

During the 2018 "Swifting" season, July – August 2018, we hosted the state's second year of in-field, Black Swift survey training; one in Glacier National Park, and two at Holland Lake. With continued support from Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks, Glacier National Park, the Glacier National Park Conservancy and individual donations, we trained 19 individuals in July 2018, building on the 26 we trained in 2018. During three nights and one morning, each trainee spent over 3 hours of one-on-one time with Montana Audubon staff doing "classroom work", getting to know the unique biology of this extremely fast study species, and learning the particulars of the dusk survey protocol. This classroom time was then followed by about 8 hours of one-on-one time in the field learning about the physical demands of the work, and the techniques used to assess waterfall characteristics. During each of three evening surveys and one morning survey, trainees worked in small groups to score

(Above) Dusk view from Holland Falls beyond Holland Lake to the surround mountains. This sunset was the backdrop to our Holland Lake Black Swift citizen science training, July 2018. Photo by Amy Seaman



waterfall habitat characteristics such as height, type, flow volume, view over the surrounding terrain, moss availability, shading of nest niches, and falls aspect - all characteristics known to influence the likelihood a waterfall will be used by Black Swifts. As in 2017, the goal of continued training is to help standardize the surveys being conducted around the state. This will help Montana Natural Heritage Program determine this specie's conservation status in a rigorous manner. Beyond collecting impeccable data, the number one rule when surveying for Black Swifts is to

keep safety foremost in your mind while working in and around dark, slippery, bear-inhabited habitats deep in Montana's forests and mountains. Though Montana's survey protocol includes watching waterfalls starting two-hours before sunset and continuing through dusk, recent conversations with biologists in British Columbia have revealed successful detection of swifts at firstlight as well. Though this method surely does not help us avoid potential encounters with bears or other field hazards, it does provide a new survey opportunity, and one we want to put to the test. So in 2018 we are setting out to conduct around six paired evening and early morning waterfall surveys. With just a few early surveys

(Above) Training participants watch Holland Falls during the beginning of an evening survey. (Below) Technician Jack Toriello leads a group through the exercise of scoring a waterfall's habitat characteristics.





