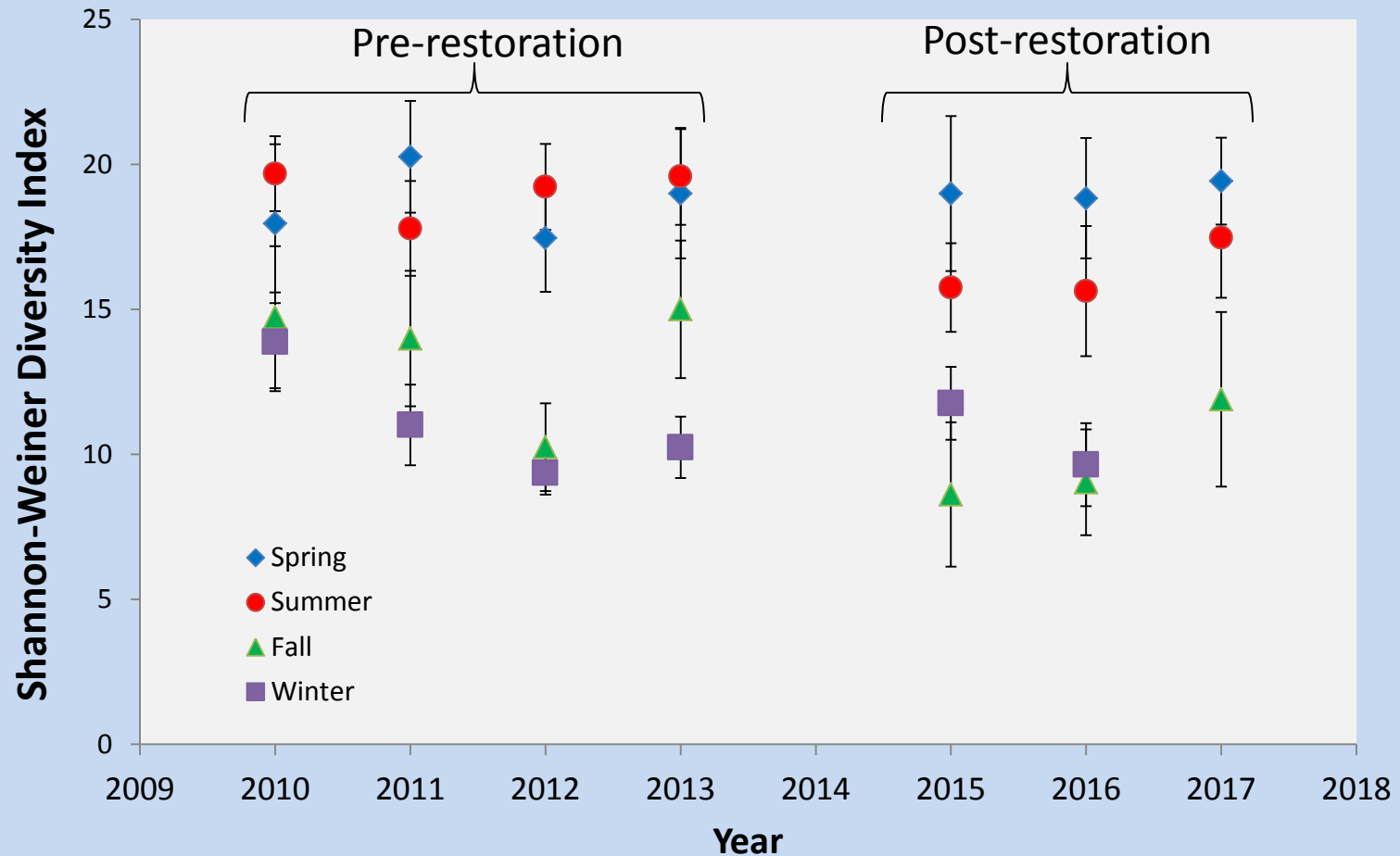
- Species diversity: Shannon-Weiner index
- Species abundance: detections/survey

Covariates:

- Treatment (pre & post restoration), Year, Season
 - Generalized linear mixed model
- Community science (eBird) vs. Formal count comparison
 - Paired T-Test

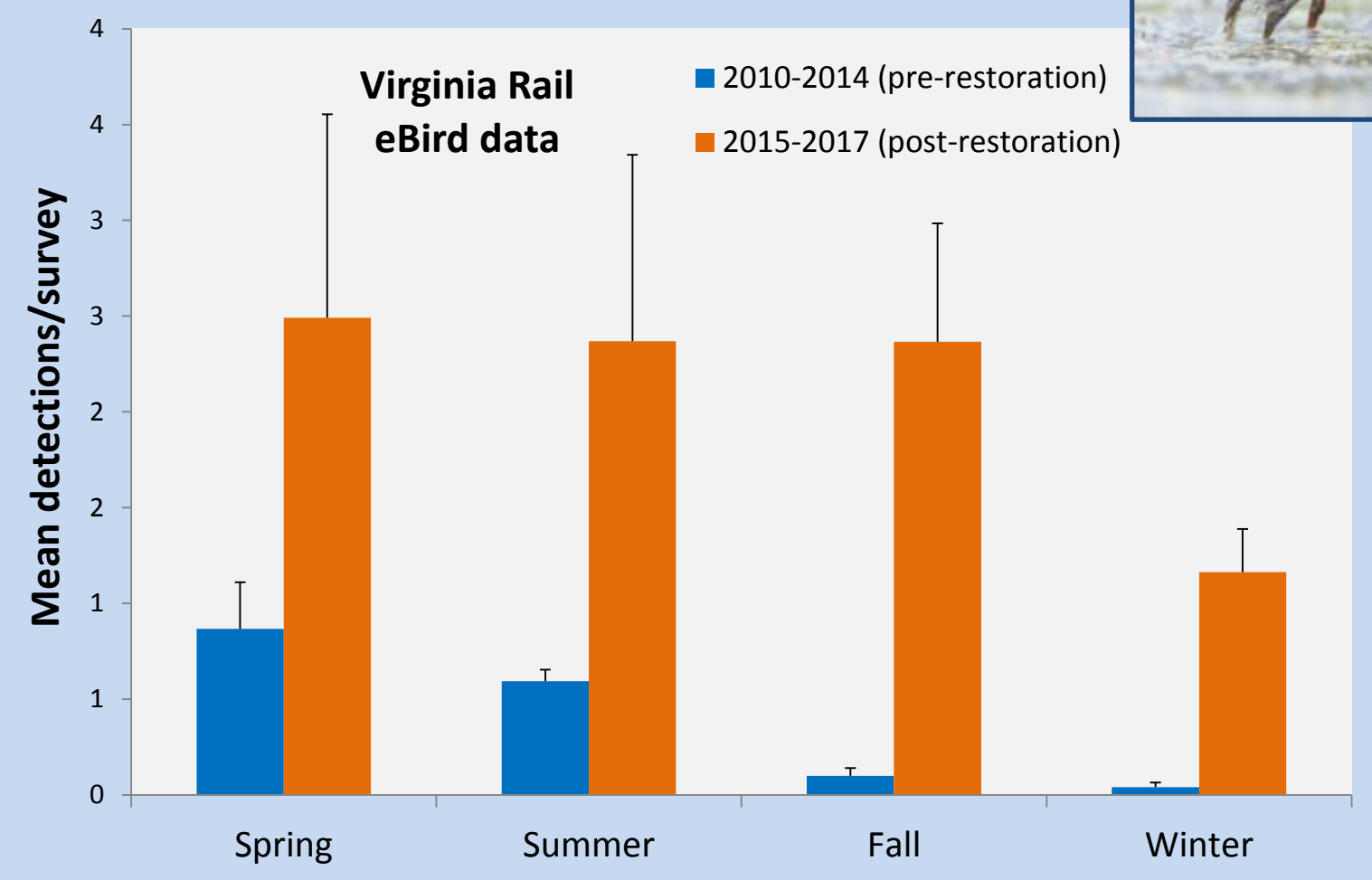


Results: Species Diversity



No significant difference in avian species diversity between pre and post restoration periods

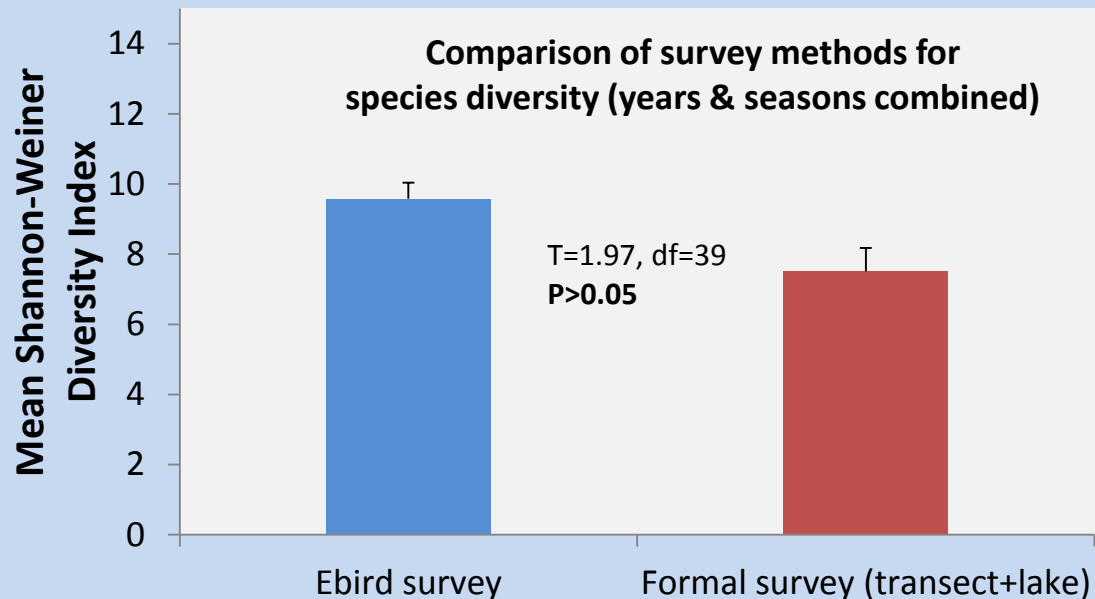
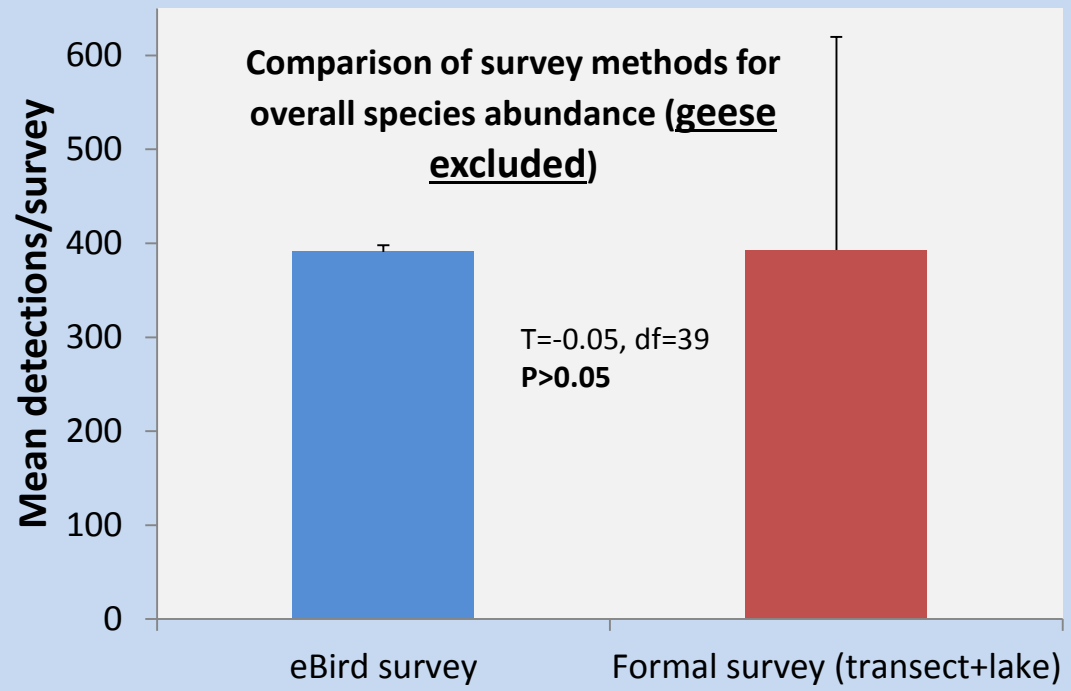
Results: Species Abundance



Analysis of 8 of 13 individual species followed abundance predictions

Results: eBird Community science vs. formal surveys

- Overall abundance similar between eBird and formal surveys (geese excluded)
- Species diversity similar between eBird and formal surveys



Preliminary conclusions



- Overall species diversity and abundance similar between pre and post-restoration periods
- At guild & species level, seeing many responses we predicted
 - Fast positive response for some species (e.g. Sora, Virginia Rail)
- Community science data comparable to Formal surveys in many cases

Moving beyond pipes and infrastructure for clean water



Spread the word on success at Fernhill....