

Corrigendum: Using drone imagery to obtain population data of colony-nesting seabirds to support Canada's transition to the global Key Biodiversity Areas program. Nature Conservation 51: 155–166. doi:10.3897/natureconservation.51.96366

Lindsay A. R. Lalach¹, David W. Bradley¹, Douglas F. Bertram², Louise K. Blight^{3,4}

¹ Birds Canada, Delta, BC, V4K 2T9, Canada

² Institute of Ocean Sciences, Environment Canada Wildlife Research Division, 9860 West Saanich Rd, P.O. Box 6000, Sidney, BC, V8L 4B2, Canada

³ School of Environmental Studies, University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia V8P 5C2, Canada

⁴ Procellaria Research & Consulting, Salt Spring Island, British Columbia V8K 1G2, Canada

Corresponding author: Lindsay A. R. Lalach (lindsay.lalach@gmail.com)



This article is part of:

Remote Sensing Applications to Monitor Ecosystem Services

Edited by Javier Martínez-Lopez, Domingo Alcaraz, Simon Willcock, Javier Cabello, Francisco J. Bonet & Joris de Vente

Academic editor: Francisco J. B. García

Received: 1 October 2023

Accepted: 7 November 2023

Published: 20 November 2023

ZooBank: <https://zoobank.org/757A8B39-4ACD-4621-8756-941808EFF099>

Copyright: © Lindsay A. R. Lalach et al.

This is an open access article distributed under terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (Attribution 4.0 International – CC BY 4.0).

In the recent paper “Using drone imagery to obtain population data of colony-nesting seabirds to support Canada’s transition to the global Key Biodiversity Areas program” by Lalach et al. (2023), the authors used quantitative global and national thresholds to determine whether an Important Bird Area (IBA) for the Glaucous-winged Gull (*Larus glaucescens*) met the criteria for conversion to a Key Biodiversity Area (KBA). The threshold values used were taken from the Birds Canada IBA-KBA crosswalk database (<https://kba-maps.deanrobertevans.ca/>). Because national estimates of bird populations (mostly derived from Breeding Bird Survey data and resulting Partner in Flight estimates) are thought to be negatively biased in Canada, this database instead uses continental population estimates for national thresholds (Sólymos et al. 2020; D.R. Evans pers. comm). In the paper, these national thresholds were erroneously referred to as being based on national population estimates, when they are actually based on the continental estimates.

This error means that the national KBA threshold of 4,400 individuals reported in Lalach et al. (2023) is based on the continental population estimate for this species (as per the National KBA Standard Protocol for this ongoing IBA to KBA conversion) (KBA Canada Coalition 2021). This resulted in a higher threshold value than would be expected based on the actual national Glaucous-winged Gull population estimates of 47,800 individuals (Rodway et al. 2023). If the IBA-KBA crosswalk were to use this national estimate, a site with only 478 breeding individuals would trigger the National KBA criterion.

Additional information

Conflict of interest

The authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

Ethical statement

No ethical statement was reported.

Citation: Lalach LAR, Bradley DW, Bertram DF, Blight LK (2023) Corrigendum: Using drone imagery to obtain population data of colony-nesting seabirds to support Canada's transition to the global Key Biodiversity Areas program. *Nature Conservation* 51: 155–166. doi:10.3897/natureconservation.51.96366. *Nature Conservation* 53: 319–320. <https://doi.org/10.3897/natureconservation.53.113548>

Funding

No funding was reported.

Author contributions

All authors have contributed equally.

Author ORCIDs

Lindsay A. R. Lalach  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3154-5412>

Louise K. Blight  <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6610-7773>

Data availability

All of the data that support the findings of this study are available in the main text.

References

- KBA Canada Coalition (2021) A National Standard for the Identification of Key Biodiversity Areas in Canada v. 1.0. Wildlife Conservation Society Canada and Key Biodiversity Area Canada Coalition, Toronto. <https://doi.org/10.19121/2021.Report.39502>
- Lalach LAR, Bradley DW, Bertram DF, Blight LK (2023) Using drone imagery to obtain population data of colony-nesting seabirds to support Canada's transition to the global Key Biodiversity Areas program. *Nature Conservation* 51: 155–166. <https://doi.org/10.3897/natureconservation.51.96366>
- Rodway MS, Campbell WR, Lemon MJF [Preliminary Edition] (2023) Seabird Colonies of British Columbia. Vol. 4: Salish Sea: A history to 2022.
- Sólymos P, Toms JD, Matsuoka SM, Cumming SG, Barker NKS, Thogmartin WE, Stralberg D, Crosby AD, Dénes FV, Haché S, Mahon CL, Schmiegelow FKA, Bayne EM (2020) Lessons learned from comparing spatially explicit models and the partners in flight approach to estimate population sizes of boreal birds in Alberta, Canada. *The Condor* 122(2): duaa007. <https://doi.org/10.1093/condor/duaa007>