

how many of them are using these urban oases during migration and at other times of the year. Up to the year 2000, six species had been registered: *Pluvialis dominica*, *Bartramia longicauda*, *Tringa solitaria*, *T. flavipes*, *Calidris alba* and *C. fuscicollis*. The list grew to 16 between 2000 and 2019, with the addition of *Pluvialis squatarola*, *Charadrius semipalmatus*, *C. collaris*, *Limosa haemastica*, *Actitis macularius*, *Tringa melanoleuca*, *Calidris canutus*, *C. melanotos*, *C. himantopus* and *Phalaropus tricolor*. The region occasionally receives visitors from the coastal region, especial in association with the passage of strong storms, making it a form of safe-haven for these birds. These relictual wetland habitats in and around the city of So Paulo need to be protected as formal reserves, where monitoring of Nearctic migrants, should be continued.

The People of the Largest City in South America Are Unaware of Their Shorebirds

Fabio Schunck

Migratory shorebirds occur in a wide variety of habitats, including urban centers. In Brazil, which boasts one of the most species-rich avifaunas in the world, including 32 species of migratory shorebirds, awareness of these birds is, like many areas of the world, generally poor and restricted to a small subset of the population. The level of familiarity with migratory shorebirds is lesser yet when one considers modern population centers like the megalopolis of So Paulo, with 21 million inhabitants, where a large percentage of the people have little or no contact with natural environments. These people are always surprised to learn that these amazing little birds perform vast migratory movements out of the boreal regions of North America to spend the winter months in Brazil, sometimes passing through the very city in which they reside, spending a few days resting and feeding before continuing their flights. With the aim of popularizing local knowledge of Nearctic migrant shorebirds and the importance of their conservation, especially in the metropolitan region of So Paulo, data accumulated over the past 19 years is being shared with the public through illustrated presentations in universities, parks, and schools, field trips, and lay articles in widely read magazines. Thus, contact is achieved with a good cross-section of the population ranging from biology students and general residents to retired people and school children. These efforts have been entirely voluntary, with the much-appreciated support of the American Birding Association, particularly the Birder's Exchange Program, which has donated optical equipment.

An Analysis of Translocation Regimes for the Endangered Puaiohi

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The ongoing and often synergistic effects of habitat loss, invasive species, and climate change pose challenges for conservation and management as widespread species become greatly reduced, sometimes to a single small population. To address this problem, conservation biologists must consider using approaches like translocation to create new populations, reducing the probability of extinction by splitting a population into two or more populations in geographically distinct locales. The puaiohi (*Myadestes palmeri*), an endangered Hawaiian forest bird, has a small population size (494; 95% CI 414580) and restricted range (40 km²). One recovery plan objective involves translocating birds to higher elevation Hawaiian Islands. To evaluate translocation scenarios, we built upon previously developed population viability analysis models and considered how translocation regimes (initial population, number supplemented per event, supplementation interval, and supplementation length) would affect both original and new populations. Furthermore, we modeled the puaiohi release population under three different conditions: a stable population, a predator-controlled environment, and a habitat improved in terms of resource availability. Our results indicated that while translocation offers hope of increasing puaiohi population size and decreasing extinction risk, success will depend on conditions at the release site. Furthermore, harvest and rearing of eggs to the juvenile stage or re-establishment of a captive breeding program may be necessary to provide enough birds to translocate, as the current wild population may not be productive enough to sustain levels of harvest necessary to successfully establish a new population.

Engaging Incarcerated People in Avian Research and Conservation: The Sustainability in Prisons Project (SPP)

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Incarcerated people have been overlooked for their interest in avian science and a desire to make positive contributions in conservation. The Sustainability in Prisons Project (SPP) is a program designed to address these issues in Washington State. It is a partnership founded