

ASFWB-MTRI-2024 - Abstract submission guidelines (rev. 10 Sept)

Title: bolded and sentence case (only capitalize the first word).

Authors: list each author, first name, initials, then last name (e.g., “John R. Smith”, not “Smith, John R.”). For each author include a superscript numeral to indicate institution/affiliation, one numeral for each institution/ affiliation. If the presenter is different from the first author, indicate the presenter author in **Boldface**. If the presenter is a student, and wishes to be considered for a student award, please indicate with an asterisk (“*”) before their name (see example below).

Affiliations: italicized; superscript numeral followed by the affiliation, city, and province. No postal code.

Abstract: background, key methods, results, and conclusions. Maximum 250 words. No references.

Keywords: list 4–6 keywords in order of relative importance to the presentation. This information along with the abstract will be used to set themes of the conference program.

Presentation preference: indicate your preference for Oral paper, Poster, or Either Oral/Poster. Oral presenters will have 15 min total (12 min to speak, 3 min for questions). Posters should be a maximum of 122 cm (48”) wide and tall. (Poster boards have a 122 x 122 cm surface for hanging the poster.)

Format checklist for the abstract:

- All text in 11-point Times New Roman font.
- Normal margin setting at 2.54 cm.
- Abstract sections in single spaced format with a single line between each of the five elements (title, authors, affiliations, abstract, and keywords) with content as specified above.
- Microsoft Word format (either “.doc” or “.docx”).
- File name of abstract submission: first author's last name, followed by the first author’s first name, separated by an underscore (e.g., “Smith_John.doc”).

*Example below is a student submission, identified by the * preceding their name):*

Roost connectivity networks of an urban aerial insectivore

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Chimney swifts (*Chaetura pelagica*) are synanthropic aerial insectivores that spend the entire day in flight when not roosting or nesting. Their communal roost sites are generally limited to very large masonry chimneys, which are uncommon and dispersed across the landscape. It is unknown whether swifts will use multiple roosting sites during the breeding season; if they did, then roost sites may function as a connective network. Preliminary data from Nova Scotia in 2018 showed movement between roosts > 100 km in some instances, with tagged individuals changing roost sites on several occasions. We sought to quantify the connectivity among roost sites on the breeding grounds of chimney swifts from June to August 2019 throughout Nova Scotia. We fit 33 swifts with nanotags coded for a system of automated radio telemetry (MOTUS) receivers to provide fine scale location and movement data. We observed multiple instances of roost switching, which allowed us to develop a preliminary roost connectivity network and begin quantifying the importance of certain roosts. We used a case study of one roost chimney that was scheduled for removal to illustrate the importance of retaining it. We will use these movement data to identify further sites that are the most central to maintaining the overall connectivity of the roost network and thus most in need of conservation.

Keywords: ornithology, aerial insectivore, network analysis, habitat management

Presentation preference: Oral paper