

BIRD LINK

DEPLOYABLE HABITAT

DESIGN TO FOSTER CIVIC AWARENESS OF SPECIES THAT SHARE OUR URBAN SPACE

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SHARING URBAN SPACE WITH NATIVE SPECIES

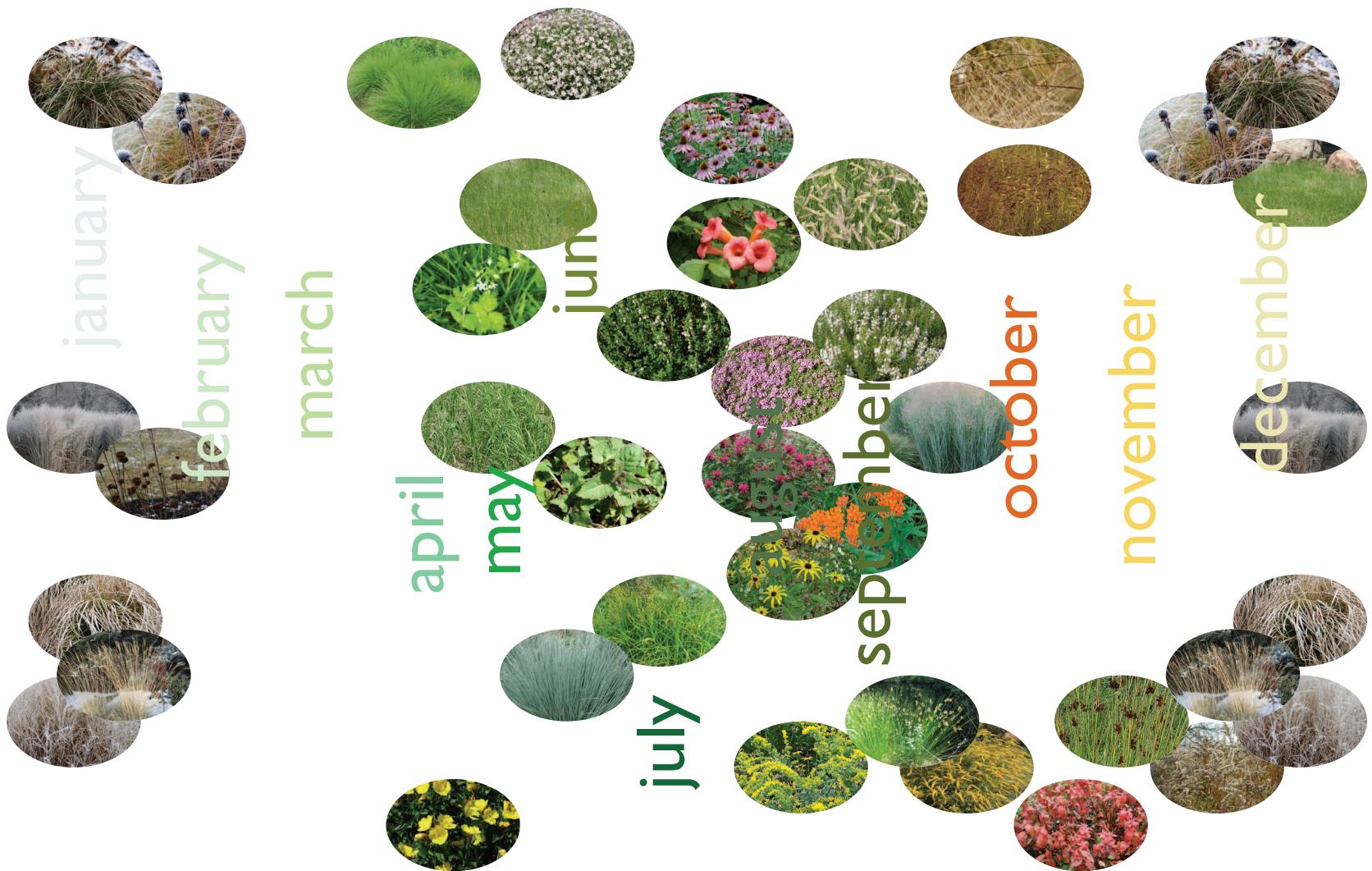
Public Art Project Sara D Roosevelt Park 2018

BIRDLINK Plants



Gypsophila repens
Deschampsia cespitosa
Echinacea purpurea
Bouteloua gracilis
Campsis radicans
Myosotis laxa
Thymus vulgaris
Thymus serpyllum
Panicum virgatum
Monarda didyma
Asclepias tuberosa
Rudbeckia hirta
Carex muskingumensis
Helictotrichon sempervirens
Juncus effusus
Solidago shortii ‘Cascade’
Oenothera fruticosa

BIRDLINK Plant Blooming Schedule



NEW YORK

Species Of Special Concern

Local and Migratory Birds



Common Nighthawk
Chordeiles minor



Eastern Whip-poor-will
Antrostomus vociferus



Red-headed
Woodpecker
Melanerpes erythrocephalus



Horned Lark
Eremophila alpestris



Black Skimmer
Rynchops niger



Common Loon
Gavia immer



Osprey
Pandion haliaetus



Sharp-shinned Hawk
Accipiter striatus



Cooper's Hawk
Accipiter cooperii



Bicknell's Thrush
Catharus bicknelli



Golden-winged Warbler
Vermivora chrysoptera



Cerulean Warbler
Setophaga cerulea



Scarlet Tanager
Piranga olivacea



Vesper Sparrow
Pooecetes gramineus



Grasshopper Sparrow
Ammodramus savannarum



Seaside Sparrow
Ammodramus maritimus

Robins- the iconic bird of childhood currently suffer a 30% loss; part of a large trend among bird populations. One-third of wintering North American bird populations have declined since 1966.

The North American Bird Conservation Initiative (NABCI) states that more than one-third of North American bird species are at risk of extinction.

BIRDLINK Atlantic Flyway



Migratory Birds of New York

Northern Cardinal
Northern Flicker
Orchard Oriole
Pine Grosbeak
Pine Siskin
Pine Warbler
Purple Finch
Red-breasted Nuthatch

American Tree Sparrow
Baltimore Oriole
Black-capped Chickadee
Blue Grosbeak
Blue Jay
Brown Thrasher
Chipping Sparrow
Common Redpoll

Dark-eyed Junco
Eastern Bluebird
Eastern Meadowlark
Eastern Towhee
Evening Grosbeak
Field Sparrow
Hermit Thrush
House Finch

Red-winged Blackbird
Ruby-crowned Kinglet
Ruby-throated Hummingbird
Song Sparrow
Red-breasted Nuthatch
White-throated Sparrow
Yellow-rumped Warbler

BIRDLINK

A constructed habitat for bird conservation sparks the recognition that we share our urban space with other creatures in the ecosystem. What's good for birds is good for people

BIRDLINK is an interactive native-plant sculpture, designed to support urban birds and engage community. This spiraling green-wall grid is a living tapestry of native plants, with windows framing a park on one side and a bustling urban intersection on the other. BIRDLINK is intended to link fragmented urban habitats nation-wide, promote awareness of species that share our space, and build community. This project addresses global climate change at a local level, and will involve neighborhood students and residents in citizen science efforts for conservation.

During the four-season cycle, plants will take root within a coil of wire baskets that become food and shelter for passing birds. Milkweeds feed hummingbirds and Monarch Butterflies. Honeysuckles are nectar hotspots, and fall and winter berries attract species like Purple Finches and Hermit Thrushes.

BIRDLINK attracts people as a beautiful curiosity and then alerts them to the importance of habitat conservation before changes and loss become set in stone.

Citizen Science: Mobile bird and plant ID apps, bird surveys for the collection of data for conservation-helps research by Cornell Lab of Ornithology and Audubon. Education and engagement in conservation practices brings awareness of shared species within city spaces. The bird counts for Audubon and NABCI (North American Bird Conservation Initiative) use breeding bird surveys (BBS) and eBird mobile app.

BIRDLINK in New York City

BIRDLINK will be installed at Sara D. Roosevelt Park on Manhattan's Lower East Side, in time for the spring bird migrations of 2018 that brings birds to our city as they cross the Atlantic Flyway. This is the first installation in a planned network of sculptural habitat connectors.

BIRDLINK SITE Sara D. Roosevelt Park

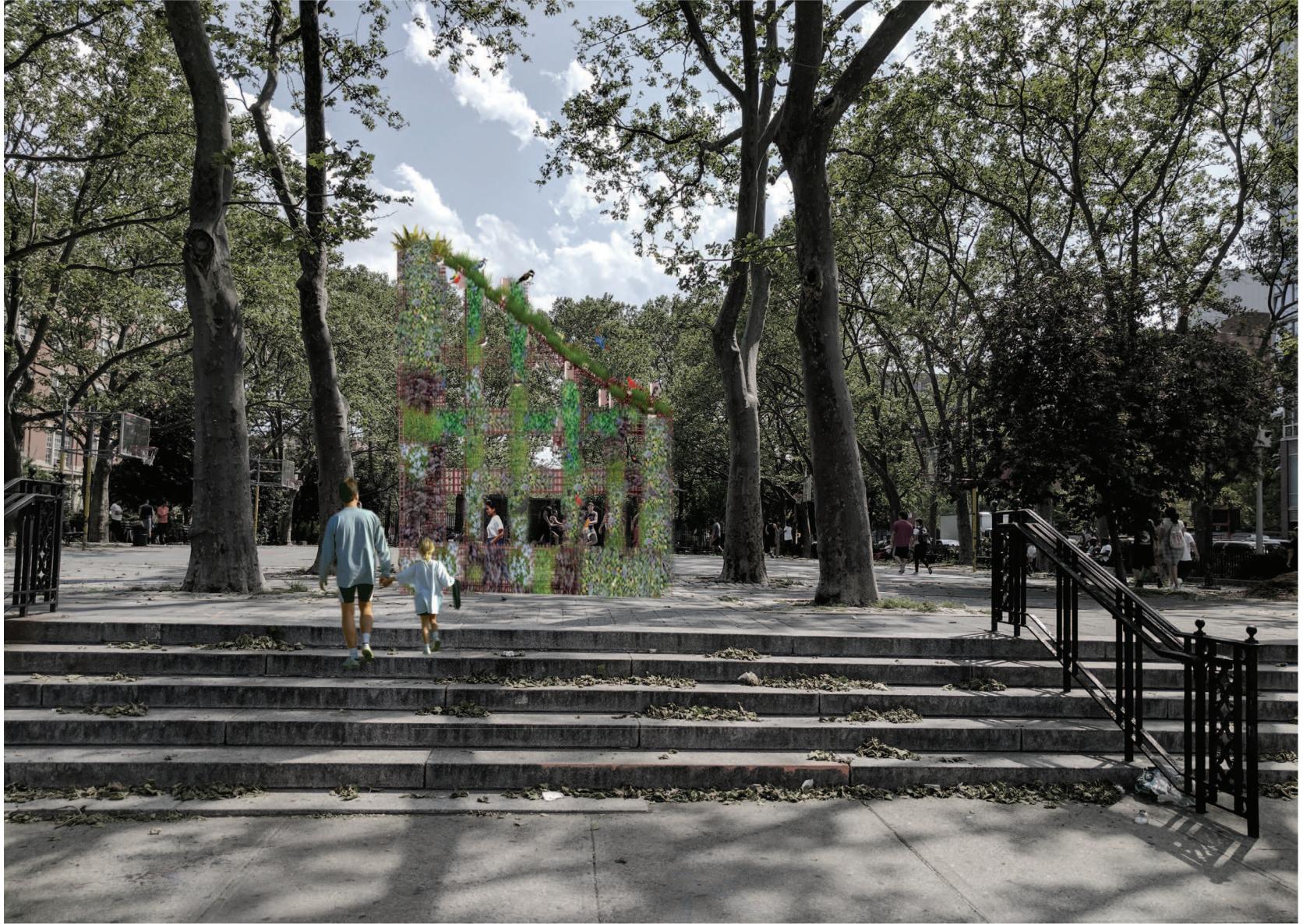


BIRDLINK Public Space



Public spaces need activation to create community.

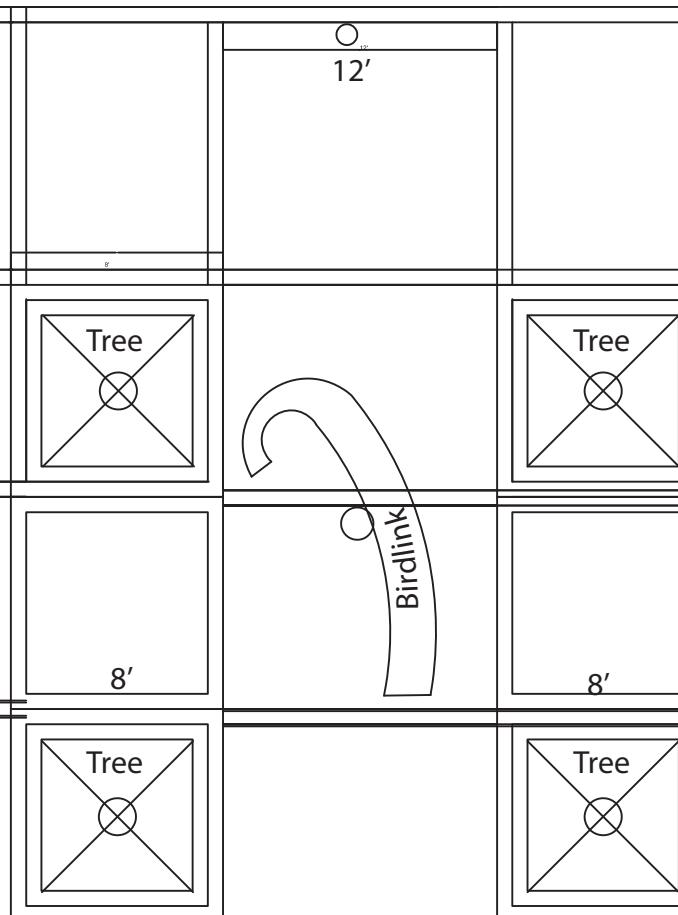
BIRDLINK East Houston Street Plaza



Artificial structures play a role in conservation and education and increase green space.

BIRDLINK Site Layout At Sara D. Roosevelt Park

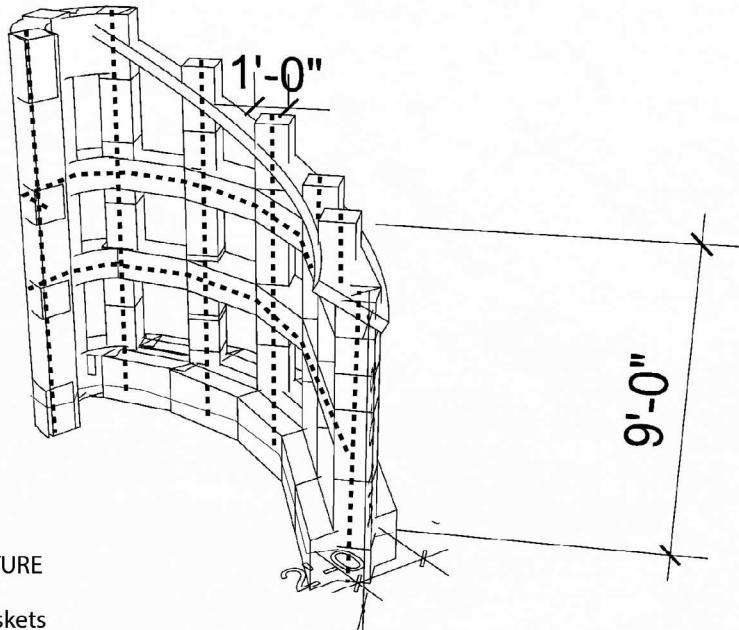
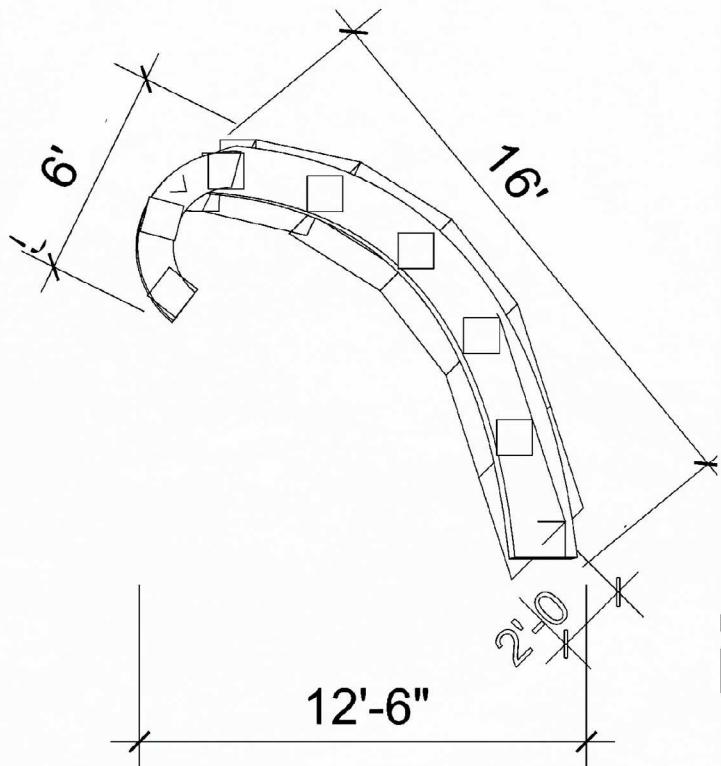
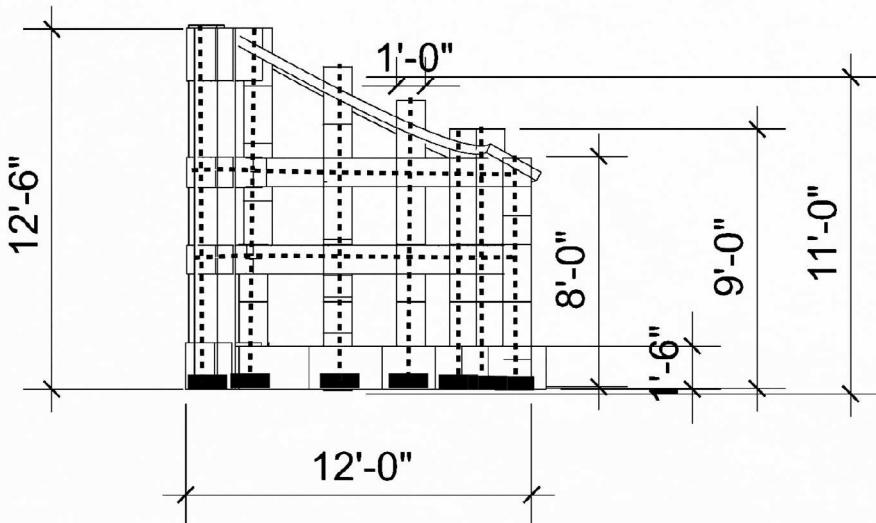
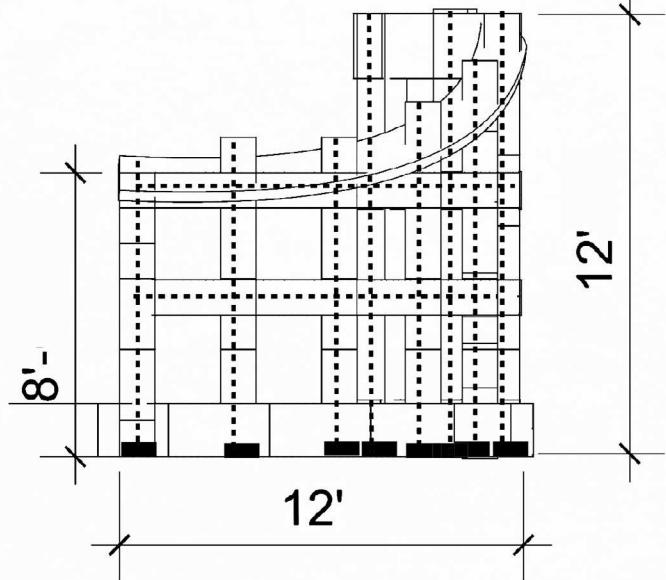
Basketball Court



Steps

Sidewalk on East Houston Street

BIRDLINK Structural Dimensions



BIRDLINK STRUCTURE

- Gabion Baskets
- Rebar
-
- Cement Footing

BIRDLINK Green Wall Material

Gabion Fill, Stone, Re-used Concrete, Felt, Soil, and Plants



BIRDLINK Time Frame

Construction, Planting, Maintenance, Public Outreach Programming

- Structure in place spring 2018
- Plants added as seeds and plugs throughout the growing season
- Autumn and winter growth and berries to be maintained as the year passes
- De-installation scheduled for 2019 -final planting into permanent site TBD with Parks Dept.
- Plants originate at Staten Island Native Plant Nursery
- Planting and maintenance phases overseen by Gerchick and community collaborators throughout the year
- Event and education programming throughout the year in concert with local schools and community organizations
- Community participation in regular maintenance, ecological and cultural programs
- Citizen science projects with the Audubon Society and The Cornell Ornithology Lab
- and Bio Bus
- Mobile apps are free and available to help people contribute observations to avian population surveys
- Art and citizen science projects to be coordinated with local schools and community centers in the neighborhood, and during public events with the general public with coordination with Sara D. Roosevelt Parks Coalition

CLIMATE CHANGE Projection of Migration Patterns

Baltimore Oriole

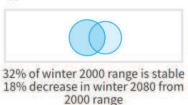
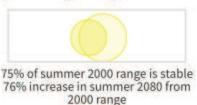


Immortalized by a baseball team and named for the colors of the second Lord Baltimore's coat of arms, this species is a common breeder across much of eastern North America in areas with large broad-leaved trees. Cottonwoods are a particular favorite for placing its long, pendulous nest. If it can adapt to the changing climate, a substantial increase in climatically suitable area and relatively stable summer range are projected—both potentially good news for the species. However its limited North American winter range may shrink. Most Baltimore Orioles winter in the Neotropics, thus additional data from that region will strengthen Audubon's climate model predictions.



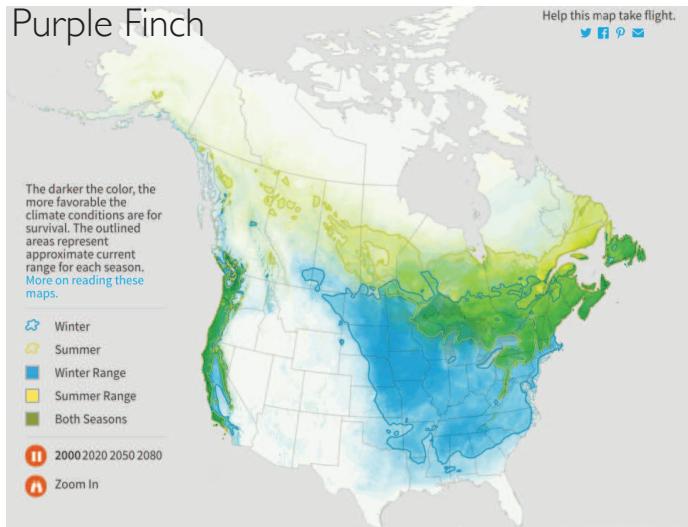
Patty McGann/Flickr Creative Commons

Species Range Change from 2000 to 2080



Birds migrate to move from areas of low or decreasing resources to areas of high or increasing resources. The two primary resources being sought are food and nesting locations. Many species can withstand freezing temperatures as long as an adequate supply of food is available.

Purple Finch

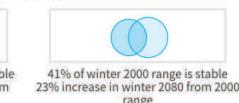
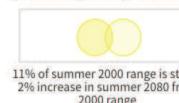


Males of this species are raspberry-colored rather than purple. Females, with their bold facial pattern, resemble small female Rose-breasted Grosbeaks. Until the latter half of the 20th century, this was the only small reddish finch found in eastern North America. Audubon's climate model projects large northward shifts away from the current distribution in both summer and winter, but with only 11 percent of summer space and 41 percent of winter space remaining stable. Of particular note is the surge of suitable climate space in Alaska, where the species is not currently found.



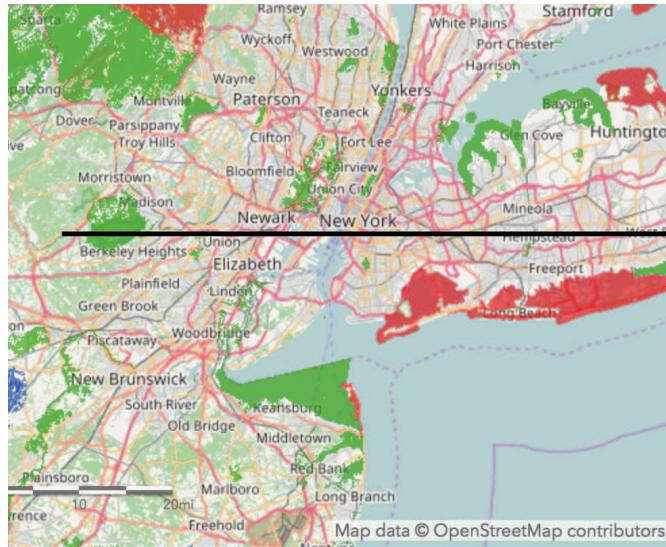
Wikimedia Commons

Species Range Change from 2000 to 2080



Long-distance Migrants typically move from breeding ranges in the United States and Canada to wintering grounds in Central and South America despite the arduous journeys involved, long-distance migration is a feature of some 350 species of North American birds.

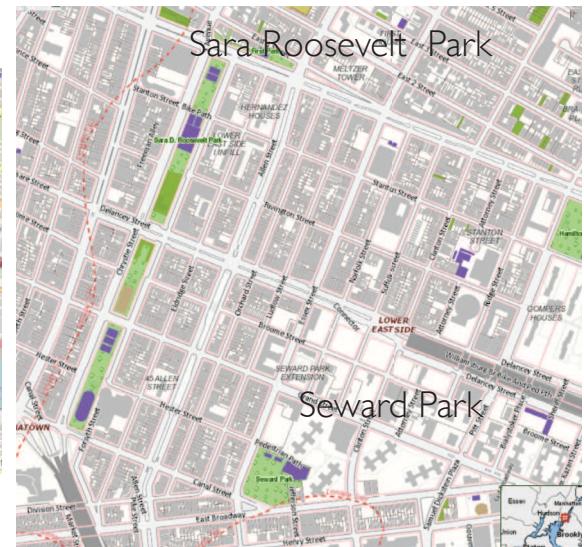
BIRDLINK Context



Healthy & Threatened



Sample Neighborhood Network



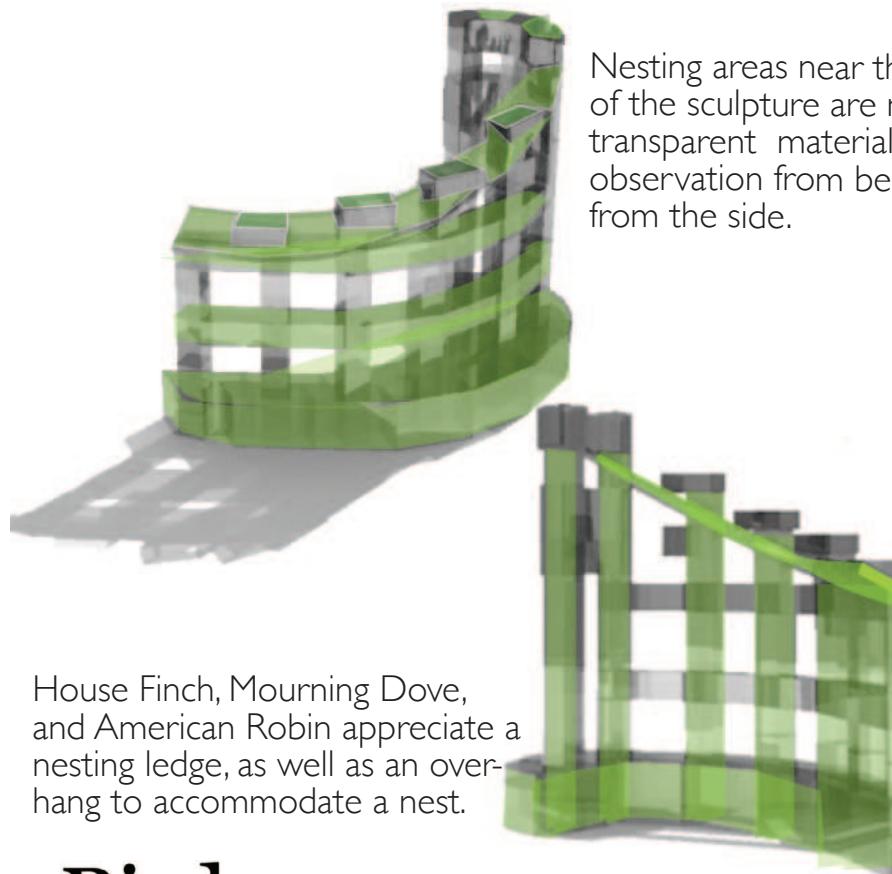
Sites in Network

BIRDLINK is a project that builds upon current work designing for ecological challenges. Design for biodiversity starts in cities with small experiments to restore wildlife habitat with ecological infrastructure. This is the idea of adaptive infrastructure to bring safe passage. A landscape network strategy connects fragmented habitat across scales by building complex functions into the landscape to make communities and wildlife more resilient to climate and other changes.

BIRDLINK is designed for ecological function with the aesthetics to communicate with the public.

BIRDLINK Citizen Science Education

Events • Observation • Technology • Outreach to Schools and Community Organizations



Nesting areas near the top-of the sculpture are made with transparent material to allow observation from below or from the side.

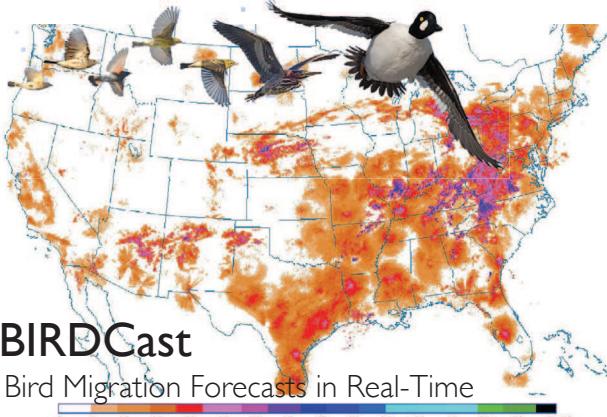
House Finch, Mourning Dove, and American Robin appreciate a nesting ledge, as well as an overhang to accommodate a nest.

eBird

A joint project by the Cornell Lab of Ornithology and Audubon

eBird is a free online program that allows birders to track their sightings, while other birders watch and search in real-time.

Download the Free Merlin Bird ID App
Froo, Instant Bird ID Help for 1,500+ North American and European birds
Download on the App Store ANDROID APP ON Google play



BIRDCast

Bird Migration Forecasts in Real-Time



The Cornell Lab of Ornithology

Celebrate Urban Birds

Let's get started!



Learn to identify the 16 focal species. Use the enclosed bird-ID guide and silhouette posters. If you want to obtain a regional list of focal species, visit celebrateurbanbirds.org/regional



Pick a place to watch birds and stick to it! Your bird-watching area should be 50 feet by 50 feet—about the size of half a basketball court. Find and remember the visual boundaries of your area. Don't change your bird-watching area.



Spend just 10 minutes observing.

- ✓ Tell us if you see—or don't see—any of the focal species.
- ✓ If you can't confidently identify a species, select "Unsure."
- ✓ Zero means a lot! Send us your information even if you see no birds.
- ✓ Only report birds inside your bird-watching area.
- ✓ Mornings are best.



Repeat your observation three times in the same bird-watching area anytime within a month.



Send your data. Citizen science happens when everyone shares their observations.



Have fun!



Illustrations by Bartels Science (Illustration Interns Chloe Lam (cover) and Lia Clayton Fuller (bird ID illustrations))

Visit us at CelebrateUrbanBirds.org

June, 2016

BIRDLINK Future Neighborhood Network Strategy



BIRDLINK interactive native plant sculptures function singly or as part of a larger network to support species by rebuilding native flora and fauna into the urban fabric. They attract resident and migrating birds and green city spaces.



BLOOMING SCHEDULE



- Oenothera speciosa*
- Achillea millefolium*
- Oxalis corniculata*
- Geranium maculatum*
- Parthenocissus quinquefolia*
- Vinca minor*
- Ajuga reptans*
- Chasmanthium latifolium*
- Hakonechloa macra*
- Phlox divaricata*
- Galium odoratum*
- Athyrium filix-femina*
- Heuchera villosa*
- Liriope spicata*
- Helleborus x hybridus ‘Winterqueen Strain’*

january



february



march



april



may



june



august



september

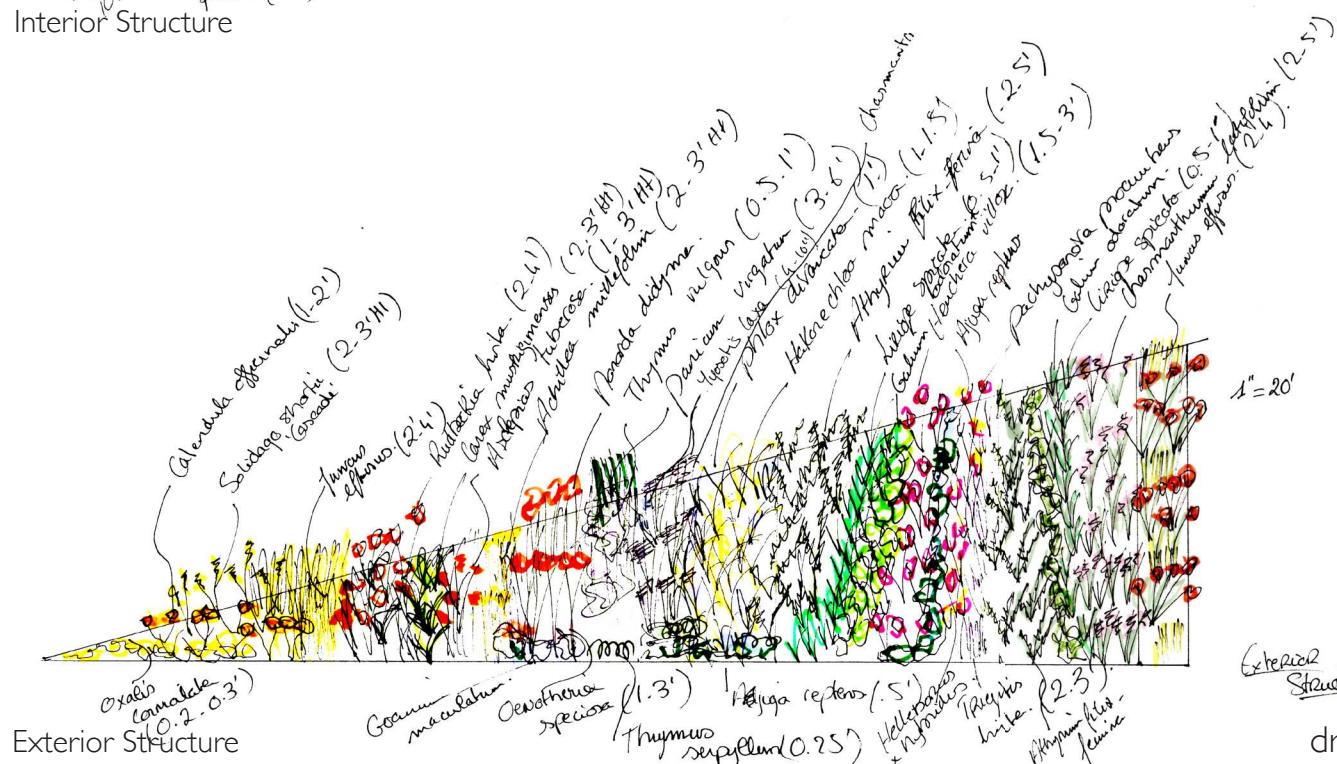
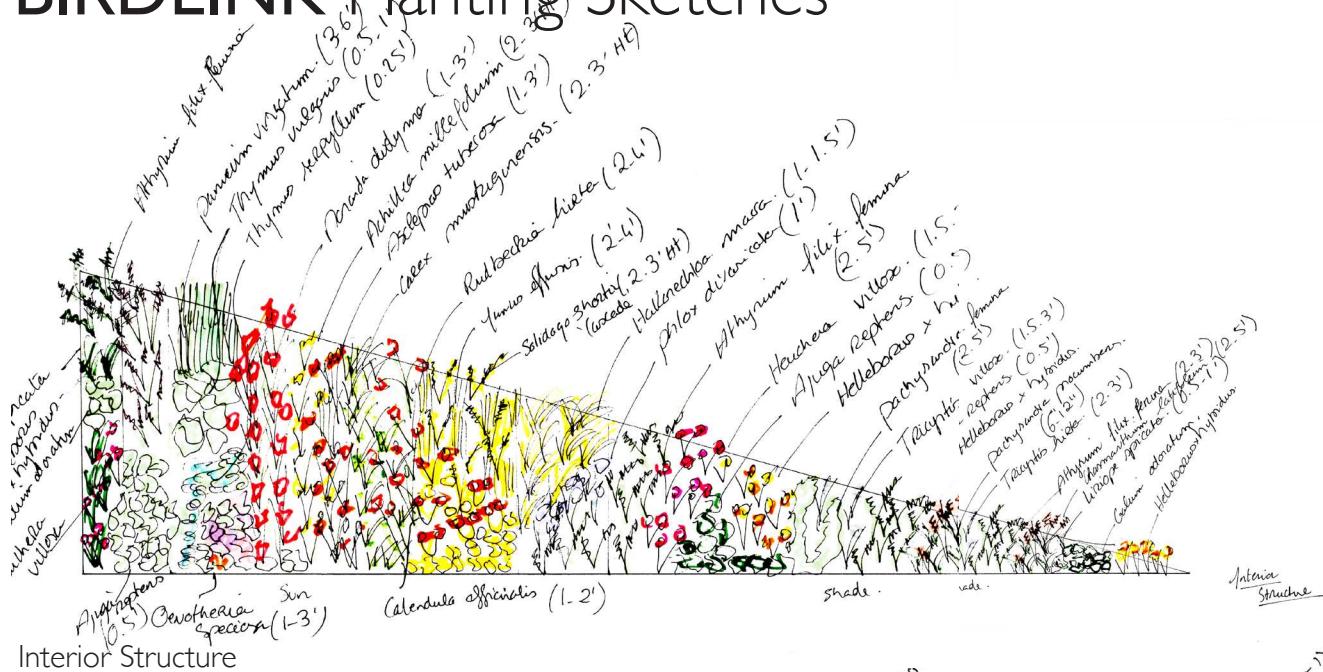


november



december

BIRDLINK Planting Sketches



drawing by SALEMPIER

BIRDLINK Birdpark



oil on canvas 48 x 34 inches



paintings by GERCHICK

BIRD LINK

DEPLOYABLE HABITAT



SARA D. ROOSEVELT PARK 2018

About the author

Anina Gerchick is a public installation artist, landscape architect and painter .

Her public work combines ecological functionality and enhancement of urban public space with a focus on climate challenges that includes other species that share our built environment.

Gerchick works in collaboration with the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation as well as with community coalitions and educational institutions that offer citizen science outreach.

Her paintings have been exhibited widely in New York City, internationally and in the Southeastern US.



ANINA GERCHICK
Author and Designer