Migratory Bird Joint Ventures





















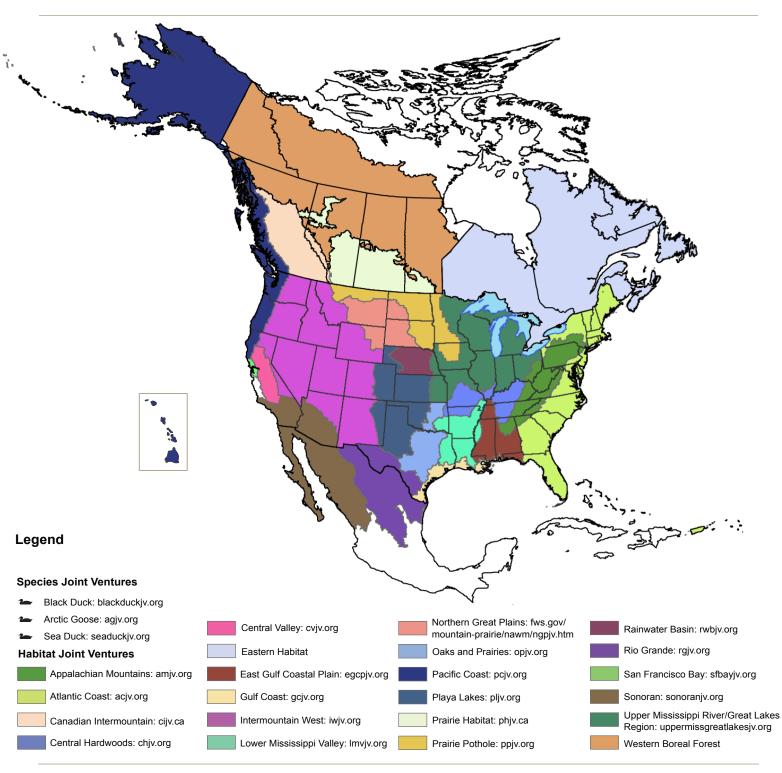






















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Migratory Bird Joint Ventures: 1987-2012

CELEBRATING 25 YEARS OF CONSERVATION PARTNERSHIPS

Migratory Bird Joint Ventures: A Shared Vision

Migratory Bird Joint Ventures are cooperative, regional partnerships that work to conserve habitat for the benefit of birds, other wildlife, and people. We are inspired by a shared vision of a North American landscape where diverse populations of native birds thrive. We believe the well-being of our nations depends upon the health of our landscapes and our wildlife. Joint Ventures are dedicated to achieving this vision through collaborative partnerships that work to protect the habitats that birds, and people, rely on for survival. We also support community-level efforts to safeguard natural spaces and reconnect people with the outdoors.

Partnerships that Work

Over the last 25 years, Migratory Bird Joint Ventures have become widely accepted as the model for cooperative conservation. Using state-of-the-art science to ensure that a diversity of habitats is available to sustain migratory bird populations, Joint Venture actions include:

- → biological planning, conservation design, and prioritization;
- → project development and implementation;
- monitoring, evaluation, and research;
- → communications, education, and outreach; and
- → funding support for projects and activities.

There are twenty-two habitat-based Joint Ventures, each addressing the bird habitat conservation issues found within their geographic area. Additionally, three species-based Joint Ventures, all with an international scope, work to further the scientific understanding needed to effectively manage specific bird species.

A History of Success

Since the North American Waterfowl Management Plan called for their establishement in 1986, Migratory Bird Joint Ventures have grown to cover nearly all of the U.S. and Canada, and much of Mexico. Joint Venture staff have worked directly with over 5,700 non-governmental organizations; local, state, and federal agencies; private landowners; tribes; businesses; universities; and other partners. This record of success has positioned Joint Ventures as the national model for partnership-driven conservation.

Over the course of their history, Joint Venture partnerships have leveraged every dollar of Congressional funds 35:1, helping to conserve 18.5 million acres of critical habitat.

Highlights from 25 Years of Migratory Bird Joint Venture Accomplishments

Arctic Goose (est. 1986)

AGJV publishes a series of scientific reports used by governments in the United States and Canada to make unprecedented changes to harvest practices and hunting regulations.

Lower Mississippi Valley (est. 1987)

LMVJV bolsters Strategic Habitat Conservation implementation by connecting partners' conservation efforts with landscape-level planning and design. Initiation of Arkansas' Mississippi Alluvial Valley Conservation Delivery Network marks a new era of enhanced coordination, strengthened communication, and better leveraged funding.

Prairie Pothole (est. 1987)

PPJV establishes Habitat and **Population Evaluation Team Offices** to conduct biological planning, conservation design, applied research, and evaluation and monitorina.

Atlantic Coast (est. 1988)

ACJV permanently protects approximately 2 million acres of working forest lands in the U.S. portion of Atlantic Northern Forest with support from the North American Wetlands Conservation Act grants program and the USDA Forest Legacy Program.

Central Valley (est. 1988)

CVJV is instrumental in passing and implementing the Central Valley Project Improvement Act of 1992, which directs the Secretary of Interior to provide optimum, reliable water supplies to 14 important federal, state, and private wetland areas within California's Central Valley.







Boreal wetland in the Northern Forest.



Burrowing Owls benefit from Joint Venture arassland conservation.

Gulf Coast (est. 1988)

GCJV develops a Mottled Duck Conservation Plan to address the needs of a species of high conservation priority to multiple flyways, states, agencies, and organizations.

Black Duck (est. 1989)

BDJV develops monitoring programs to support the international harvest management of American Black Duck.

Playa Lakes (est. 1989)

PLJV partner ConocoPhilips invests 20 years and over \$2 million to help fund more than 250 conservation projects through an annual, competitive matching grant program administered by the JV. That \$2 million has been leveraged more than three-fold by JV partners.

Pacific Coast (est. 1991)

PCJV expands to include all of Alaska, bringing into the Joint Venture system the final U.S. Waterfowl Areas of Major Concern identified in the 1986 NAWMP (Yukon Flats and Teshepuk Lake).

Rainwater Basin (est. 1992)

The Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network names the Rainwater Basin a Landscape of Hemispheric Importance.

Upper Mississippi River/Great Lakes (est. 1993)

UMR/GLJV, in partnership with the ACJV, facilitates the conservation of 1,526 acres of priority bird habitat in the Great Lakes Watershed of Wisconsin, Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, through the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative:

1998

1999

1995

1996

Joint Venture Habitat Protection and Restoration Program.

Intermountain West (1994)

IWJV receives \$7 million to help the Natural Resources Conservation Service build field capacity, science, and communications capacity for the Sage-Grouse Initiative, a highly targeted and landscape-scale conservation effort.

San Francisco Bay (est. 1996)

SFBJV partners purchase 16,500 acres of Cargill salt production ponds and begin the largest wetland restoration project on the west coast to restore habitat for waterbirds, aid with flood control, and increase wildlife-oriented public access.

Sea Duck (est. 1999)

SDJV launches a large-scale satellite telemetry study of sea ducks in the Atlantic Flyway to better document range affiliations, habitat use, and migratory patterns.

Sonoran (est. 1999)

SJV forms as the first binational JV with Mexico, including a management board comprising members from both countries, focused on international partnerships for the conservation of shared ecosystems and bird populations.

Central Hardwoods (est. 2000)

2002 2003

CHJV takes the lead to develop a shortleaf pine restoration initiative for the Interior Highlands region, with partners targeting over 300,000 acres of pine-bluestem and pine-oak woodlands on public lands.

2005

2006

2007



Partners meet in the East Gulf Coastal Plain.



South Island pond breach in South SF Bay.



Biologist releasing Yellow-billed Cuckoo.

East Gulf Coastal Plain (est. 2006) EGCPJV develops a Decision Support Tool to improve longleaf pine conservation. The Alabama Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit is expanding the tool to cover the historic range of Longleaf Pine east of the Mississippi River, covering portions of seven states and four Joint Ventures.

Northern Great Plains (est. 2006)

NGPJV partners' conservation programs and projects surpass 250,000 total acres secured or enhanced in Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Appalachian Mountains (est. 2008)

AMJV develops science-based "Best Management Practices" for forestland breeding habitat for Golden-winged Warbler and provides training to over 100 land managers in the core of the species' Appalachian breeding range.

Oaks and Prairies (est. 2008)

OPJV completes a county-level, roadbased survey to identify tallgrass prairie remnants in 95 counties and help partners identify areas for conservation actions that support priority grassland bird populations.

Rio Grande (est. 2008)

RGJV collaborates with partners to develop and release a grassland plan for selected priority landbirds and needed conservation actions in the Chihuahuan Desert.

Timeline photo credits: Roseate Spoonbill, William Majoros; Yellow-headed Blackbird, USFWS: Wood Duck, USFWS.

Milestones in the History of Migratory Bird Joint Ventures

1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994

North American Waterfowl Management Plan (NAWMP), signed by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior NAWMP Continental Progress Assessment completed • U.S. Shorebird Conservation Plan published and the Canadian Minister of the Environment, called for the establishment of Migratory Bird Joint Ventures Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act passed First **State of the Birds** Report released North American Wetlands Conservation Act passed PIF published *Tri-National Vision* Conservation of the Landbirds of the U.S. developed by Partners in Flight Partners in Flight (PIF) launched for Landbird Conservation Mexico signed the NAWMP to support trinational landbird North American Waterbird Conservation Plan published conservation H.R. 1917: JVs for Bird Habitat NAWMP Update helped inspire common ground NAWMP Update called for strengthing biological Conservation Act of 2011 introduced among bird conservation initiatives foundations of Joint Ventures' scientific capacity U.S. North American Bird Conservation Migratory Bird Treaty Act Reform passed Initiative (NABCI) Committee held first meeting Director's Order 146 defining JVs (2002) became part of USFWS policy Joint Ventures began to integrate birds beyond National Ecological Assessment Team published waterfowl into their conservation focus Strategic Habitat Conservation, adopted by JVs

2001