



**Pacific Americas Flyway**



**Intermountain West Shorebird Survey**



**Mono Lake**

**June 25, 2026**

**California Waterboard Workshop - Mono Lake**

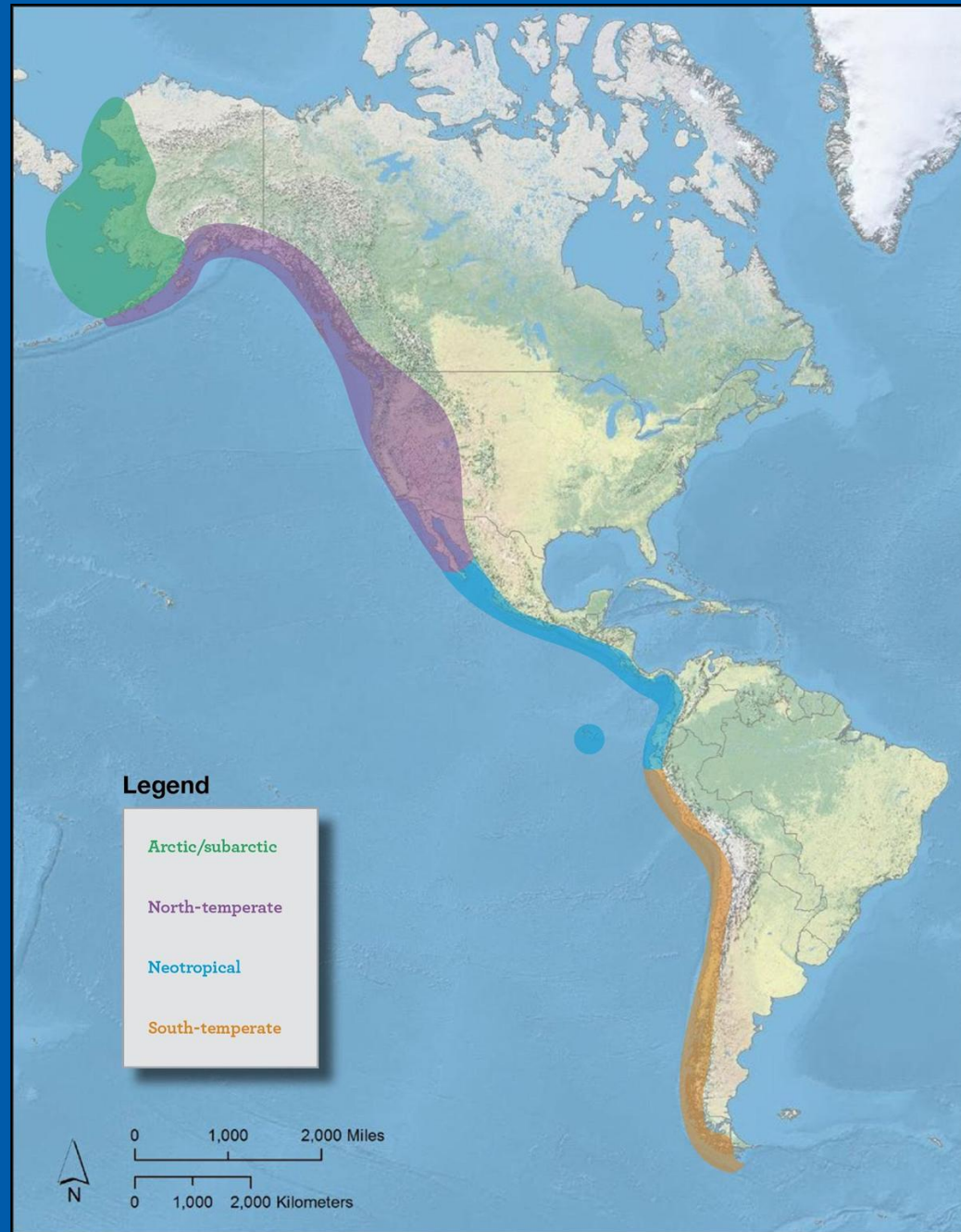
Blake Barbaree, Robert Walsh *Point Blue Conservation Science*

Max Malmquist, Emily Hamel, *National Audubon Society*

Sharon Montecino, *Utah State University*

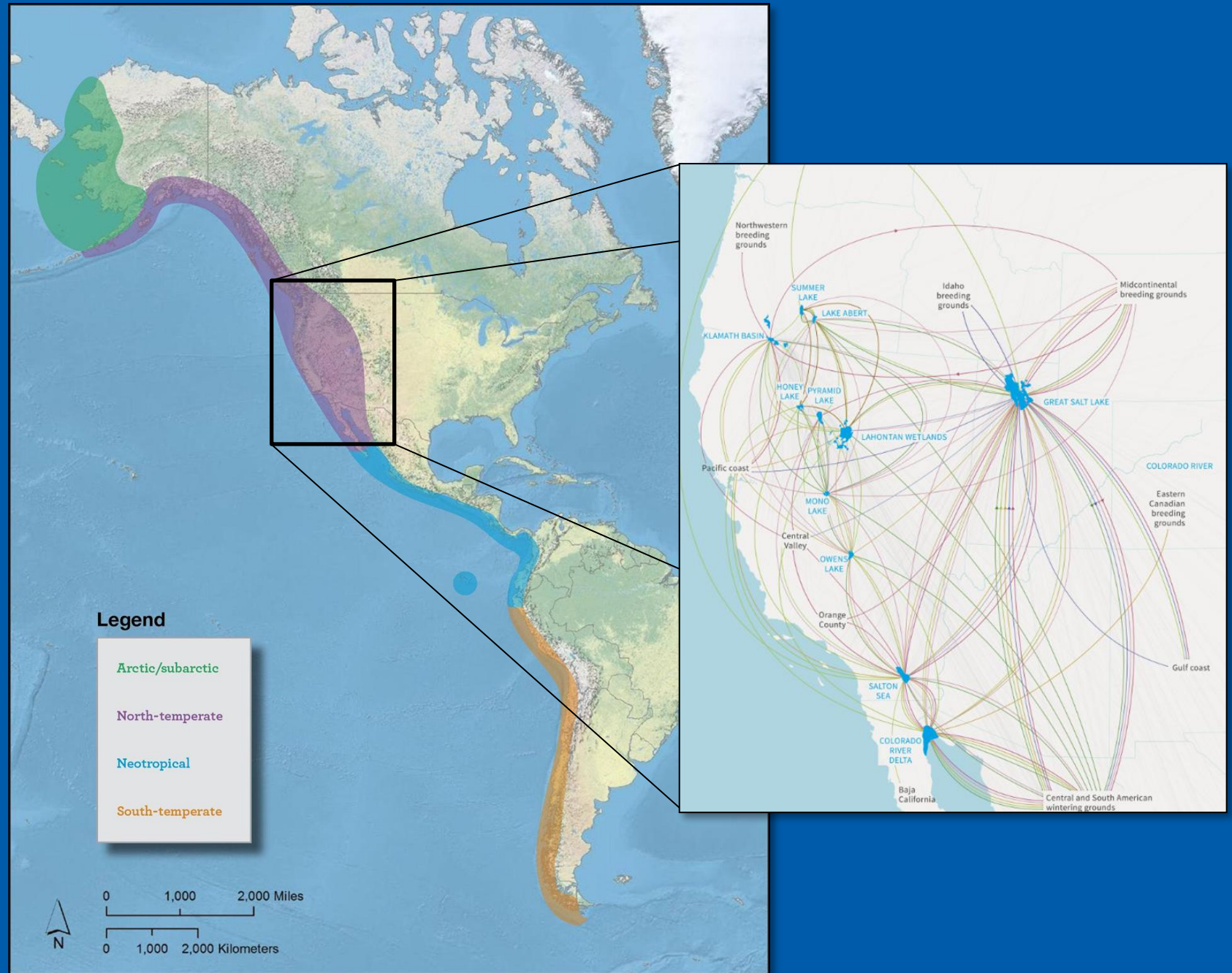
Contact: [bbarbaree@pointblue.org](mailto:bbarbaree@pointblue.org)

*Migratory shorebirds are wetland network indicators*

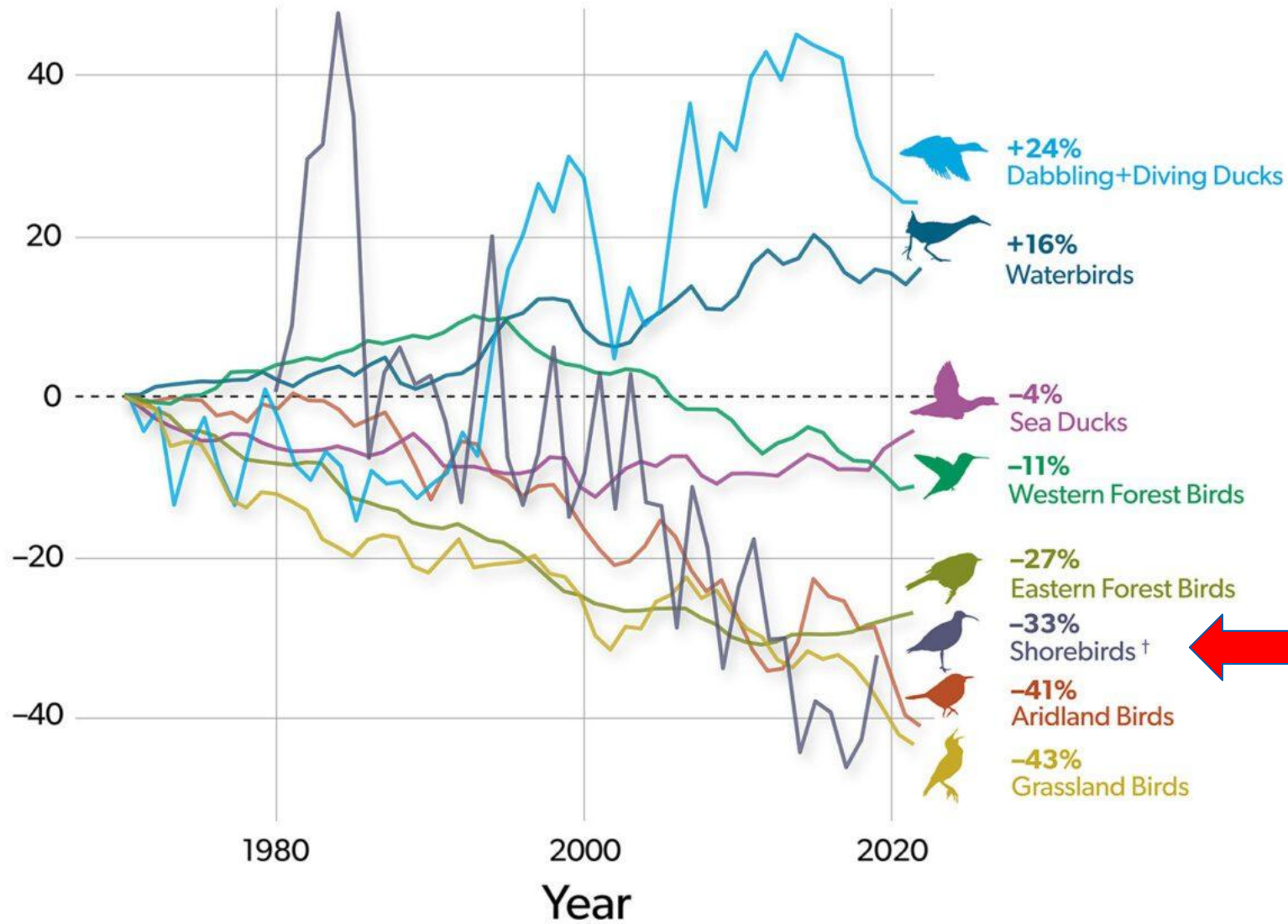


*Migratory shorebirds are wetland network indicators*

*Saline lakes are essential nodes*



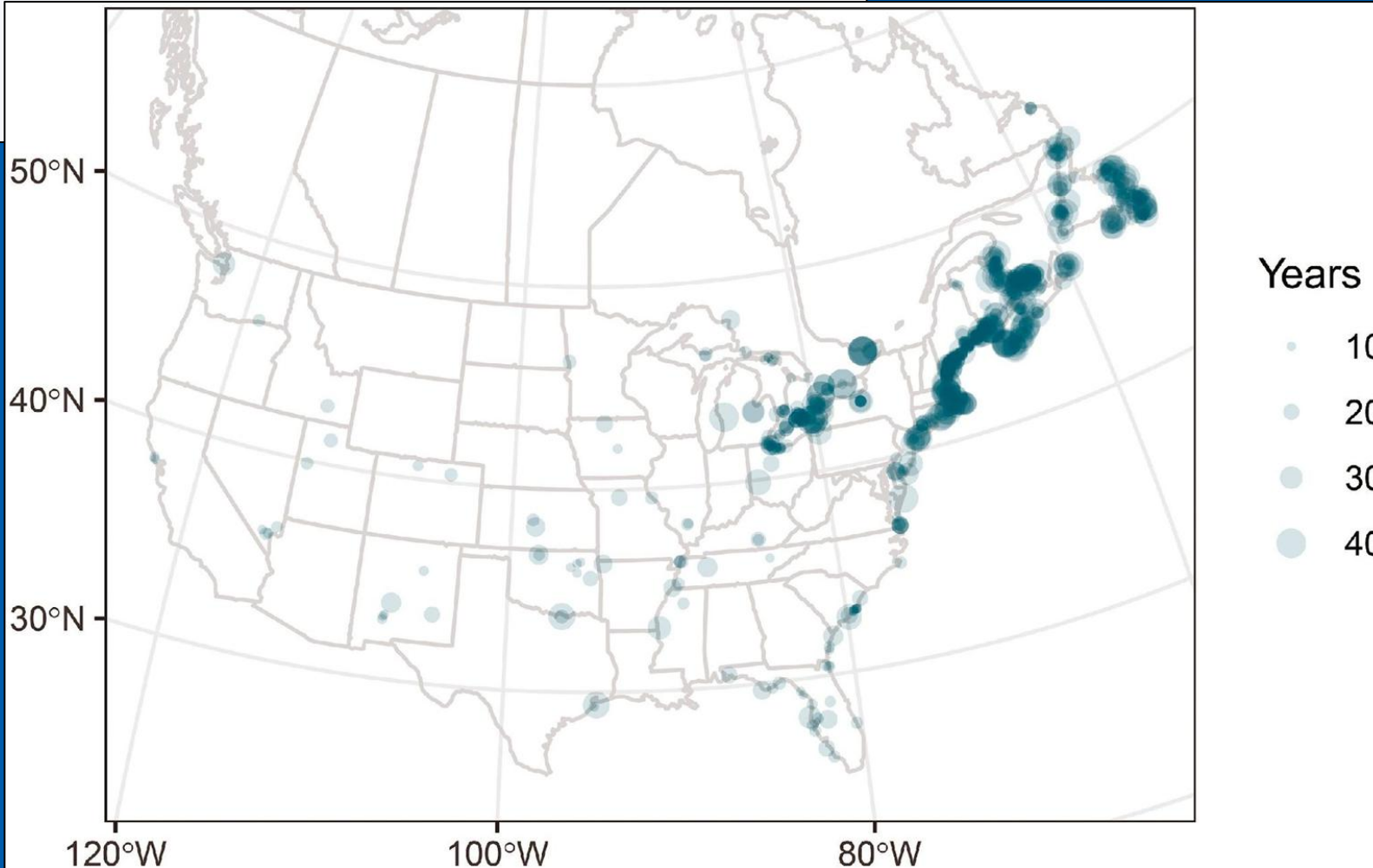
Population trend (% change) since 1970



# North American shorebirds are declining faster than we ever imagined

A new study, based on nearly 40 years of community science data, shows many shorebird species in North America have declined by half in recent decades

30 March 2023 AOS

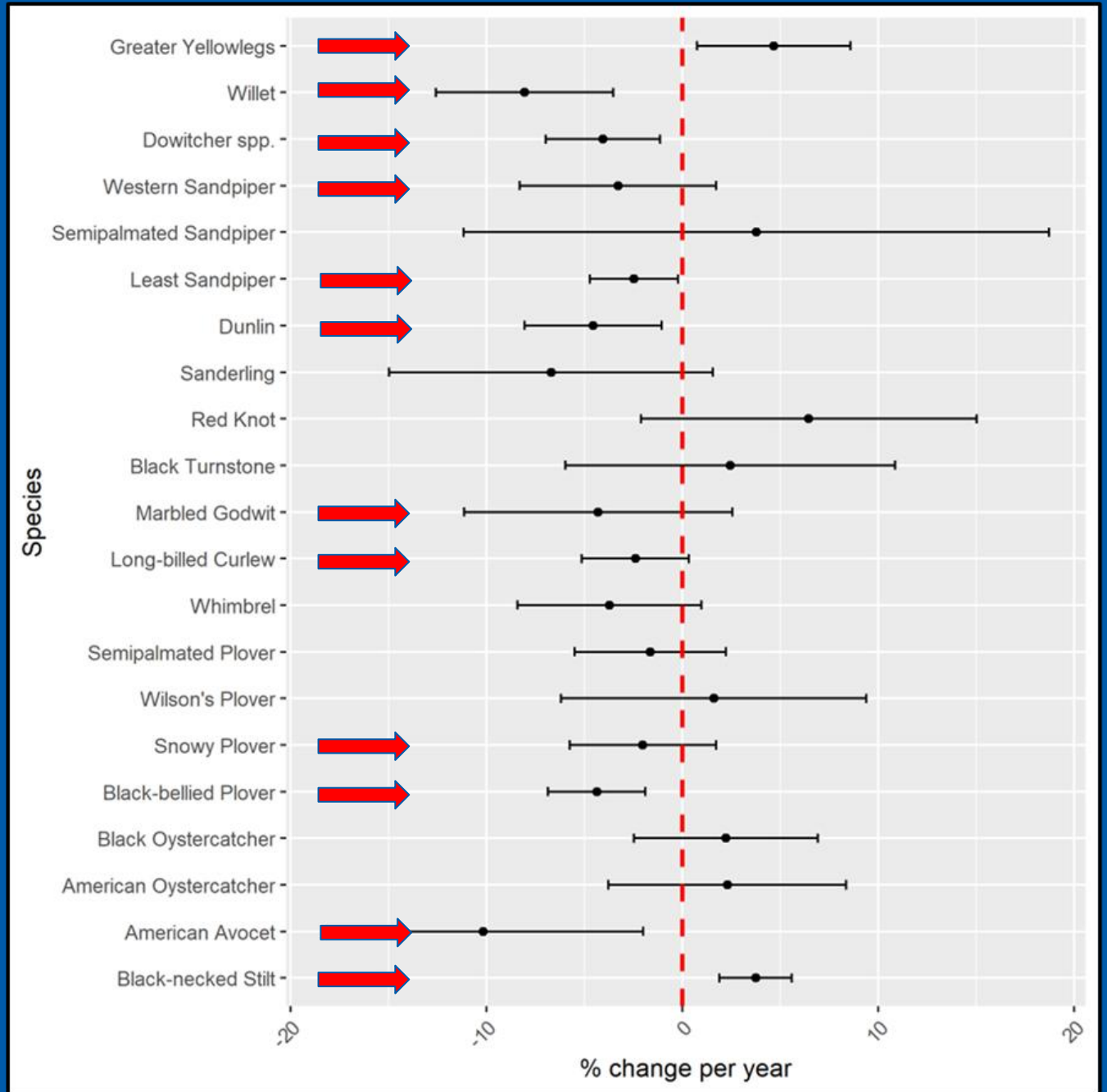


# Pacific Americas Flyway Trends

## 2012 - 2021



Reiter et al. 2025:  
<https://doi.org/10.1093/ornithapp/duaf076>



**PROYECTO DE AVES PLAYERAS MIGRATORIAS**  
Conectando comunidades de América

**MIGRATORY SHOREBIRD PROJECT**  
Connecting communities of the Americas



Tipping Point Species Alerts:

**Red** **Orange** **Yellow**

Known >50% Population Declines

<https://r2rbirds.org/tipping-point-species/>

## Conservation Designations

*Vulnerability, Population Trends*

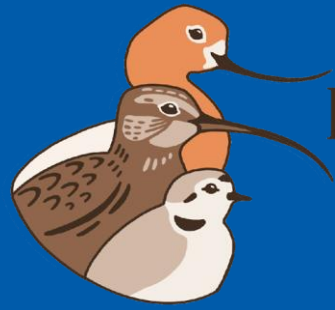
CA: Species of Greatest Conservation Need<sup>+</sup>

CA: Species of Special Concern\*

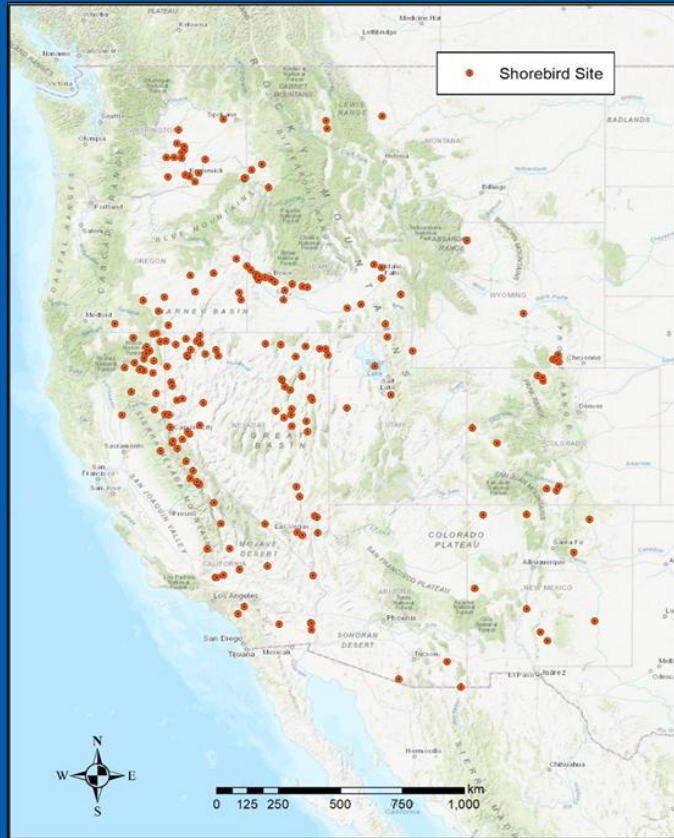
US: Birds of Conservation Concern<sup>^</sup>

<b>Snowy plover</b> <sup>+*^</sup>	<b>American avocet</b> <sup>+^</sup>	<b>California gull</b> <sup>+*^</sup>
Black-bellied plover <sup>+</sup>	<b>Willet</b> <sup>+^</sup>	<b>Black-crowned night heron</b> *
Long-billed dowitcher <sup>+</sup>	<b>Marbled godwit</b> <sup>+^</sup>	<b>Great blue heron</b> <sup>+*^</sup>
Greater yellowlegs	Long-billed curlew <sup>+*^</sup>	<b>Eared Grebe</b>
Lesser yellowlegs <sup>+^</sup>	<b>Wilson's phalarope</b>	
Whimbrel <sup>+^</sup> Pectoral sandpiper <sup>+^</sup> Red knot <sup>+^</sup> Short-billed dowitcher <sup>+^</sup>		

Species in **BOLD** common at Mono Lake; others uncommon but regular



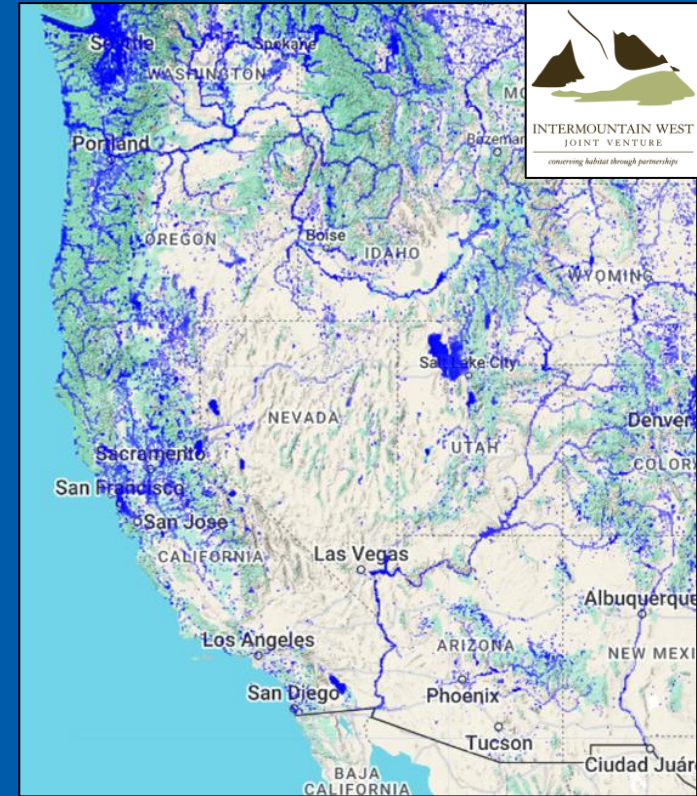
# Intermountain West Shorebird Survey



## 30-year trends for shorebirds and wetlands during spring and fall migration

Pacific Flyway Project: **1989-1995**  
IMWSS: **2022-2025**

[imwss.org](http://imwss.org)

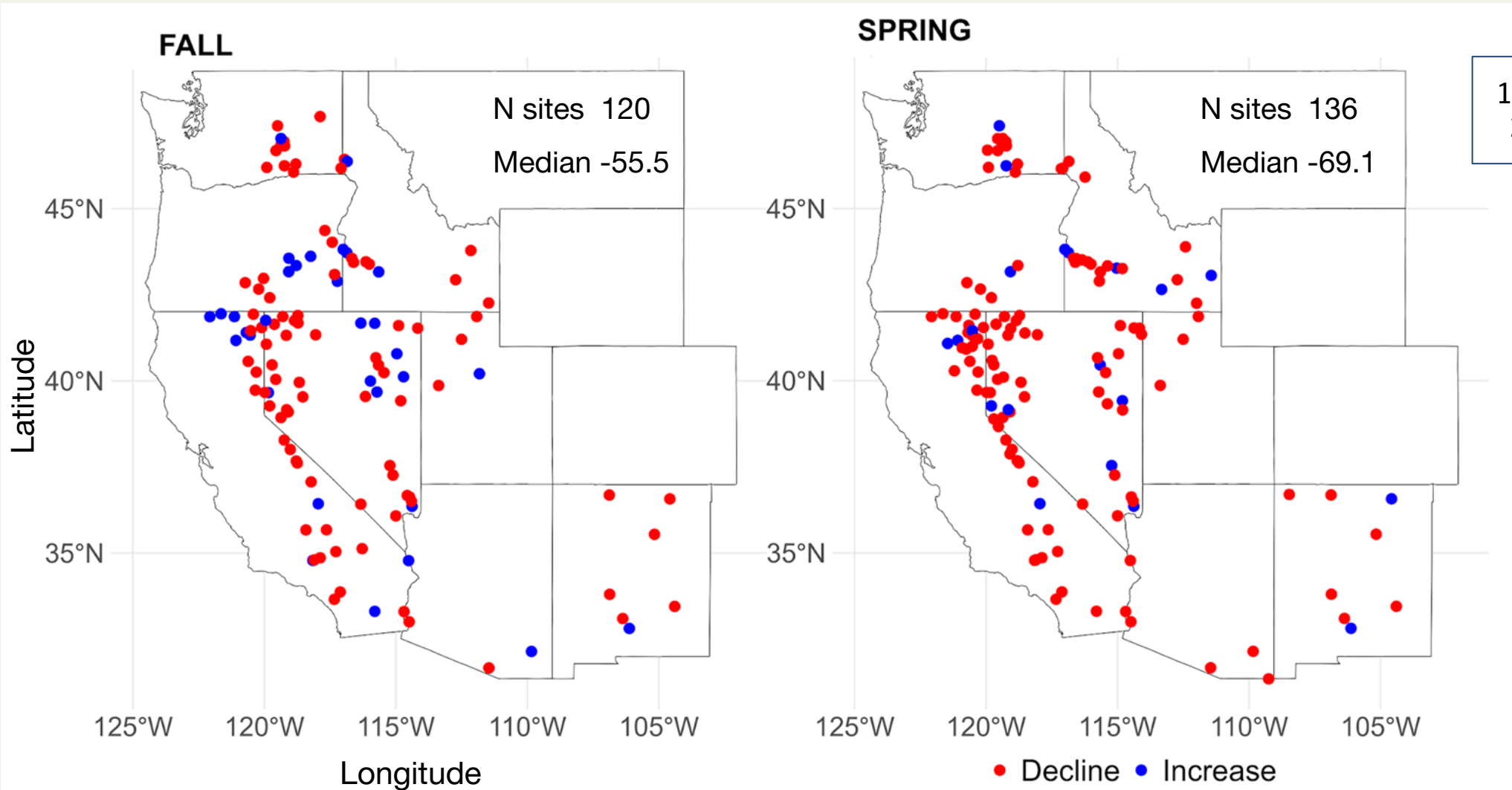


# Overall shorebird abundance has significantly **decreased**



**-37.4%** fall (95% CI: -43.2 to -31.0)

**-53.9%** spring (95% CI: -58.7 to -48.6)

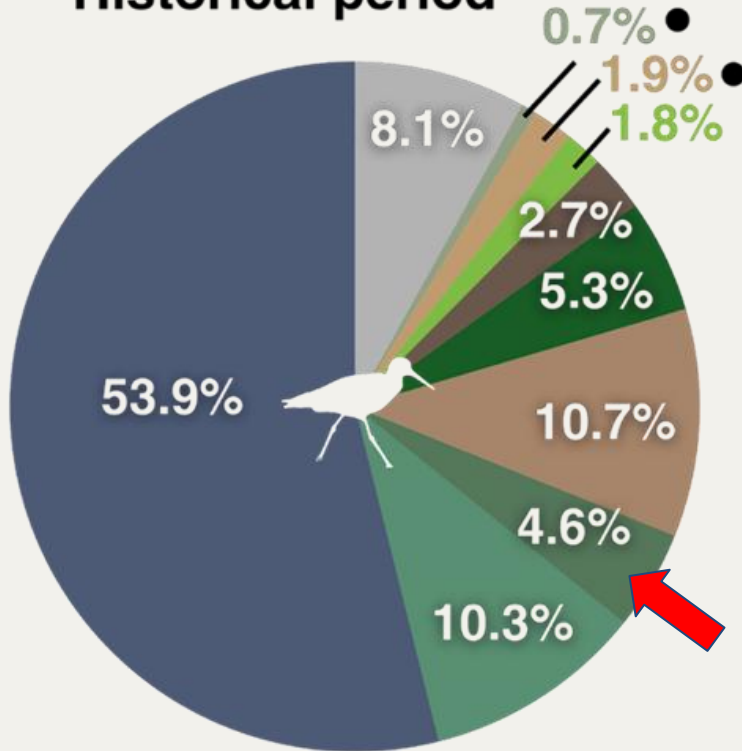




## Saline lakes are critical for shorebirds

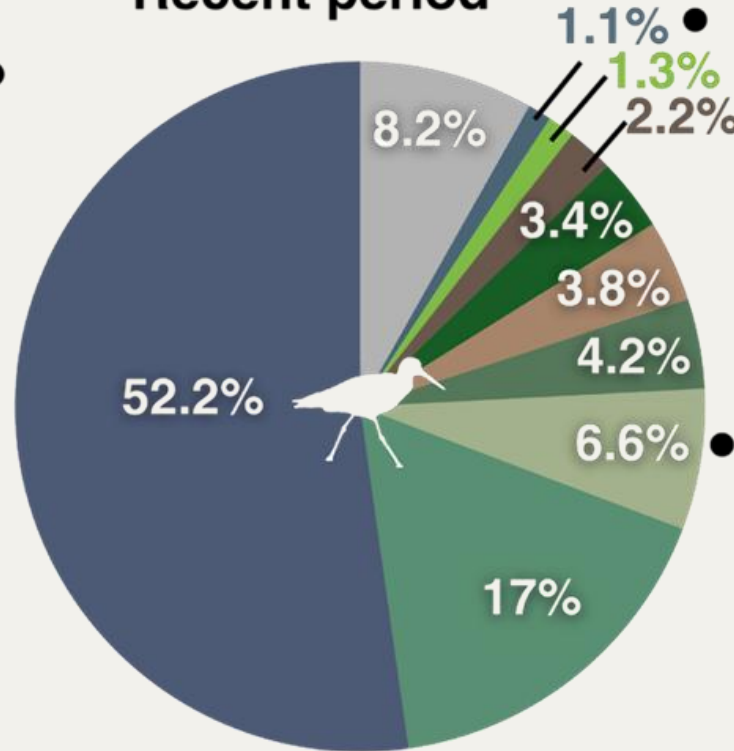
91.9%

Historical period



91.8%

Recent period

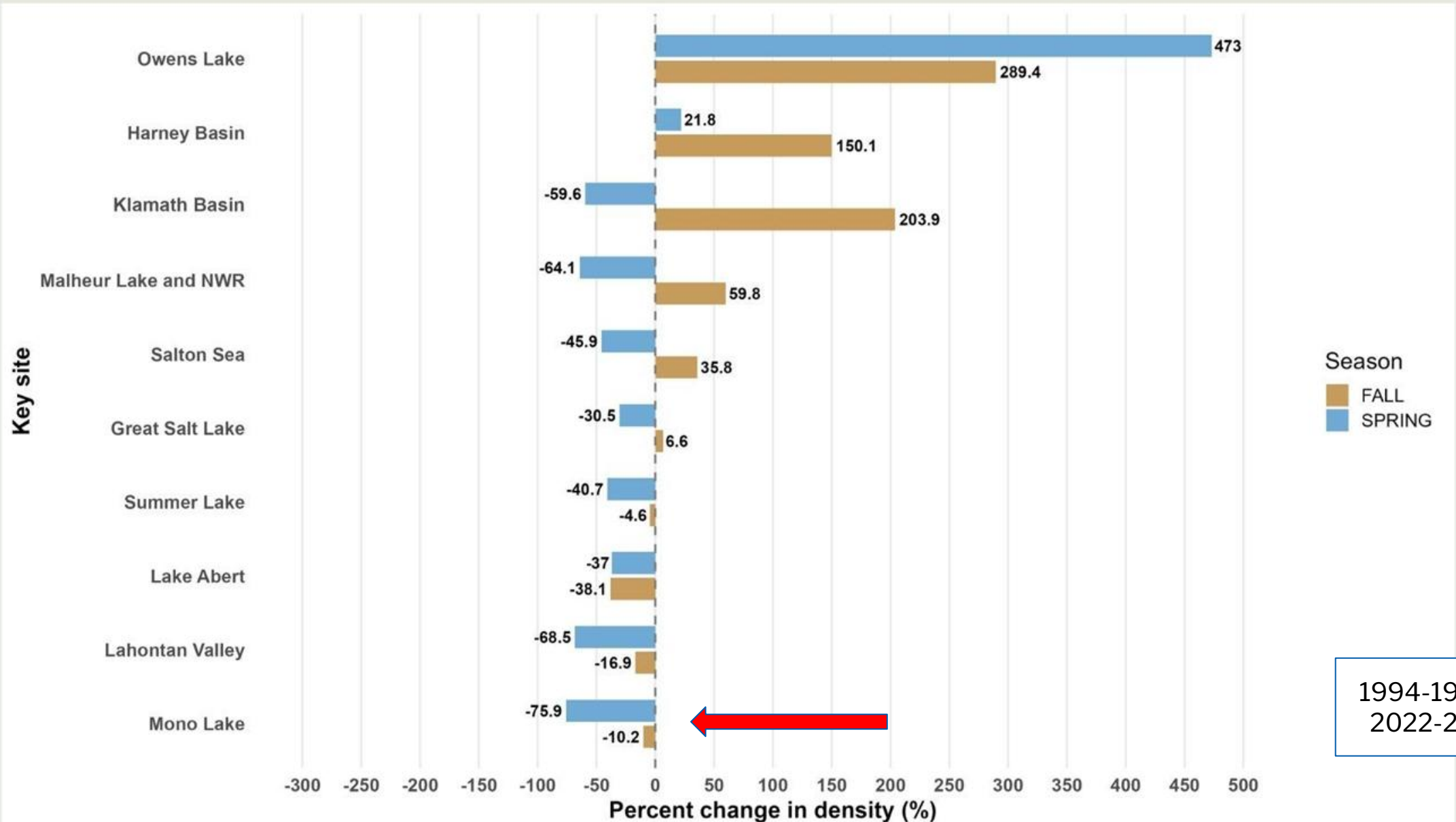


Site

- Great Salt Lake
- Salton Sea
- Owens Lake
- Mono Lake
- Lake Abert
- Lahontan Valley
- Summer Lake
- Malheur Lake and NWR
- Klamath Basin
- Goose Lake
- Lake Lowell - Deer Flat NWR
- Others

● Key sites in only one period

# PERCENT CHANGE - KEY SITES



1994-1995 &  
2022-2025



# CHANGES IN SURFACE WATER LEVELS - SITES



## KEY SITES

**FALL** -41.87%

**SPRING** -19.98%

FALL	SWL	COUNT	SPRING	SWL	COUNT
Owens Lake	11000.75	549.31	Owens Lake	445.85	748.38
Harney Basin	-84.22	116.96	Harney Basin	-33.17	31.68
Klamath Basin	-54.69	194.55	Klamath Basin	-52.11	-63.69
Salton Sea	-13.54	81.20	Salton Sea	-13.38	-41.71
Malheur Lake	<b>-74.16</b>	24.55	Malheur Lake	<b>-47.95</b>	-69.35
Great Salt Lake	<b>-44.87</b>	-16.09	Great Salt Lake	<b>-39.71</b>	-16.64
Summer Lake	<b>-58.68</b>	-18.81	Summer Lake	<b>-16.09</b>	-42.08
Lake Abert	<b>-41.03</b>	-45.58	Lake Abert	<b>-41.57</b>	-37.04
<b>Mono Lake</b>	7.45	-5.76	<b>Mono Lake</b>	5.25	-80.02
Lahontan Valley	108.05	-32.49	Lahontan Valley	40.86	-70.98



# Flyway Perspectives

## *The Bad News*

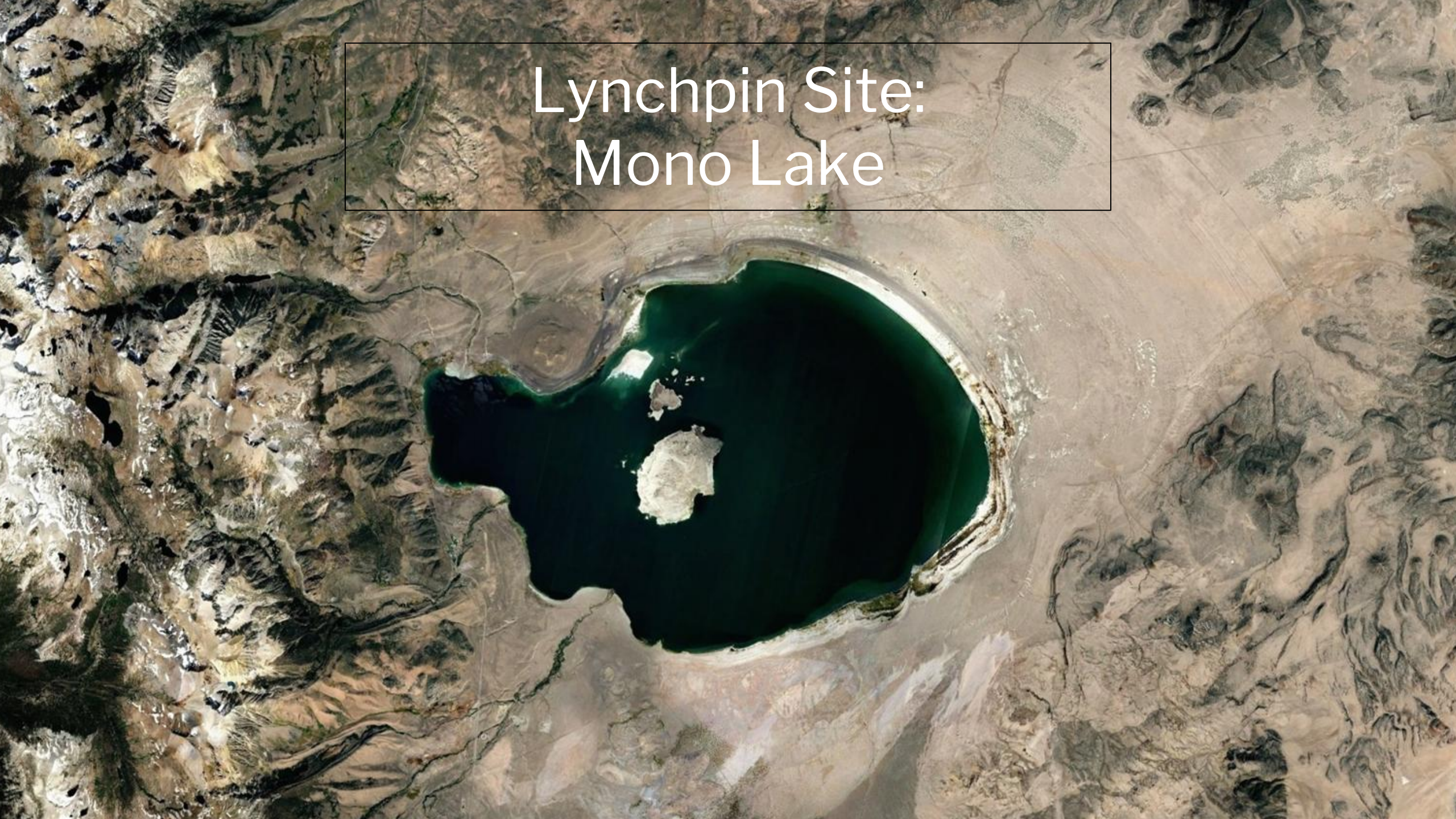
- Long-term declines for most IMW shorebirds
- Functional decline of a wetland network
- Unreliable resource availability at most sites

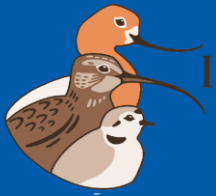
## *The Good News*

- Shorebirds returned to key sites when wet
  - Strategic water management shows promise
- Conservation networks working at scale

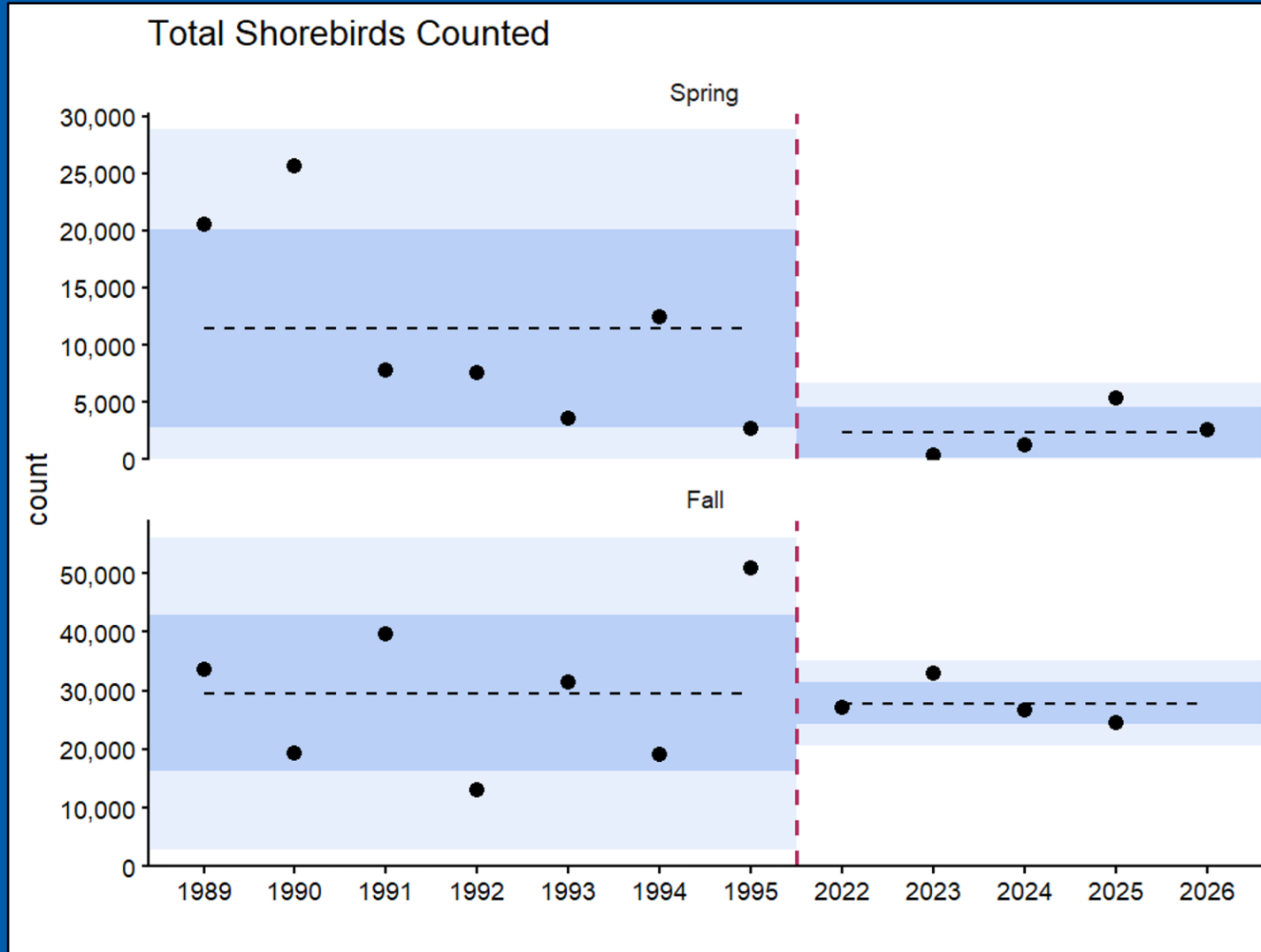


# Lynchpin Site: Mono Lake

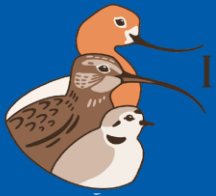




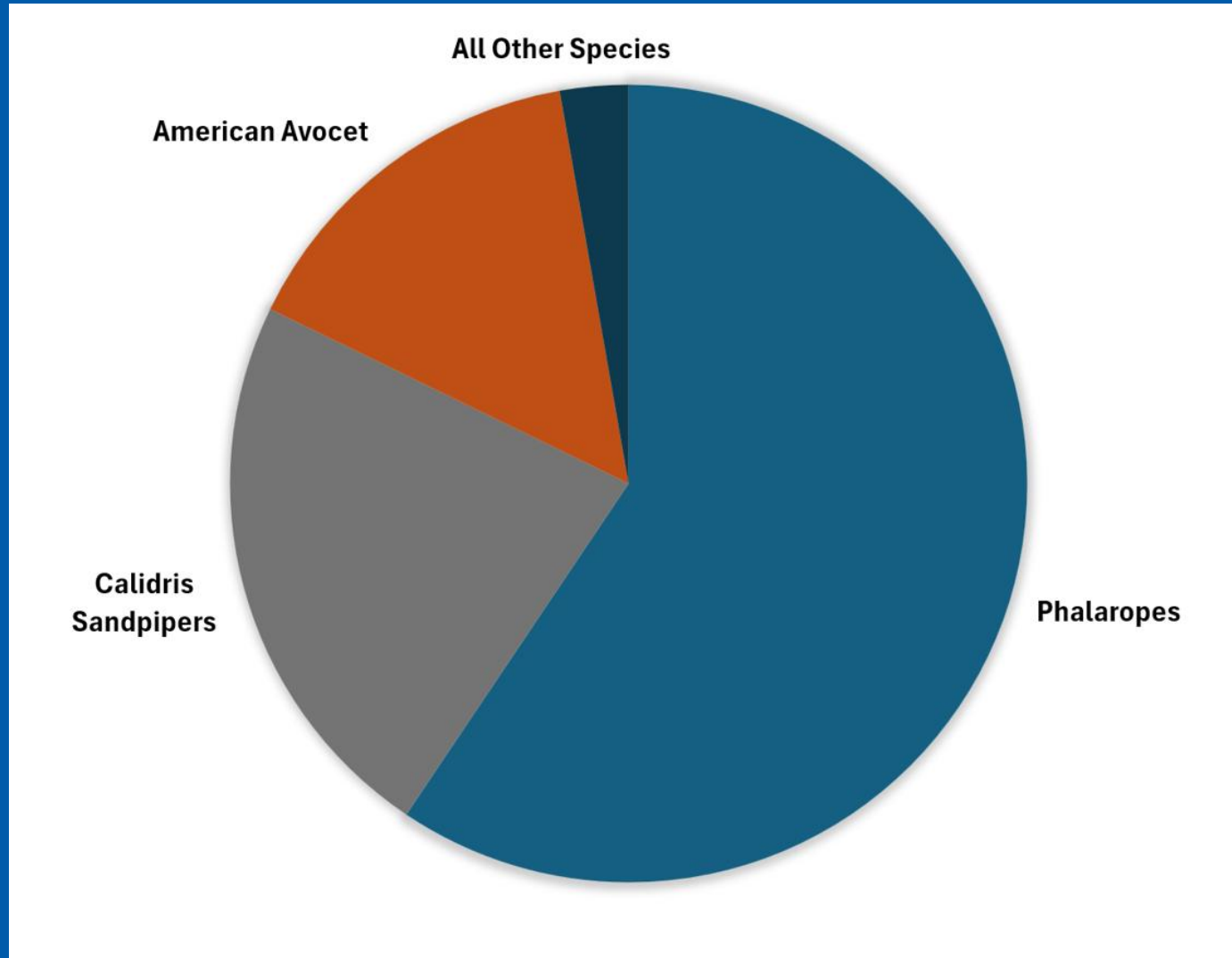
# Mono Lake



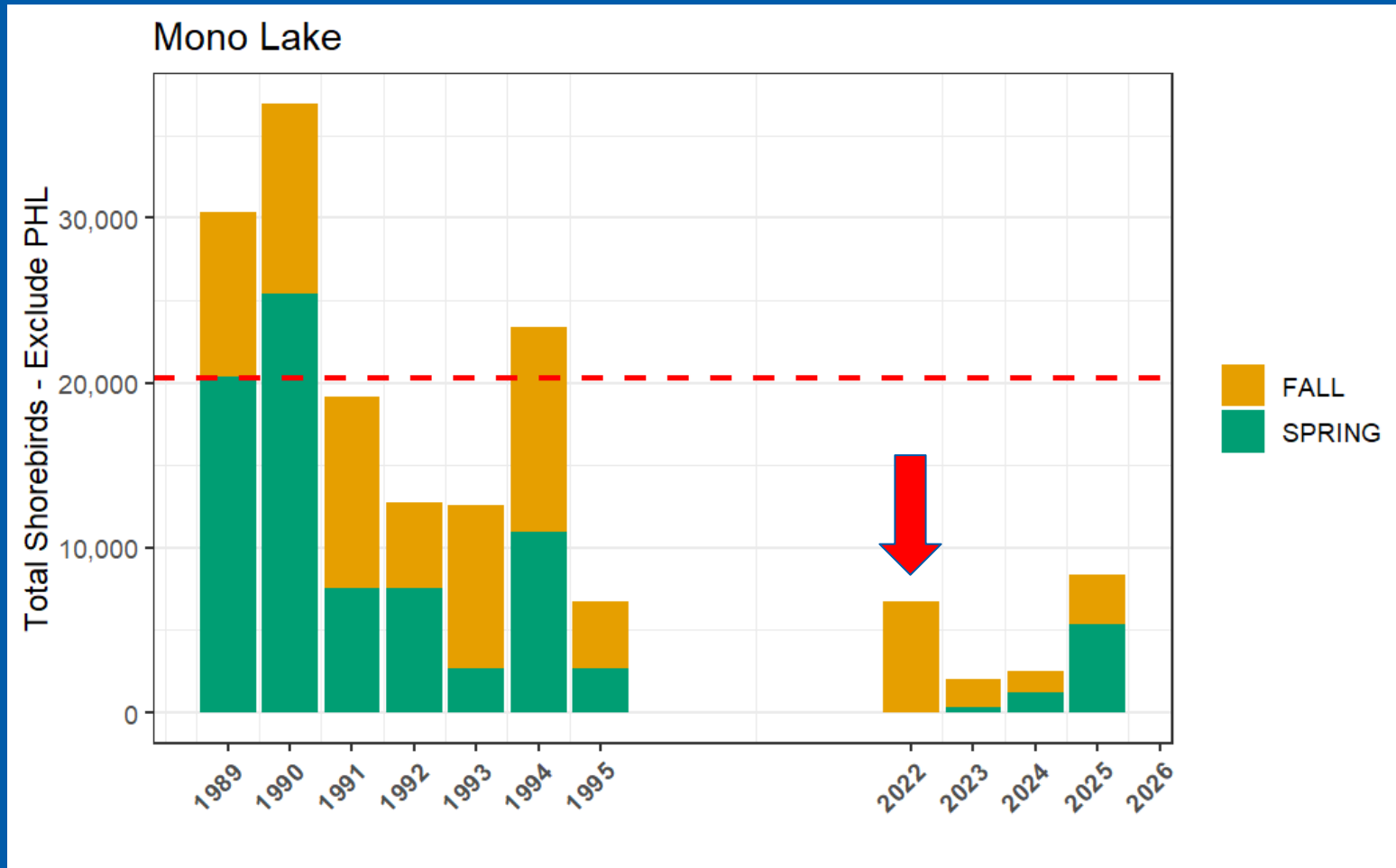
Dashed line is  
mean for time  
period.  
Blue bands +/- 1  
or +/- 2 SD



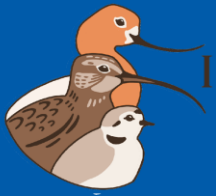
# Mono Lake Abundance



# All shorebirds except phalaropes



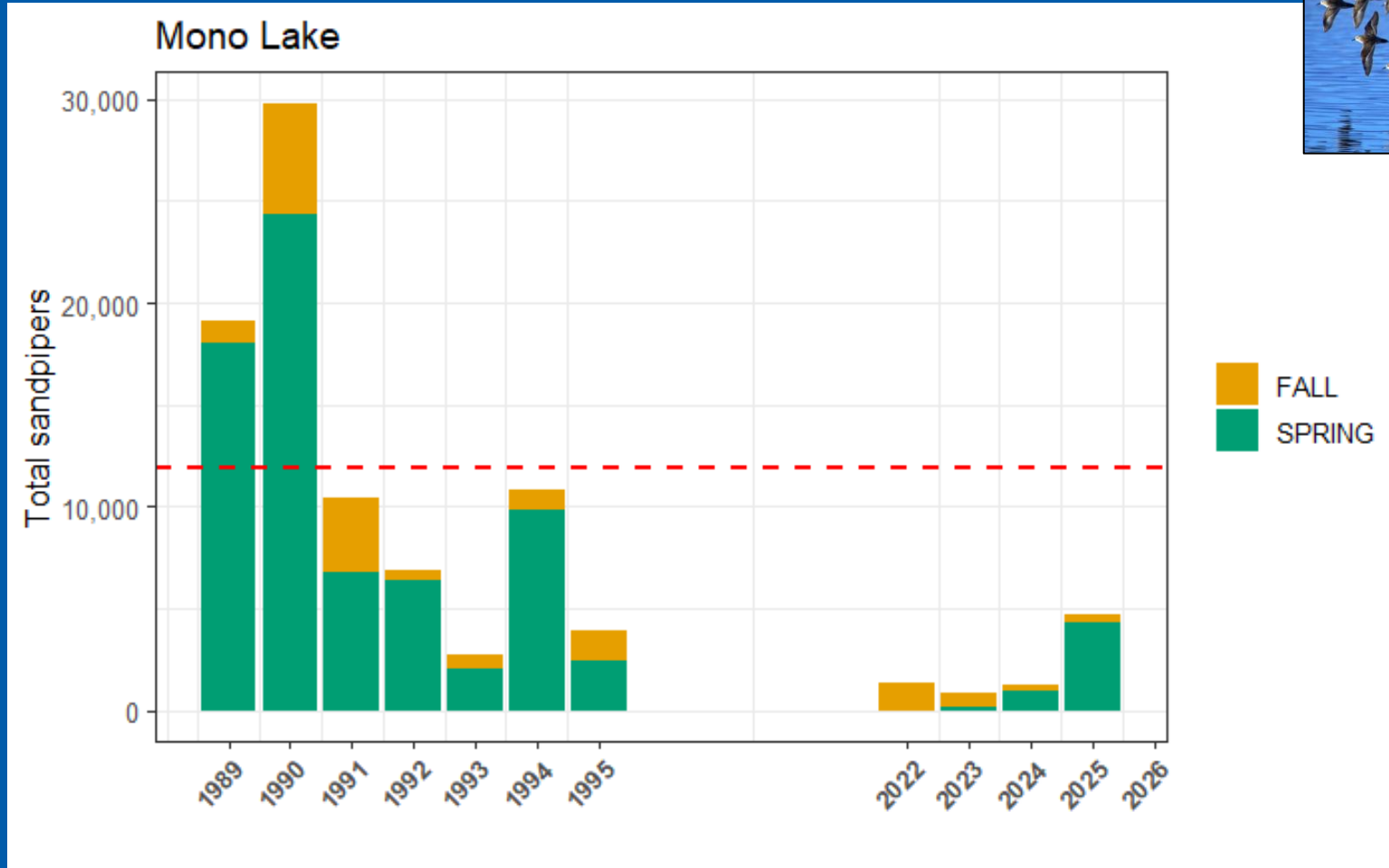
Red line =  
mean for  
1989-1995  
only



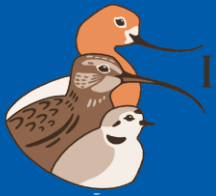
# Calidris Sandpipers



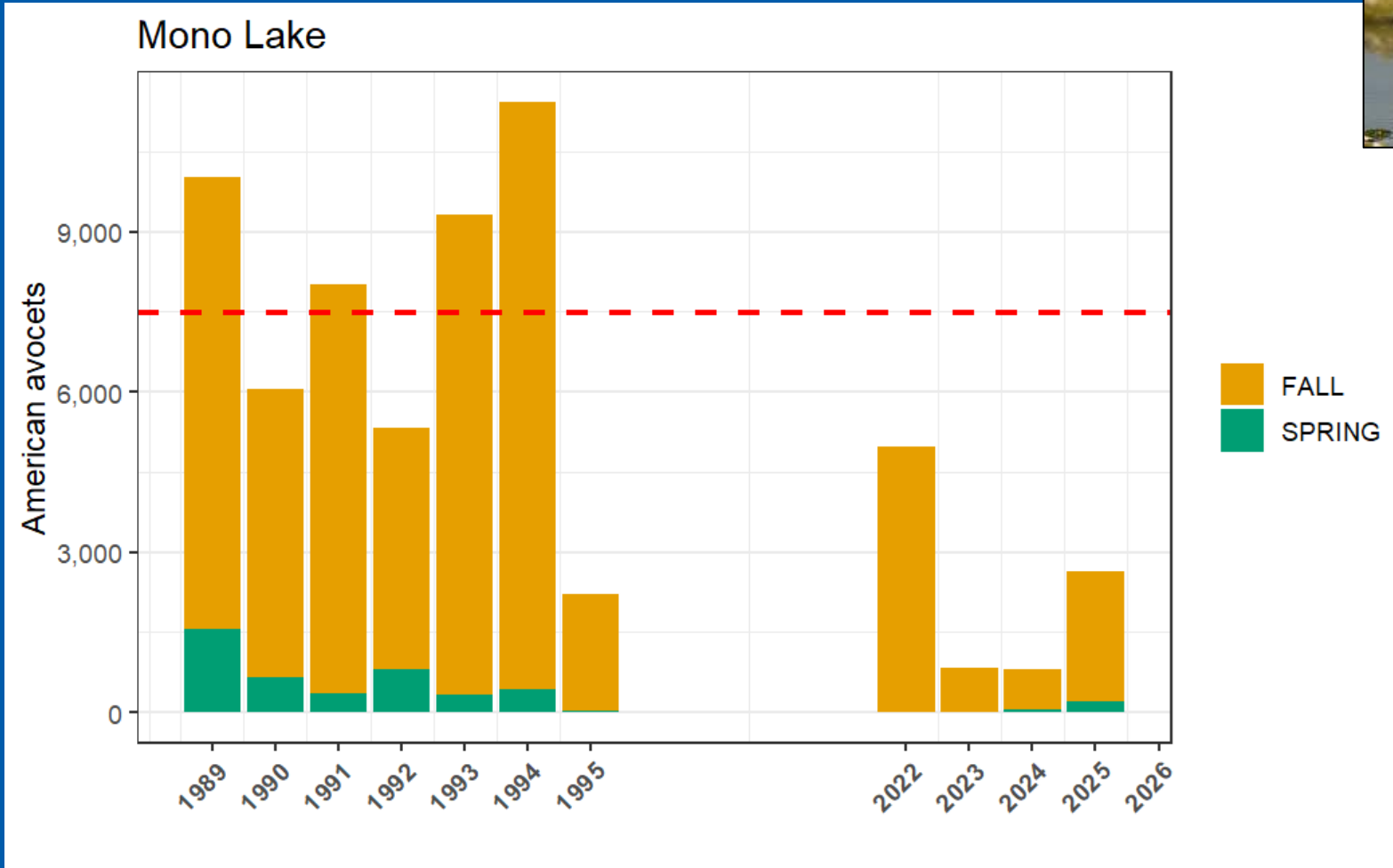
Credit: Dana Hodgdon



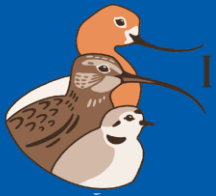
**Red line =**  
mean for  
1989-1995  
only



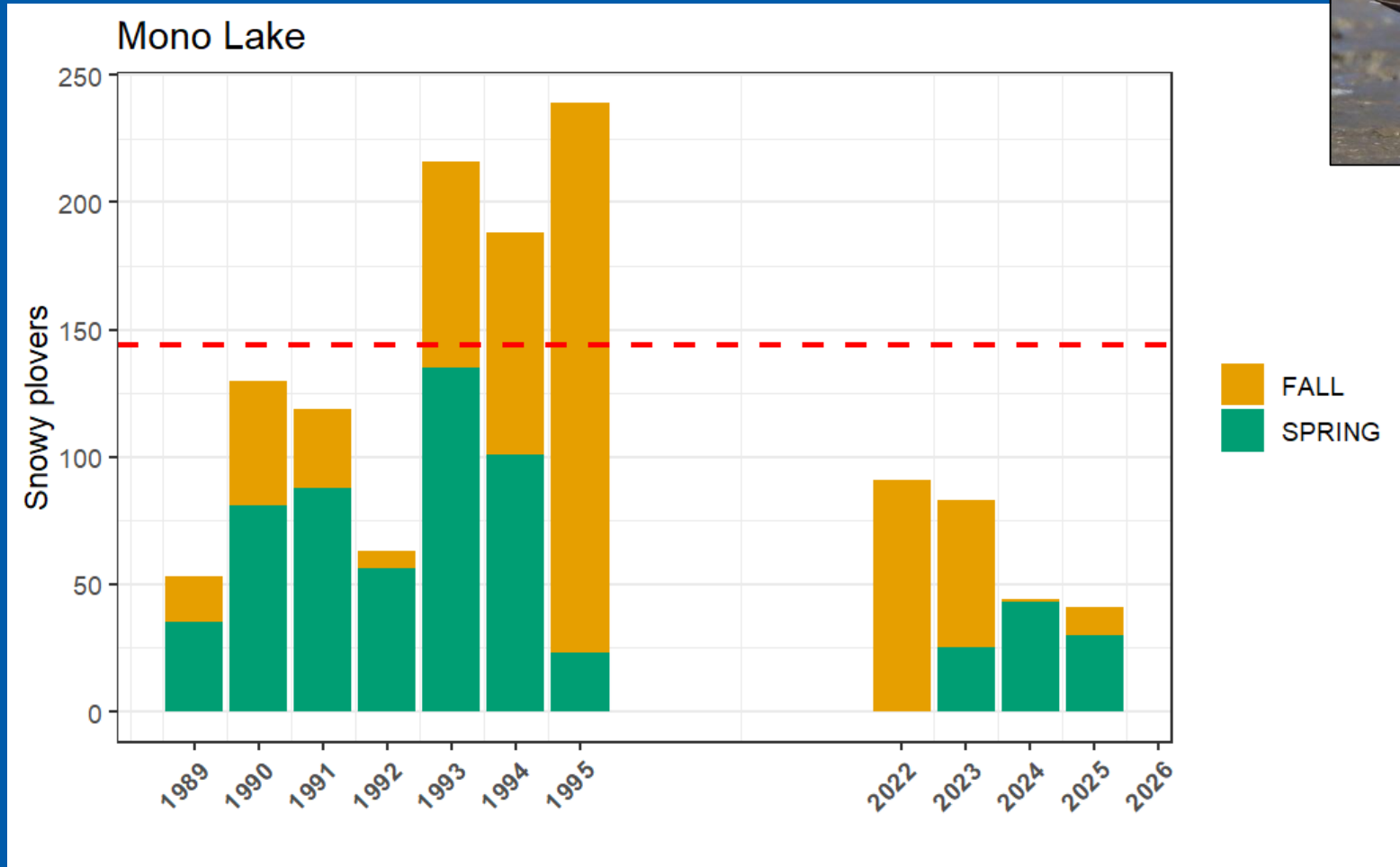
# American avocets



Red line =  
mean for  
1989-1995  
only



# Snowy plovers



Red line =  
mean for  
1989-1995  
only

# Mono Lake Perspectives

## *The Bad News*

- Local shorebird declines despite increase in water levels since 1989
- Mono Lake's stability is unique in the network

## *The Good News*

- Declines likely related to Owens Lake restoration and broader population declines

*Mono Lake is an essential node in the network,  
providing refuge when others blink on/off*



Western sandpipers gather at Roberts Bank by the thousands.

Robert Elner, Patricia Baird, Hakai Magazine, UW School of Oceanography (Illustration by Fiona Martin / The Seattle Times)

The birds use their bristled tongues to slurp the nutritious diatom biofilm.

Diatoms are one of the most diverse life forms on the planet. Each silica-bound single-celled algae—some forming colonies—is capable of generating its own sugars and essential fatty acids using energy from the sun.



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