



LIFE21-NAT-IT-LIFE
GOPROFOR MED
101074738

PRESERVING AND MANAGING FOREST HABITATS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA

WORKSHOP - MONDAY DECEMBER 4, 2023



Co-funded by
the European Union



Biodiversity monitoring *Bat and bird surveys*

GIADA GIACOMINI (DREAM)





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1. Target species
2. Acoustic monitoring
3. Preliminary results
4. Next steps

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1. Target species



1. Target species

Bats

- All species present at the survey sites
- Particularly interested in forest specialists:
 - species roosting in trees (inside holes and under bark)
 - species feeding in forest habitats



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1. Target species

Bats

- All species present at the survey sites
- Particularly interested in forest specialists:
 - species roosting in trees (inside holes and under bark)
 - species feeding in forest habitats



Birds

- Species nesting in tree holes, either created by them (woodpeckers) or by others (e.g. coal tit)
- Species feeding on the tree trunk (e.g. common firecrest) or on the ground and are associated with understorey structure (e.g. mistle thrush)



2. Acoustic monitoring



2. Acoustic monitoring

Data collection

 **LIFE GOPROFOR MED**
Improvement of the conservation status of forest habitats in the Mediterranean Biogeographical Region applying restoration and conservation techniques and close to nature management

 **EUROPEAN UNION**

SURVEY GUIDE: Bat and Bird monitoring

SURVEY GUIDE: BAT AND BIRD MONITORING

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2. Acoustic monitoring

Data collection

Two survey points per site:

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2. Acoustic monitoring

Data collection



Two survey points per site:



 48 hour survey

 Once per month: May - September



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2. Acoustic monitoring

Data analysis

1. Automatic ID:

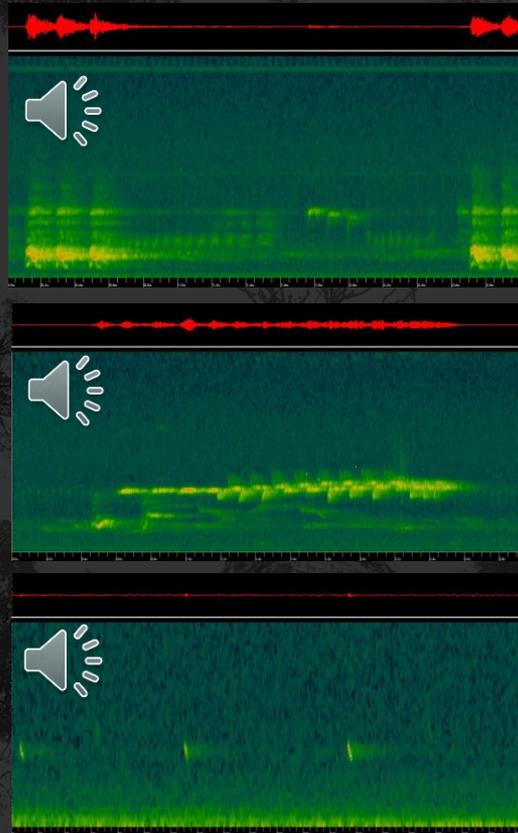
- Bats: BTO algorithm

BTO Acoustic Pipeline



- Birds: Bird NET algorithm

TheCornellLab
K. Lisa Yang Center for Conservation Bioacoustics



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2. Acoustic monitoring

Data analysis

1. Automatic ID:

- Bats: BTO algorithm

BTO Acoustic Pipeline

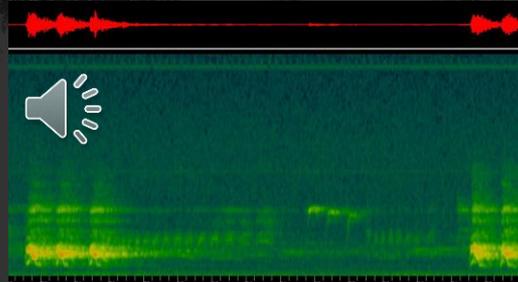


- Birds: Bird NET algorithm

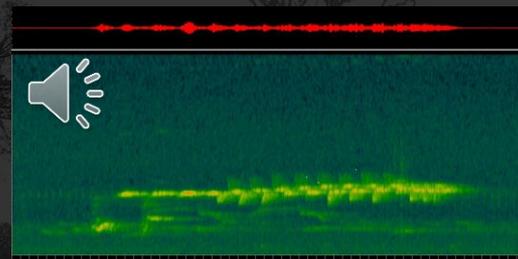
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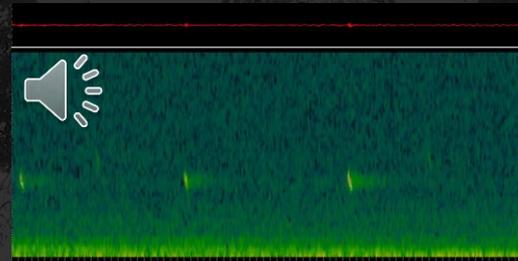
2. Manual verification of samples



Common.Name	Confidence
Eurasian Green Woodpecker	0.9975
Eurasian Green Woodpecker	0.7643
Eurasian Green Woodpecker	0.5538
Eurasian Green Woodpecker	0.9970
Eurasian Green Woodpecker	0.1801



Common.Name	Confidence
Common Firecrest	0.9975
Common Firecrest	0.7793
Common Firecrest	0.2549
Common Firecrest	0.1008
Common Firecrest	0.8095



Common.Name	Confidence
Barbastelle bat	0.93
Barbastelle bat	0.94
Barbastelle bat	0.94
Barbastelle bat	0.77
Barbastelle bat	0.88

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2. Acoustic monitoring

Summary statistics

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Barbastelle bat	0.88

Confidence score ≥ 0.9

For each survey plot:

- Species richness
- Activity index (proxy for species abundance)

These will be fed into the overall model including forest diversity and microhabitat indicators

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2. Acoustic monitoring

Summary statistics

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3. Preliminary results



Greece - Limnes



Spain- Paratge i Pla de Castell



Spain - Muntanya de les Salines



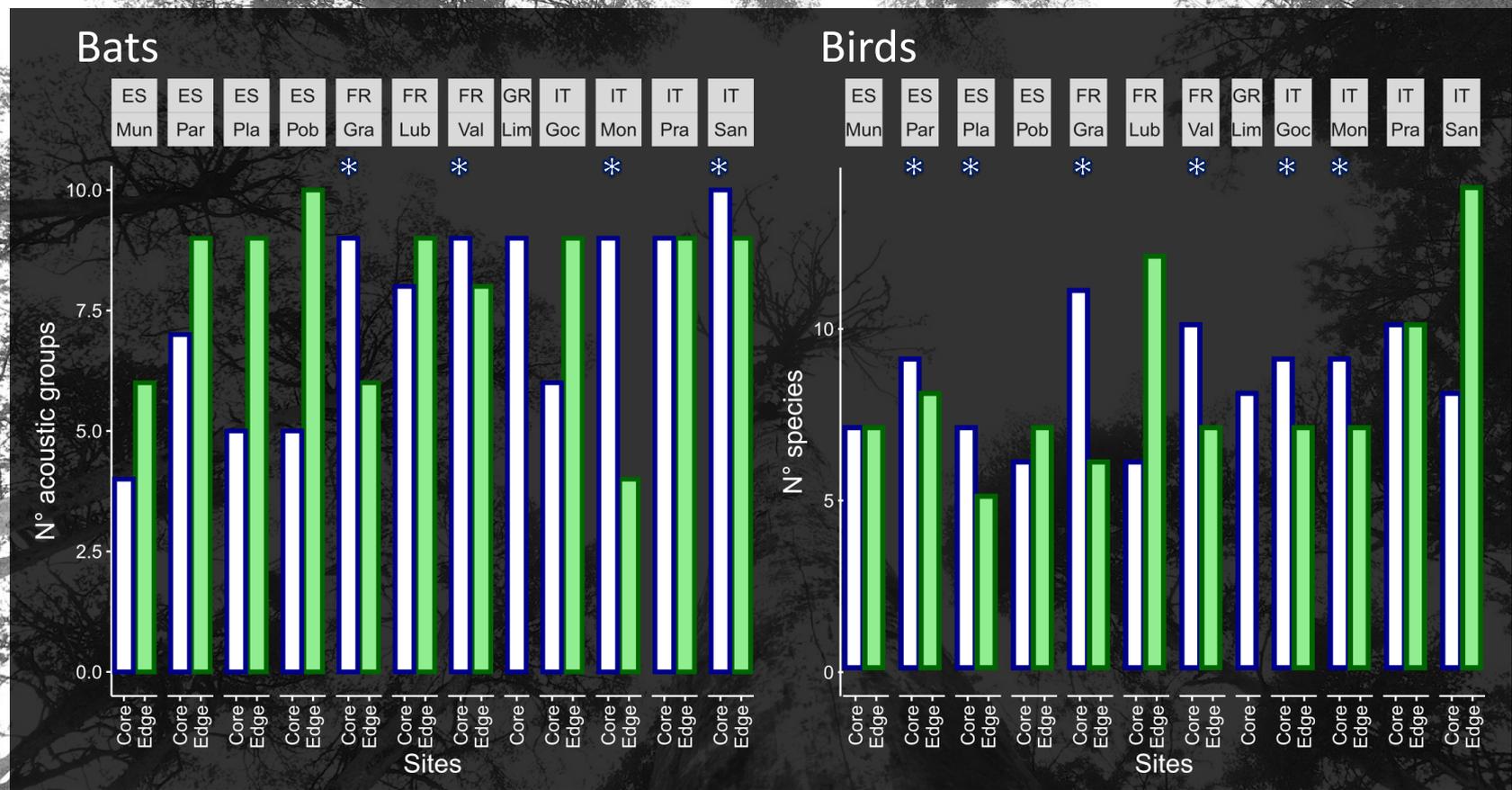
Italy - Pratomagno

3. Preliminary results

	Bats		Birds	
	All detections	Detections $p \geq 0.9$	All detections	Detections $p \geq 0.9$
Total number of detections	35,405	19,593	188,272	25,385
Total number of acoustic groups / species	16	14	23	21

Sebastià Buscató

3. Preliminary results: species richness

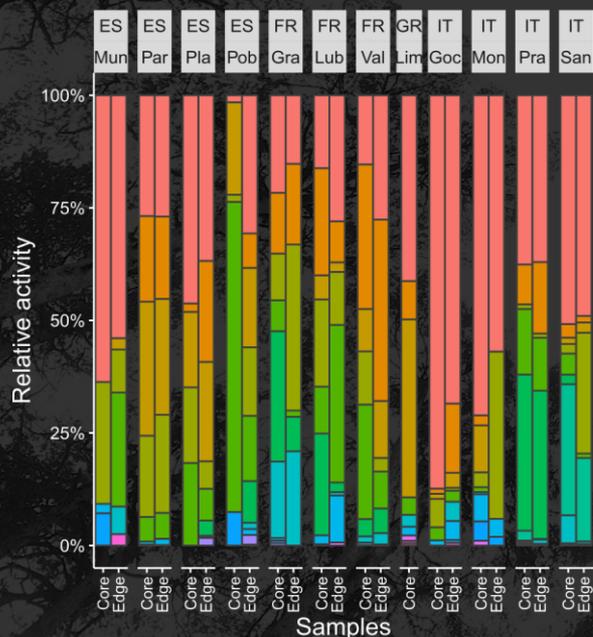


3. Preliminary results: activity by site

Bats

Acoustic groups

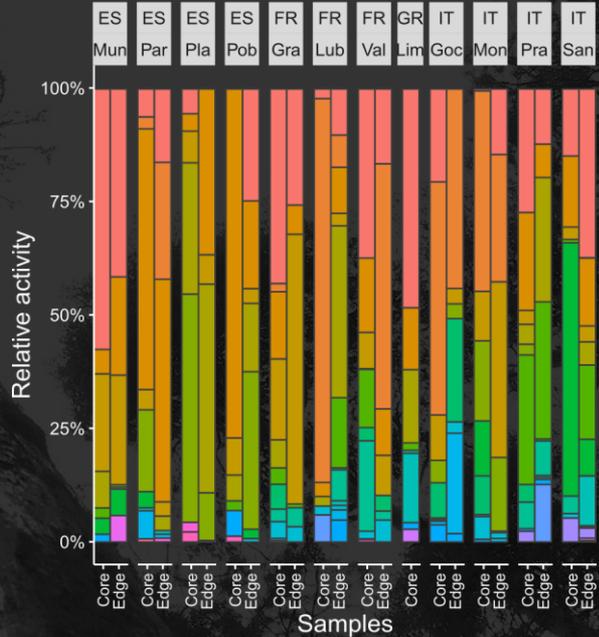
- Pip pip
- Pip kuh-nat
- Min shr-Pip pyg
- Tad ten
- Ept ser group
- Hys sav
- Bar bar
- Rhi hip-meh
- Plecotus
- Rhi fer
- Myo nat group
- Myo dau-cap
- Myo ema group
- Myo bra group



Birds

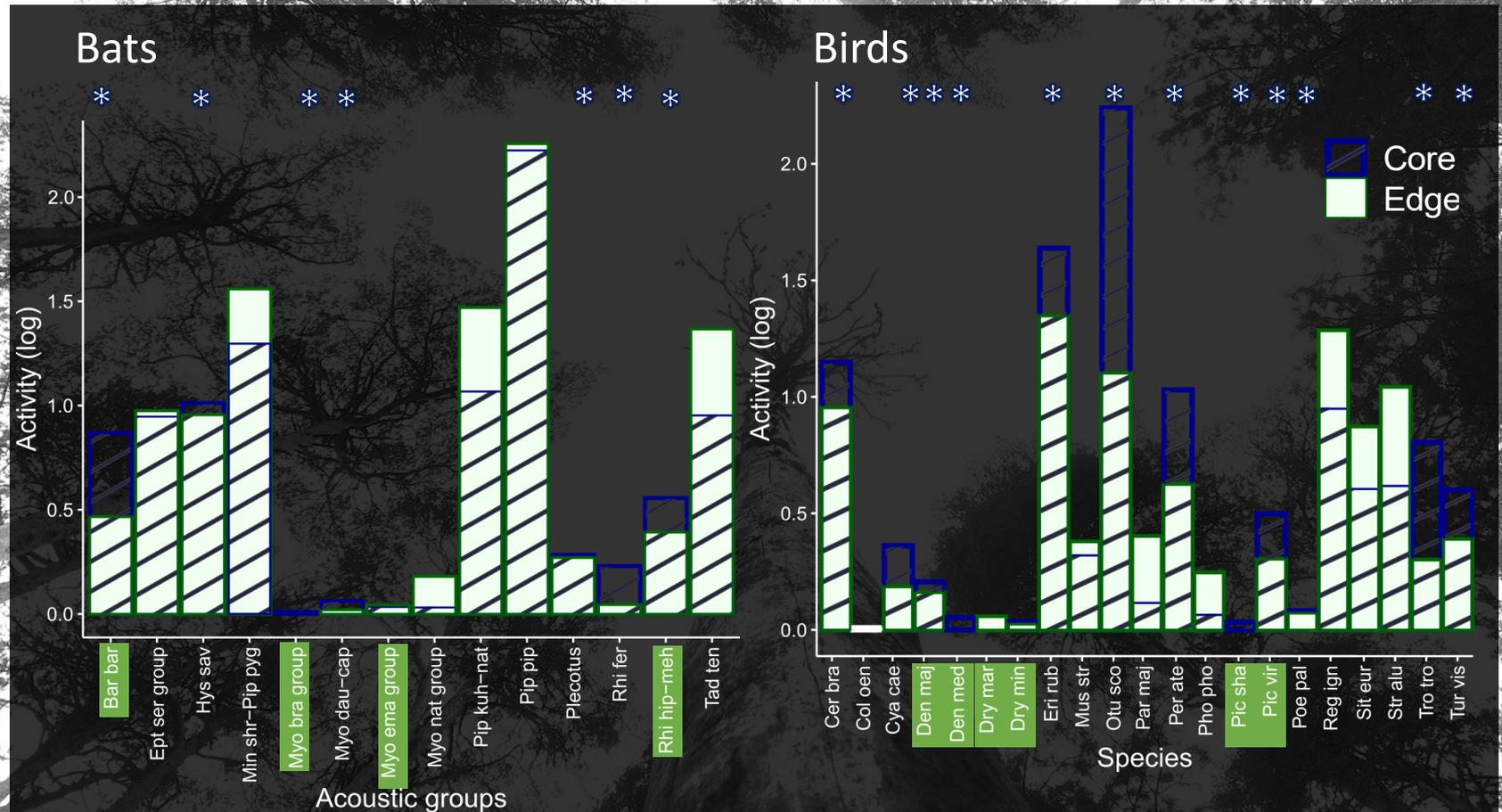
Species

- Eri rub
- Otu sco
- Cer bra
- Reg ign
- Str alu
- Per ate
- Sit eur
- Tro tro
- Tur vis
- Pic vir
- Mus str
- Cya cae
- Par maj
- Den maj
- Pho pho
- Poe pal
- Den med
- Dry mar
- Dry min
- Pic sha
- Col oen



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3. Preliminary results: activity by species



© 2019 Buscat

4. Next steps

1. Validate a sample of audio clips for each species to calculate the confidence score threshold;
2. Calculate species richness and activity using the detections above the threshold;
3. Use the data into a multivariate model to investigate the relationship between multi-taxon biodiversity and indicators of forest structure and senescence in Mediterranean forests.

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