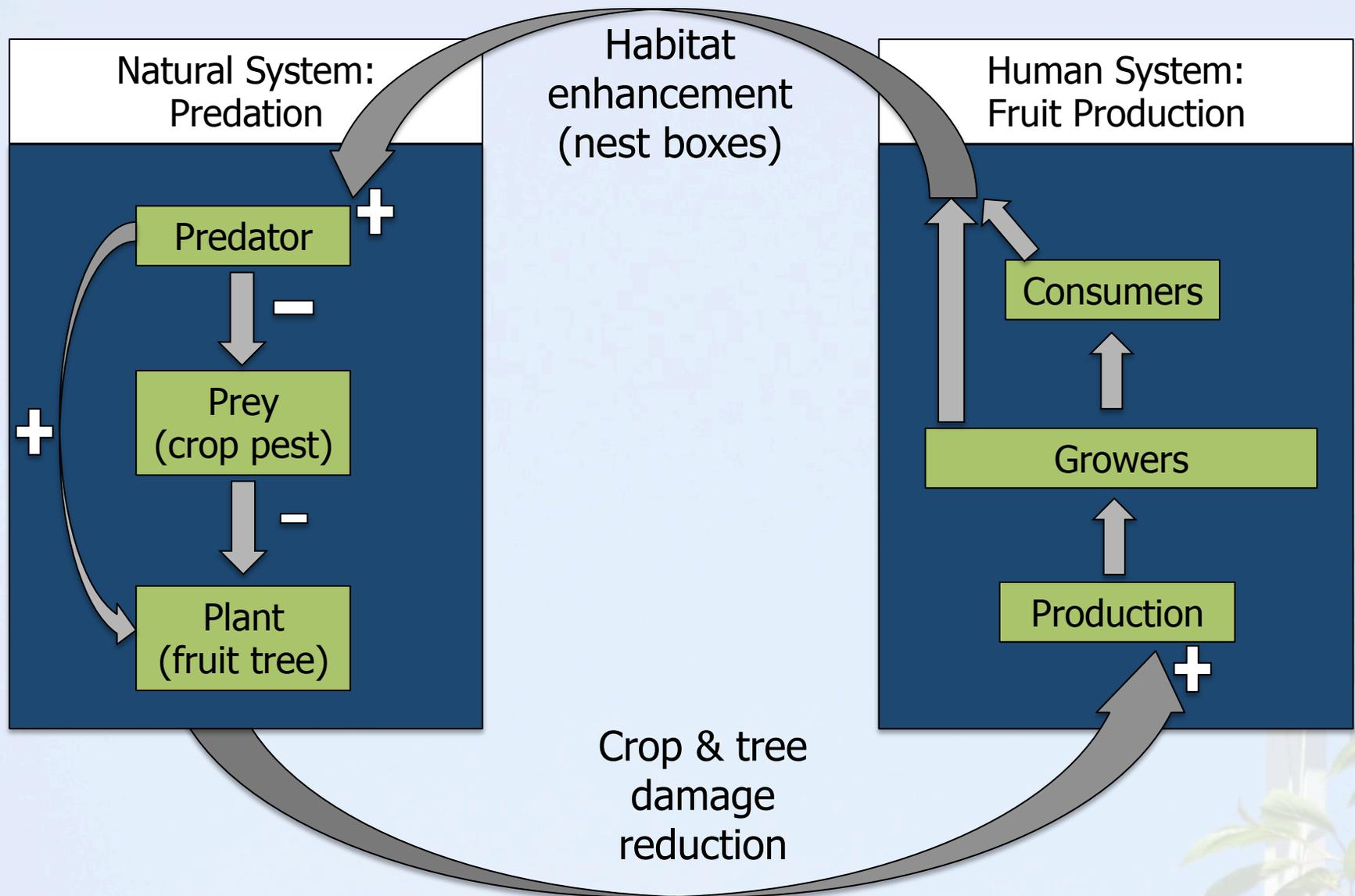


Effects of American Kestrel Nest Boxes and Perches on Fruit-eating Bird Activity in Cherry Orchards

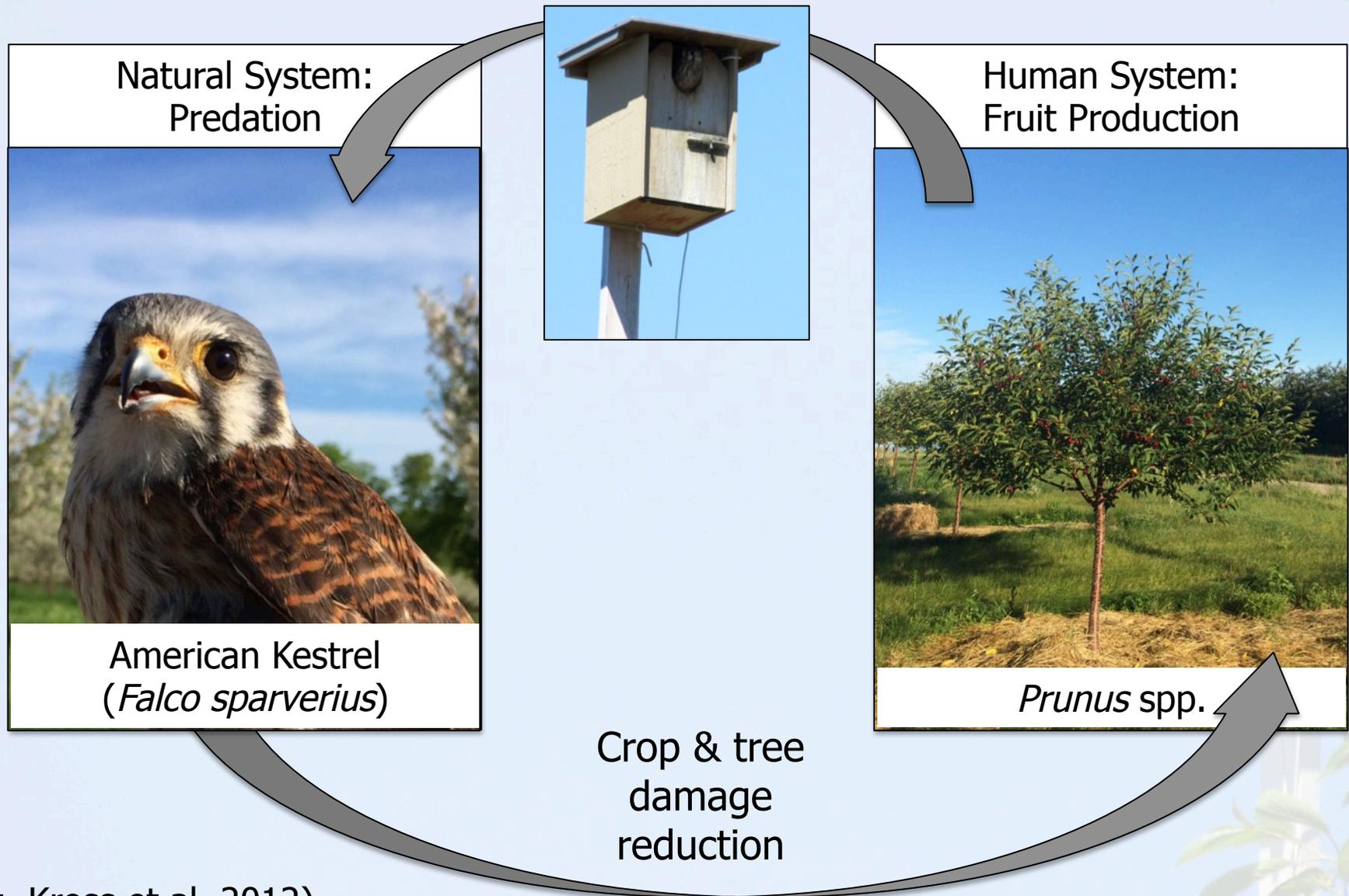
Megan Shave ♦ Catherine Lindell
MSU Integrative Biology Department



Coupled Human and Natural System Overview

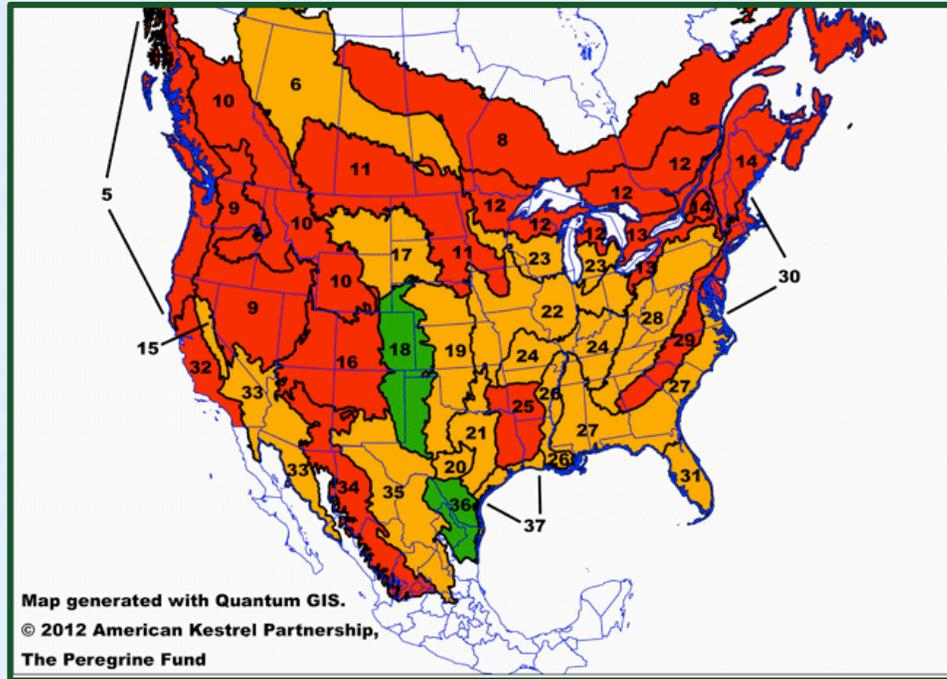


Coupled Human and Natural System Overview



(e.g. Kross et al. 2012)

Kestrel Conservation Concern



Widespread population declines due potentially to habitat loss and/or effects of climate change on distribution

(Smallwood et al. 2009; Paprocki et al. 2014)

Cherry Orchard Nest Boxes in Michigan



Leelanau Peninsula



Cherry Orchard Nest Boxes in Michigan

Table 1. Nesting attempts, apparent nesting success, and mean productivity (number of fledglings per box with nesting attempts) for new nest boxes in Michigan cherry orchards in 2013 – 2015.

YEAR	BOXES		NESTING		MEAN PRODUCTIVITY
	AVAILABLE	% BOXES OCCUPIED	ATTEMPTS INITIATED	% NESTING SUCCESS	
2013	8	100	8	100	4.25
2014	18	83	16	88	3.87
2015	18	100	19	89	3.56
Total	44	93	43	91	3.80

(Shave & Lindell 2017, *Journal of Raptor Research*)

Kestrels Consume Orchard Pests



Project Hypothesis

Kestrels can reduce fruit-eating bird abundances by:

- Consuming birds (direct effect)



D. Brown



Project Hypothesis

Kestrels can reduce fruit-eating bird abundances by:

- Deterring birds that identify kestrel presence as sign of predation threat (indirect effect)



Project Prediction

Thus, orchards with active kestrel boxes and perches will have lower fruit-eating bird abundances than those without



2015 Perch Installation

- Installed at 6 sites with active kestrel boxes
- 3 perches per site
- Sweet & tart blocks of various ages
- Monitored perch use with video cameras

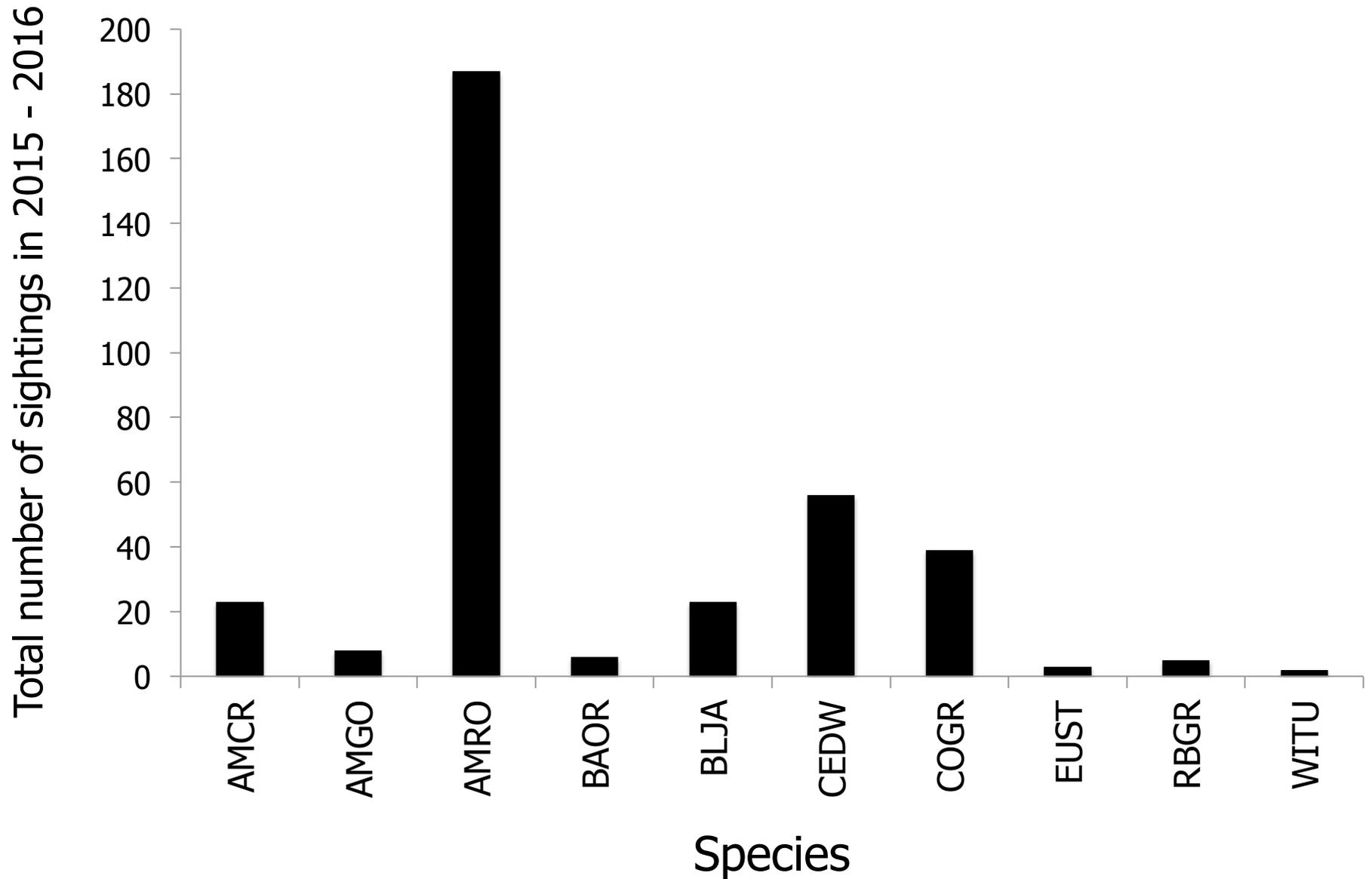


2015 & 2016 Fruit-eating Bird Surveys

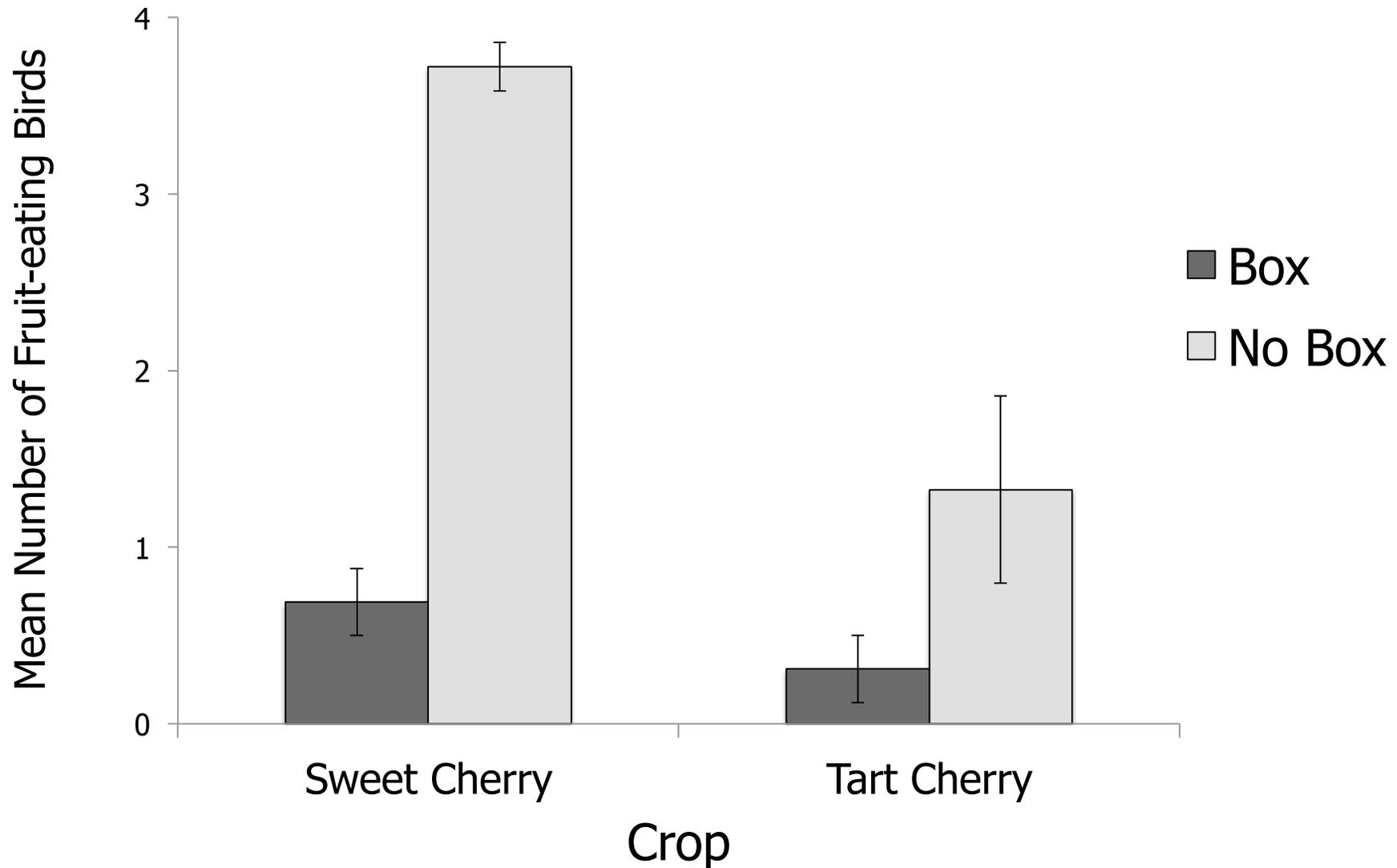
- Transect surveys
 - Surveyed sweet (2015 & 2016) and tart (2015) blocks
 - 200 m x 6 row area surveyed in block
 - 10 min surveys
- 3 site treatments
 - Active nest box
 - Active box + perches
 - No active box



Fruit-eating Bird Sightings by Species



Fruit-eating Bird Abundances Lower at Sites with Kestrel Boxes

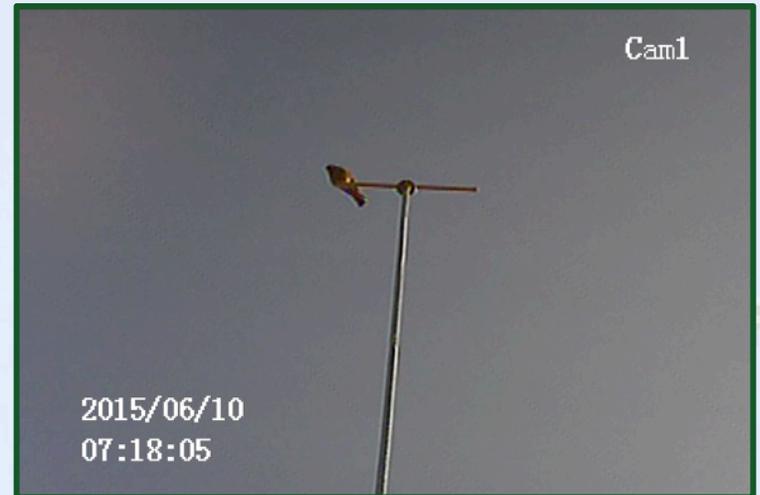


Kestrel Perch Use

Perches did not have significant effect on prey bird abundances

Kestrels mostly used perches in blocks with trees shorter than 3 m (10 ft)

Both adults and fledglings used perches



Take Home Messages

An active kestrel nest box can reduce fruit-eating bird abundances in neighboring orchard blocks

Adult and fledgling kestrels use perches in young blocks



Ongoing Work

Estimating value of orchard nest boxes using regional economic modeling

Measuring winter rodent activity in orchards

New nest boxes in Michigan blueberry fields



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Ben Hawes, Shayna Wieferich, Emily Oja

Funding and additional support provided by:



Resources

Contact Information:

Megan Shave

288 Farm Ln RM 203

East Lansing, MI 48824

email: megan.shave@gmail.com

Information on installing kestrel boxes in orchards:

[http://birddamagetofruitcrops.info/PDFs/
OrchardKestrelBoxFactSheet_20140310.pdf](http://birddamagetofruitcrops.info/PDFs/OrchardKestrelBoxFactSheet_20140310.pdf)

Information on installing raptor perches:

[https://efotg.sc.egov.usda.gov/references/public/
WY/RaptorPerches.pdf](https://efotg.sc.egov.usda.gov/references/public/WY/RaptorPerches.pdf)



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