



# NEWSLETTER

## SOUTH LAKE SIMCOE NATURALISTS

SLSN is an incorporated not-for-profit Member of Ontario Nature.

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([www.slsnc.ca](http://www.slsnc.ca))

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*Research Partner with The Zephyr Society of Lake Simcoe ([www.zephyrsociety.ca](http://www.zephyrsociety.ca))*

*Member: Rescue Lake Simcoe Coalition*

*Member: Ontario Greenbelt Alliance*

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**Note: Please renew your membership to receive future Newsletters**

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## Meetings and Outings

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**Meetings:** All Meetings start at 7:30 p.m. at the York Region Police Building Meeting Room (Baseline Road between McCowan and Civic Centre Road) unless noted otherwise. No July or August Meetings. Members events (insurance compliance). Visitors welcome.

York Regional Police, 3 District Community Meeting Room  
3527 Baseline Road, Georgina.



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**NOTE: Consistent with YRP recent procedures in place regarding evening use of their Community Meeting Room (CMR), attendees of SLSN meetings must be**

current members of SLSN in good standing, and may be asked to provide further information, as requested.

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***Tuesday, May 8 Shorebirds Night:*** Many shorebirds (or “waders,” as they are called in the Old World) are known as real puzzlers to novice birders and to some experienced birders as well. Most species have two or three different plumages. Presentations of photo reference and specialized information about I.D.’s, life cycles, ecology, breeding and the Ontario Tundra, and Lake Simcoe perspectives will be presented. They are going to be arriving any day.

Shorebirds also include some of the most threatened bird species in the world. SLSN members Barrie Braiden and Heather MacKay will tell us about their experiences related to shorebirds in Sanibell Island, and Connor Hawey was hoping to join us at the meeting but will be down at Long Point though he has provided us with some great pictures of the birds from there. Finally, Irving Himel is going to send us some great shorebird photos also.



Dunlin – Long Point, Connor Hawey

***Tuesday, June 12 Point Pelee***: Point Pelee a peninsula of land, mainly of marsh and woodland habitats, that tapers to a sharp point as it extends into Lake Erie. It is a national park in Essex County in southwestern Ontario where it extends into Lake Erie. Point Pelee is known for many unique things, but it's reputation for birds in migration is legend. This meeting is being planned to be very informative and well researched. Stay tuned for details of the evening to follow.

**Outings:** All regular outings – Note: **Paid-up members in good standing may participate (for insurance compliance).**

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**2018 Spring**

**Saturday June 23: Forest Birding and Nature Study:** Early summer Birding trip to the Pefferlaw Tract of the York Region Forest. We will concentrate on forest birds like thrushes, grouse, warblers and if we are fortunate maybe owls. Rare breeding birds can sometimes turn up unexpectedly in this forest, so be prepared. Later in the day we may do some hiking and general nature study in one of our local natural areas. Meet at 9:00 a.m. at the Coffee Time at Virginia on Highway 48. Dress for the weather. Bring binoculars etc. If you will be going directly to the forest phone 905-722-8021 for meet-up arrangements.

Members, please consider writing and submitting an article to the Talon Newsletter. Submit to one of the Executive members.

Phone Paul 905-722-8021 or Norma 905-476-4747 for further information about meetings and naturalist outings.

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## Annual SLSN Lake Simcoe Spring Birding Trip

Jackson's Point east to Duclous Point

2018-04-18

Five (5) member birder participants.

**Saturday April 28: Spring Birding and Nature Study:** The annual Spring Birding trip along Lake Simcoe will concentrated on waterfowl and shorebirds, this year to the east. A few significant waterfowl migrants turn up unexpectedly. We met at 8:00 a.m. at the Tim Horton's in Sutton on Dalton Road. P.H.

### Summary

The SLSN annual Spring Birding trip along Lake Simcoe took place this past Saturday (April 28) starting early in the morning at Jackson's Point. Five birders headed east this year along the Lake. Our concentration was on waterfowl and unfortunately shorebirds were not seen to have arrived yet. Many bird species

were seen on the day with some notable species seen included Lesser Scaup (2) at Sibbald Point Provincial Park, Eared Grebe (3) one also at Sibbald Point and two at McRae Beach, and American Wigeon (2) also at McRae Beach on the edge of extended shore ice still in the lake. Also, three Common Loons were seen on the lake at various locations. These waterfowl were lingering and feeding on the lake before heading north and west to their arctic breeding grounds.

We actually had 30 species and saw the Tree and Barn swallows everywhere (Lake Simcoe is famous for this) including 2 Rough-winged swallows! We also saw many Caspian terns at the lake that have recently arrived which was a real treat. Two White-throated sparrows and a really good look at a Sharp-shinned hawk rounded out the trip.

### **Complete Outing data**

<b>Species</b>	<b>Number</b>
Barn swallow	20
Tree swallow	15
Rough-winged swallow	2
Caspian tern	43
Common loon	3
Bonapartes gull	4
American robin	20
Common grackle	10
Common merganser	34
Canada geese	18
Herring gull	15
Blue jay	7
American crow	8
Ring-billed gull	24
Northern flicker	3

Lesser scaup	4
Red-bellied woodpecker	4
Bufflehead	24
Black-capped chickadee	8
Cardinal	3
White-throated sparrow	2
Starling	17
Horned grebe	2
Mourning dove	11
Red-winged blackbird	31
Sharp-shinned hawk	1
American wigeon	1
Turkey vulture	1
American Kestrel	1
Great Blue heron	1

**30 species, 337 individuals**

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## York Region Forest News

The York Region is moving forward with developments of the York Regional Forest management plan. York Regional Forest Management Plan. Some important

The Current 20-year York Regional Forest management plan ends in 2018. Consultants have been working with Region staff preparing plans for public review. A draft management plan in late spring 2018, a final management plan for fall 2018 and a report to Regional Council in early 2019

Public open houses are planned and are scheduled for:

Public Open House # 1

Location: Town of Newmarket

Date: Monday, May 14, 2018

Time: 7:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.

Venue: Seminar Room at York Region Administrative Building

Address: 17250 Yonge Street, Newmarket, ON L3Y 4W5

### Public Open House # 2

Location: Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville

Date: Wednesday, May 23, 2018

Time: 7:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.

Venue: Ballantrae Room (Room 1) at Ballantrae Community Centre

Address: 5592 Aurora Rd, Whitchurch-Stouffville, ON L4A 7X3

### Public Open House # 3

Location: Town of Georgina

Date: Thursday, May 24, 2018

Time: 7:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.

Venue: The Link

Address: 20849 Dalton Rd, Sutton, ON, L4P 3E9

If you're interested in signing up for the Greening events email list, please visit [www.york.ca/forestevents](http://www.york.ca/forestevents) (scroll to bottom of page).

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# Local Environmental Issues Developments



April 10, 2018

## Questions for Lake Simcoe's Provincial Election Candidates

Lake Simcoe Watch is a new initiative by a number of organizations concerned about the health of our watershed that is focused on keeping residents informed about where provincial election candidates stand on key environmental and planning issues.

Lake Simcoe Watch is a joint initiative of AWARE Simcoe, the Innisfil District Association, the Lake Simcoe Association, the North Gwillimbury Forest Alliance, the South Lake Simcoe Naturalists, the STORM Coalition and the West Oro Ratepayers' Association.

We are asking candidates running in the provincial election where they stand on four issues that are vital to the health of Lake Simcoe and its watershed. Their responses will be posted on our new [LakeSimcoeWatch.ca](http://LakeSimcoeWatch.ca) website, where you can search responses by riding (you can find your riding by postal code or via a watershed riding map).

Here's what we are asking:

- Do they support developing and implementing a plan to reduce phosphorus loadings to 44 tonnes per year by 2026 to protect our cold water fishery (e.g., lake trout and whitefish) and to reduce algae blooms?
- Do they support developing and implementing a plan to ensure that at least 40% of Lake Simcoe's watershed consists of *high quality* connected forests, wetlands and meadows by 2026? This natural cover is critical for filtering the water that flows into the lake and as a habitat for wildlife.
- Should the Lake Simcoe Region Conservation Authority be required to listen to the public when it is considering applications to destroy wetlands?
- Should the *Development Charges Act* be amended to allow municipalities



to recover 100% of their additional infrastructure costs to service new residential and commercial projects from developers? That is should growth pay for growth?

We expect to begin receiving responses soon so stayed tuned and be sure to ask these questions of any candidate who comes to your door as well!

Please pass this message on to your friends.

Thank you,  
Jack Gibbons

416-260-2080 ext. 2  
jack@lakesimcoewatch.ca

[www.LakeSimcoeWatch.org](http://www.LakeSimcoeWatch.org)



[forward this email to a friend](#)



Lake Simcoe Watch is dedicted to informing watershed residents about where our leaders stand on important environmental protection and planning measures. If you do not wish to receive future messages, [click here](#).



April 23, 2018

## Can you spare a dollar to save our forest?

We need a dollar from every one of the Town of Georgina's 45,000 residents to help pay for our Ontario Municipal Board (OMB) appeal to save the North Gwillimbury Forest's wetlands.

The Town of Georgina's new Official Plan **illegally** permits the DG Group to build a giant residential development on the North Gwillimbury Forest's wetlands. If this project proceeds, it will destroy the Paradise Beach-Island Grove Provincially Significant Wetland and drive a stake through the heart of the North Gwillimbury Forest. We must not allow this to happen.

We are asking the OMB to amend the Town's Official Plan to prohibit development on the North Gwillimbury Forest's wetlands.

Not surprisingly our appeal is being opposed by the DG Group. But to add insult to injury, the Town of Georgina and the Region of York are also asking the OMB to allow the DG Group to destroy the Paradise Beach-Island Grove's Provincially Significant Wetlands. This is not right. Our elected leaders should be working to save our wetlands, not helping a large developer to destroy them.

We can win our appeal because the law is on our side, but victory will not come cheap. We need your help to raise \$45,000 to pay our legal and expert witness fees before our OMB hearing commences on May 22nd.

So please click [here](#) to donate \$1 or more to help us save the North Gwillimbury Forest and its wetlands – forever.

Please pass this message on to your friends.

Thank you,





By studying polar bears at the southern edge of their range, where sea ice loss is greatest, scientists can predict what will happen with other populations as the Arctic continues to warm.

© Dan Guravich/Polar Bears International

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## Sea Ice Ecology Study

4/3/2018 1:25:43 PM

*Scientists are getting ready to head out for spring field work on Hudson Bay as part of the Sea Ice Ecology project. Why do they study sea ice and the polar bear's relationship to it? Alysa McCall, our director of conservation outreach and staff scientist, explains.*

Polar bears rely on sea ice to reach their seal prey—which is why scientists pay close attention to Arctic sea ice, tracking it as it grows in winter and shrinks in summer. Every year, sea ice reaches its maximum at the end of winter (usually in March) and the minimum at summer's end (usually in September).

Satellites have been tracking Arctic sea ice for decades. Their data shows that, this year, the ice reached its maximum on March 17th—and it was shockingly low. In fact, it was the second lowest maximum in the satellite record, just behind 2017.

To put this into context, this year's area of missing ice was more than 1.5 times larger than the state of Texas—or 1.16 million km<sup>2</sup> (448,000 mi<sup>2</sup>) below the 1998-2010 average (15.64 million km<sup>2</sup>/6.04 million mi<sup>2</sup>). *What's more, the four lowest maximums in the satellite record have all occurred in the last four years.*

## What Hudson Bay ice can tell us

The **Western Hudson Bay polar bear population** is one of 19 worldwide populations; these bears live near the southern limit of the polar bear's range. Scientists have studied them since 1980, allowing us to identify population trends related to the amount of sea ice coverage. Hotter temperatures have resulted in earlier sea ice breakup dates and later freeze-ups on Hudson Bay, leading these polar bears to spend longer periods on land, away from their seal prey.

Research shows that the date of sea ice breakup has a significant impact on the survival of cubs, sub-adult bears, and bears older than 20 years of age (i.e., the youngest and oldest). Furthermore, studies have linked long ice-free periods with declines in body condition, reproduction, and abundance. As a result, the Western Hudson Bay population has dropped from 1,200 polar bears in 1987 to 806 in 2011.

The neighboring **Southern Hudson Bay polar bear population** has also been impacted by changing sea ice. This population was stable for decades, but over the past few decades, sea ice loss has led to declines in body condition. By 2012, these bears were spending 30 days longer on land on average compared to 1980—a shift linked to weight loss across sex and age classes. Between 2011 and 2016, their numbers declined from about 943 bears to 780 bears, a drop of 17% in five years. During the same period, the proportion of yearlings (1-2 years old) declined, while the proportion of cubs (0-1 years old) remained fairly steady, suggesting a decline in cub survival rates.

Long-term data sets like these are critical to helping scientists understand the link between sea ice and polar bear health—and that’s why Polar Bears International helps support such research. Polar bears in more southerly areas can help us predict what will happen in other populations as sea ice loss continues to impact the Arctic.

## Ear tags and more

Current studies in Hudson Bay are asking a host of important questions about both populations. PBI is supporting multiple aspects of this research, which is being conducted by different agencies, including Environment and Climate Change Canada, the University of Alberta, and the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources.

In particular, scientists are deploying GPS ear tags in the spring and fall on sub-adult and male bears, giving us a glimpse into how these poorly understood groups use the sea ice. Additionally, PBI has helped extend fall population surveys toward the south to help us understand areas where Western Hudson Bay bears may overlap with Southern Hudson Bay bears. This information will help refine population estimates and boundaries, provide insights into how sea ice changes may impact population distribution, and support the management of sustainable harvest levels.

Researchers are currently packing up to head back to Churchill in mid-April as part of the Sea Ice Ecology project. Once there, they’ll stay for about three weeks, heading out over the ice as weather allows while searching for Western Hudson Bay bears of all age and sex classes. Scientists will measure bears and assess their health; they’ll also fit some bears with GPS ear tags that should operate up to six months. This will be one more important piece to add to the polar bear conservation puzzle.

In a warming Arctic, the duration of sea ice is predicted to continue to decline and Hudson Bay will be affected earlier than some other regions. By continuing to work with various partners to collect data on some of the first populations impacted by climate change, we can help provide science-based advice for the ongoing management and conservation of polar bears.

You can also help by acting on climate change and supporting the reduction of carbon emissions in your community—here’s how to get involved.

*Thank you to Banrock Station Wines and SeaWorld Busch Gardens Conservation Fund for continuing to support the Sea Ice Ecology project.*

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## Canadian Wildlife News

**The B.C. government is proposing to expand the wolf trapping season on Vancouver Island this spring.**



Pacific Wild

APR 11, 2018 — The B.C. government is currently considering whether or not to expand the wolf trapping season on Vancouver Island this spring, in a misguided attempt to preserve deer populations. However, there is no evidence that the unique coastal wolves on northern Vancouver Island kill large numbers of deer, said the Executive Director of Pacific Wild, Ian McAllister, to DeSmog Canada. McAllister has been studying coastal wolves for over two decades. Despite an absence of adequate data, analysis and evidence, the B.C. government wants to start trapping them with snares and leg hold traps for 10 months of the year.

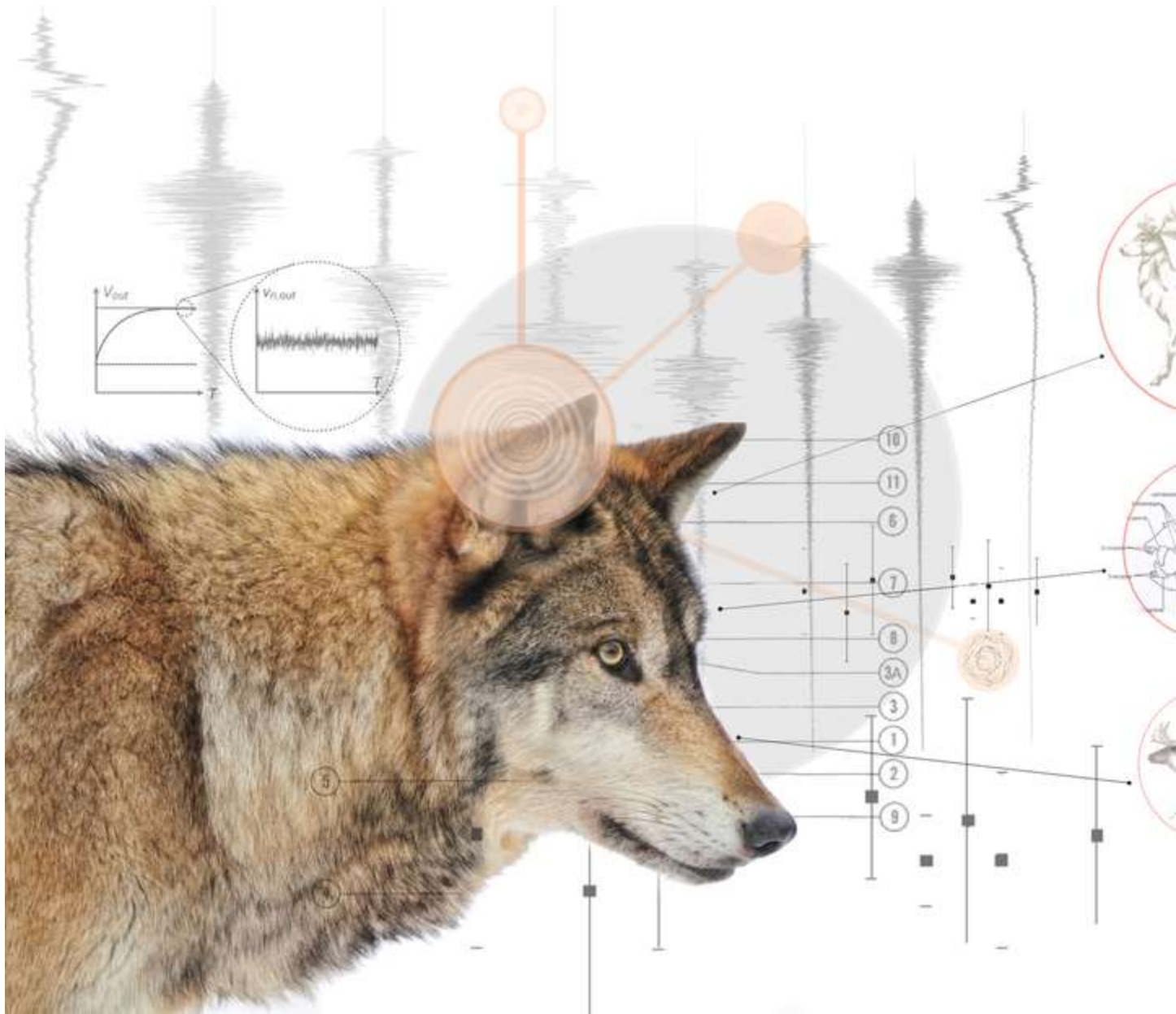
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2018-04-11

DESMOG CANADA

## Seeking the Science Behind B.C.'s Wolf Cull

By Judith Lavoie • Thursday, April 5, 2018 - 08:36



Even if you live on Vancouver Island you're not likely to have seen the elusive coastal wolves that populate its northernmost corners.

These genetically unique wolves, which are distinct from their land-locked cousins, live an atypical life for a grey wolf, living in remote estuaries and consuming a diet of mostly marine life.

There are an estimated 250 wolves on Vancouver Island, according to the B.C. Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations, the government ministry that is currently considering whether or not to expand the wolf trapping season in the province this spring.

The science behind the practice of culling wolves on Vancouver Island is being hotly contested by scientists and conservationists who say there's very little evidence to support the province's theory that wolves are responsible for a shrinking deer population.

The issue has been thrust into the public spotlight recently after a guide hunter who posted photos of Vancouver Island wolves in snares on social media offered a personal bounty for carcasses.

"Anecdotally, there has been an increase in wolf populations on northern Vancouver Island, particularly in the area around Port Hardy," a spokesperson from the ministry told DeSmog Canada in an e-mailed statement.

"Biologists have also noticed increased wolf signs (tracks or sightings) in the area."

That's a far cry from hardcore evidence, Ian McAllister, executive director of Pacific Wild told DeSmog Canada.

In fact, there is no evidence that the unique coastal wolves on northern Vancouver Island kill large numbers of deer, he said. McAllister has been studying coastal wolves for over two decades.

"There's absolutely no data or field-based research. There's no peer-reviewed science to support this."

## **Lack of science-based wildlife management across North America**

An absence of data-driven decision-making in wildlife management isn't unique to B.C.

Recent research published in the journal *Science Advances* found that across North America wildlife policies lacked basic scientific precepts.

Lead author Kyle Artelle, a biologist with Simon Fraser University and the Raincoast Conservation Foundation, reviewed 667 management plans for 27 species that are hunted and trapped in Canada and the U.S.

"We highlighted four foundational hallmarks that would be required for a wildlife policy to be considered science-based: transparency, external scrutiny, clear objectives and evidence," Artelle told DeSmog Canada.

Artelle and his team found that 60 per cent of wildlife management policies reviewed had fewer than half of those hallmarks. About half of the policies examined did not rely on population data.

"You'd be hard pressed to call any given activity science if it's missing any of those pieces," he said.





B.C. coastal wolves are often called a sea wolves for their ocean-rich diet which includes seals, sea lions, herring and salmon.  
Photo: Ian McAllister

Those indicators don't even describe the scientific process completely, he said, "they're just foundational non-negotiable requirements."

An absence of adequate data, analysis and evidence doesn't stop politicians from using science to defend and promote their policies, Artelle said.

Other scientists from Raincoast have published further research on this point, finding governments at times create "political populations" of large carnivores, which are managed to meet political rather than scientific ends.

"There's a lot of power in that term — science. Which is why we need to be careful when it's used to defend preferred policy options," Artelle told DeSmog Canada.

"There's a concern that politicians might use science to defend what they're doing without having the actual evidence for justifying the activity."

Artelle said wolf management in B.C. is a prime example of missing hallmarks of science.

On Vancouver Island, the province is pairing anecdotal information on declining deer populations with anecdotal evidence on increased wolf populations to justify hunting and trapping practices, he said.

"It doesn't make biological sense that if a food source is crashing, the predator population would be increasing," Artelle said, pointing to a study in southeast Alaska that found declining deer populations were the result of logging activities rather than wolf predation.

A similar occurrence may be happening on Vancouver Island where old-growth forest is increasingly being replaced by single-age stands rotated in timber harvests, he said.

### **The fight to save caribou**

Habitat disturbance has been identified as a key driver of caribou decline. Both woodland and mountain caribou populations require large tracts of undisturbed habitat for survival.

On mainland B.C. and in Alberta, wolf culls are used to protect rapidly declining caribou populations although the practice is seen as controversial when not paired with aggressive habitat protections.

According to the ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Development, the South Selkirk, South Peace and North Columbia area caribou herds are in dire straits.

The province's plan for those regions is to eliminate all wolves in an effort to protect caribou that remain.

"A minimum of 80 per cent of the wolves in the treatment area need to be removed and ideally all wolves will be taken," the ministry said in a statement.

Around 250 wolves have been shot from helicopters over the last two years as part of the province's wolf cull pilot project, which is in the fourth year of its project five-year lifespan.

The pilot project was pushed ahead even though the province's 2014 wolf management policy acknowledged there is uncertainty killing wolves will help caribou.

"Attempts to control wolves to reduce predation risks on caribou has been a provincial priority since 2001. Wolf densities have been reduced: however, at this time, a correlation between reduced wolf densities and caribou recovery cannot be substantiated," it says.

Caribou recovery is mandated from the federal government under the Species at Risk Act. According to a federal draft recovery plan for caribou, the provinces are responsible for protecting 65 per cent of caribou habitat from disturbance. In 2012 Ottawa directed the provinces to develop plans for that disturbance threshold by 2017. It was a deadline every single province missed.

Mark Hebblewhite, wildlife biology professor at the University of Montana, who served on the science panel for Canada's boreal caribou recovery, said there is reasonable evidence that killing wolves buys time for threatened species like boreal woodland caribou in Alberta and the Yukon, but no evidence that wolf control has any lasting effects on deer populations.

"The real question about wolf control in the name of caribou conservation is what is being done about protecting critical habitat for caribou. And, in short, the answer in Alberta and the oil producing areas of B.C., is not enough," Hebblewhite told DeSmog Canada.

Hebblewhite has compiled data on oil and gas activities in caribou habitat and has identified 19,000 wells drilled in caribou ranges in Alberta since 2004.

There is no point in killing wolves while simultaneously continuing to destroy caribou habitat with oil and gas exploration and industrial logging, he said.

Paul Paquet, Raincoast senior scientist and adjunct professor at the University of Victoria, also worries about the long-term effects of the war on wolves.

Wolves prey on caribou, as they always have, but the role played in the decline of caribou is a symptom, not the underlying cause, he said.

"Quite simply, people are the ultimate cause of caribou endangerment through the ongoing degradation imposed by our resource industries on caribou habitat," he said

"As a result, caribou are on a long-term slide to extinction, not because of what wolves and other predators are doing, but because of what humans have already done."

Artelle said governments should be more open with the public about the scientific uncertainties of killing wolves.

“Instead of science being used as a marketing ploy, we need clarity on ‘we’re going ahead with this approach because we don’t want to limit oil and gas production’ or ‘we don’t want to limit economic production.’ ”

The public deserves to be more fully informed about the main drivers of caribou decline, he said.

“It’s rarely honestly disclosed why the wolf cull is being pursued when we know wolves aren’t the main driver.”

Policy decisions are often made in the face of incomplete knowledge.

“Given the science will often be incomplete it’s important to be very clear with the public about uncertainties in the science, and how those decisions are being made knowing that science is imperfect.”

*With files from Carol Linnitt.*

*Illustration: Carol Linnitt with imagery from The Shared Experience via Flickr*

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## **Even familiar birds at risk of extinction, new study finds**

The 2018 State of the World’s Birds report, which provides a comprehensive look at the health of bird populations globally, has found that the extinction crisis has spread so far that even some well-known species are now in danger.



The European Turtle Dove is one of many familiar bird species that now find themselves Globally Threatened [Photo: Revital Salomon]

*By Margaret Sessa ...*

A number of well-known bird species are now at risk of extinction.

This is the chief conclusion of *State of the World's Birds 2018*, a new report from BirdLife International which looks at the health of bird populations worldwide. Instantly recognisable and beloved bird species including Snowy Owl *Bubo scandiacus*, Atlantic Puffin *Fratercula arctica*, and European Turtle-dove *Streptopelia turtur* are all now globally threatened with extinction.

The report, which was five years in the making, is BirdLife International's flagship science publication. The major global assessment uses the health of bird populations to "take the pulse of the planet". Unfortunately, the global picture painted in the report is a dire one for many birds around the world. Overall, it shows that 40 percent of the world's 11,000 bird species are in decline, and one in eight bird species is threatened with global extinction.

These statistics aren't just bad news for birds, they are also warnings for the planet as a whole. The health of bird species is a good measure of the state of ecosystems in general. Because

birds are so widespread, being found in nearly every type of ecosystem, and one of the most studied groups of animals, they are excellent indicators of the state of the environment.

“The data are unequivocal. We are undergoing a steady and continuing deterioration in the status of the world’s birds,” said Tris Allinson, BirdLife’s Senior Global Science Officer, and Editor-In-Chief of the report. “The threats driving the avian extinction crisis are many and varied, but invariably of humanity’s making.”

One of the greatest of those threats, according to the report, is agriculture. The expansion of agriculture, as well as its intensification, impacts 1,091 (74 percent) of globally threatened birds. One example of how agriculture is negatively impacting birds can be found in the neurotoxic insecticides known as neonicotinoids or ‘neonics’. A recent study from the USA found that migrating White-crowned Sparrows *Zonotrichia leucophrys* exposed to neonicotinoids lost a quarter of their body mass and fat stores. The neurotoxin also impaired the birds’ ability to navigate while migrating.

In addition to these worrying trends, though, the report also contains numerous findings that encourage hope. It finds that at least 25 bird species would have gone extinct in recent decades were it not for conservation interventions. Birds that were once Critically Endangered but have now been downlisted to Endangered include Red-billed Curassow *Crax blumenbachii* (Brazil), Pink Pigeon *Nesoenas mayeri* (Mauritius), and Black-faced Spoonbill *Platalea minor*. “Although the report provides a sobering update on the state of birds and biodiversity, and of the challenges ahead, it also clearly demonstrates that solutions do exist and that significant, lasting success can be achieved” said Patricia Zurita, BirdLife’s CEO.

In order to help ensure this success, the report outlines actions and changes that need to occur for birds and biodiversity to be better conserved. This includes restoration of habitats key to birds, eradicating and controlling invasive species, and targeting the most vulnerable bird species in order to protect them. To read more about how these changes could be enacted as well as how birds are doing globally, read the complete *State of the World’s Birds 2018 report* [here](#).