Call for Abstracts

We are soliciting abstracts for (1) **12-minute / 8-minute oral presentations**, (2) **posters**, and (3) **group discussion sessions** for the 2023 Wetlands and Predator Workshop. Abstract content should be related to the session topics listed below in green. Additional topics will be considered if sufficient presentations are submitted.

- **Abstracts must be submitted by Aug 15th, 2023.** Abstracts submitted late will be added to our waiting list and will be considered if space is available (please note that space is tight!).

- **We will review the submitted abstracts and notify you by Aug 30th, 2023.**

- **Please submit abstracts electronically to** WetlandsWorkshop@wildhawaii.org

- **To submit your abstract you must REGISTER for the workshop. If you are able to pay at the same time, please do so.** We understand that some organizations may not be able to pay immediately - please email us if that is the case. Final deadline for payment is Sep 30th, 2023.

- **Stipends are available.** If you are a student, lo‘i or loko i’a farmer, Native Hawaiian or if you work in a relevant field but are unable to cover the cost of the workshop or travel, you may apply for a stipend. An application form is available [here](#). Stipends may be full or partial, depending on demand.

- **ʻŌlelo Hawai‘i.** Presentations can be made in English or ʻŌlelo Hawai‘i. If you plan to present in ʻŌlelo Hawai‘i, it would be helpful if you could provide an English translation of
the abstract.

➢ **Session titles** may be added or changed at a later date based on papers received (see below for current sessions).

➢ **Unique sessions**: If a group has the desire and sufficient participants to create a unique session please contact WetlandsWorkshop@wildhawaii.org.

**Timeline:**

- Abstract submission deadline: Aug 15th
- Notice of acceptance/revision/rejection: Aug 30th
- Early bird registration deadline: Aug 30th
- Final registration and payment: Sep 30th
- Powerpoint presentations email deadline: Oct 20th

**Oral Presentations:**

- Each presentation is limited to 12 minutes (plus 2 minutes for questions).
- Speed talks (8 minutes or less) will also be accepted for projects in progress / shorter updates
- No live streaming or downloading will be possible during the oral presentations.
- If accepted, you must email your talk to WetlandsWorkshop@wildhawaii.org by Oct 20th

**Poster Presentations:**

- All poster presentations will be presented live at the conference - if your poster is accepted, you should print it and bring it with you.
- Max poster size is 36" by 48" (3 x 4 ft).
- Poster session will be on the evening of Tuesday, October 24th and all poster presenters are encouraged to share about their poster and answer questions from workshop attendees throughout the hour. Posters will remain up for the duration of the workshop.

**Group Discussion Sessions:**

- If you have ideas for symposium or group discussion sessions, please email us at WetlandsWorkshop@wildhawaii.org by the abstract deadline. Use the abstract template to describe the group session that you are proposing.

**Session topics may include, but are not limited to:**

**Wetlands:**

- Managing predators in wetlands, lo’i and loko i’a
- Managing waterbirds in lo’i and loko i’a
- Wetlands - habitat management, including SLR and salinity, to enhance biodiversity and community resilience
- Recognizing and minimizing threats to waterbirds; disease, roads, powerlines, etc.
- Wetlands and community / citizen science
- Wetlands, permitting and regulation - lessening the load
- Protecting native plants and insects in wetlands
- Other topics will be considered if sufficient presentations are submitted

Predators:

- Managing predators in wetlands
- Best Management Practices (BMPs) for small, automated trap grids
- Predator control policies - successes and challenges.
- Small Mammal (rats, cats, mongooses) specific projects
- Feral Swine Specific projects
- Updates on current/new predator control research projects
- Predator projects that could be used as case studies for policy and BMPs
discussion (include present history of project and current issues/limitations)
- Measuring/defining predator control success
- Other topics will be considered if sufficient presentations are submitted

Abstract Submission Process:

- Abstract body text should not exceed 300 words. Please write your abstract following the
template below and email it in a word document to WetlandsWorkshop@wildhawaii.org
- Save your document with the title of name_org_title, e.g. DShuford_PRBO_Statusandhabitatlongbilledcurlew
- Abstracts must be submitted by midnight HST on August 15th to be considered for our program. (Abstracts submitted late will be added to our waiting list and will be considered if/as space becomes available.)

ABSTRACT TEMPLATE:

Preferred Session: INSERT FROM LIST IN GREEN ABOVE OR PROPOSE ALTERNATIVE SESSION

Type of paper: Oral presentation / Poster presentation / Group discussion session (delete as appropriate)
Oral presentation: Speed talk / 12 minute talk
Student: yes / no
Name:
Organization:
Email:
Abstract: The long-billed curlew (*Numenius americanus*) – a large shorebird of conservation concern at the continental level – is a migrant and winter resident in California’s Central Valley, where it concentrates primarily in agricultural lands. Despite recent estimates of the size of the curlew’s North American breeding population, little is known about its abundance and habitat needs at migratory stopovers and wintering areas. To help fill these gaps, we coordinated three broad-scale surveys of curlews in the central and southern portions of the Central Valley in fall and winter in 2007-2008 and a more comprehensive survey of the entire Central Valley in August 2009. In the latter survey, we recorded 20,775 curlews in 197 flocks. In all years in autumn, the vast majority of curlews were found in irrigated croplands, primarily alfalfa and irrigated pastures, during this otherwise arid season. More frequent surveys at the local level in Solano County and more recent radio-telemetry studies indicate that some curlews shift their distribution from fall to winter. More work on fine-scale habitat preferences and movements in the Central Valley is needed to aid in the conservation of this at-risk shorebird.

Abstract template is also available [here](https://docs.google.com) on google docs.