**INTRODUCTION**

The Killdeer *Charadrius vociferus* is one of five plover species that breed in temperate North America. The Killdeer is one of five plover species that breed in temperate North America. This initial figure was recently revised to 1 million (Morrison et al. 2006). Recent efforts to provide preliminary estimates for North American shorebirds produced *Ch. alexandrinus*, Wilson’s Plover *Ch. wilsonia*, Piping Plover *Ch. melodus*, and Mountain Plover *Ch. montanus*, are all listed as a species of “high concern” or “highly imperiled” by the United States Shorebird Conservation Plan (USSSCP; Brown et al. 2001). Piping and Snowy Plover are also either federally and/or state listed as threatened or endangered in all or portions of their respective ranges (Brown et al. 2001). Mountain Plover was a recent candidate species for federal listing (Federal Register, vol. 66, no. 174, p. 55,083). While the Killdeer remains common, evidence from the Breeding Bird Survey (BBS) suggests it has experienced declines over portions of its range (Sazenhacher & Haig 2001). It is considered a species of “moderate concern” by the USSSCP (Brown et al. 2001). Given the uncertainties about total population size and the trend over time in populations, additional information is needed to properly assess Killdeer population size and trends and to ensure that the species remains common and widespread.

The Rainwater Basin, Nebraska, is a clearly delineated landscape defined by numerous imbedded playa wetlands (LaGrange 2005) and is classified as a “Landscape of Hemispheric Importance” by the Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network (Fig. 1). Recent work has emphasized the importance of this landscape to migratory shorebirds (Brennan 2006, Jorgensen 2004) and migratory shorebird’s relationship with agricultural habitats (Jorgensen 2007, Jorgensen et al. 2007). Little attention has been given to Killdeer, the most common breeding shorebird in the region. The Rainwater Basin is an intensely agricultural landscape and Killdeer often nest in agricultural habitats (Jorgensen 2004). This raises concerns because accidental tillage of Mountain Plover nests in fallow agricultural fields in the western Great Plains has been identified as a possible source of declines in that species (Knopf & Rupert 1996, Shackford et al. 1999).

Birds breeding in agricultural fields may also be exposed to high concentrations of agricultural chemicals (Mineau & Whiteside 2006).

During 2004 and 2005, we conducted shorebird surveys in the Eastern Rainwater Basin focusing on upland, agricultural habitats. We used distance sampling to determine Killdeer density and abundance in the Eastern Rainwater Basin. We also determined which habitats were used by Killdeer. We used these results to evaluate the potential importance of this geographic region and specific land uses for breeding Killdeer and compare the numbers we obtained to current global population estimates.
Observations of Killdeer were recorded as part of a study on the migratory stopover of Buff-breasted Sandpipers and we apply the same methods to determine the densities of Killdeer (Jorgensen et al. 2008). We conducted surveys in the Eastern Rainwater Basin in 2004 and 2005 using distance sampling at point transects (Buckland et al. 2001, 2004). The study area was defined by identifying specific loess soil types (Kuzila 1994, Kuzila & Lewis 1993) of a Soil Survey Geographic Data (SSURGO; NRCS 2005) layer in a Geographic Information System. This process produced a study area of 849,028 ha. Within the study area, we placed point transects on county roads using a 4.62 km grid (i.e. 3 miles; Jorgensen et al. 2007, 2008). Point transects were not located off roads because of logistical limitations (Jorgensen et al. 2008).

Point transects were visited four or five times during May when Killdeer breeding is well underway. Killdeer arrive in the Eastern Rainwater Basin in early March (Jorgensen 2004). Pair formation and nesting occurs in the following weeks. Birds are incubating eggs by early to mid-April in the Rainwater Basin (pers. obs.), Nebraska (Pickwell 1925) and similar latitudes (Jackson & Jackson 2000). We spent 5 minutes at point transects and recorded distances to all Killdeer using a laser rangefinder. We surveyed in the mornings beginning a half hour before sunrise until 11h00, and during late afternoon, commencing at 16h00 and continuing until sunset in 2004. In 2005, surveys were conducted continuously during daylight hours. Surveys were not conducted during extreme rainfall or when winds were >40 km per hour. To eliminate problems with observer bias, JGJ conducted all surveys.

Killdeer are often observed individually, however, we recorded detections as “clusters” (Buckland et al. 2001). Clusters occur when the detection of one individual is dependent on the known location of another individual. When a cluster was encountered, we recorded the distance from the point transect to the center of the cluster and the number of birds in it.

We used Program Distance 5.1 (Thomas et al. 2006) to analyze data. We pooled data from the two years to increase precision of parameter estimates. We truncated 10% of observations furthest from the point of observation to limit error from outliers (Buckland et al. 2001). We fit data to the six model suggested by Buckland et al. (2001). The top model was selected using the lowest Akaike’s Information Criterion (AIC) value and non-significant P-values from Cramér-von-Mises, Kolmogorov-Smirnov, and $\chi^2$ goodness-of-fit tests.

Overall numbers of Killdeer breeding in the Eastern Rainwater Basin were predicted by multiplying mean density estimate by the size of the study area. Our surveys were conducted from roads and because this may introduce a bias into estimates, we produced additional predictions that only consider the area adjacent to roads following methods outlined in Jorgensen et al. (2008). Areas adjacent to roads were calculated by placing a 350 m buffer around roads and by using the effective radii, the distance where detection and non-detection is equal, estimated by Program Distance.

Habitat (i.e. land use) was recorded by quadrant around each point prior to each 5 minute survey following methods used in Jorgensen et al. (2007). Quadrants were defined by referencing public roads that traverse north–south and east–west and form a grid. When points were located at an intersection, quadrant boundaries were explicitly defined by roads. When points were located away from intersections, quadrants were delineated using a perpendicular line from the road. Row crop agricultural fields are the primary land use in the Eastern Rainwater Basin and fields are typically >65 ha. Most observations were made at distances <500 m, therefore each quadrant was generally designated under one type of land use. The survey was conducted at a time when the previous season’s crop residue was still present in fields and when field preparation and planting was in progress. We used a multifactorial regression model to determine whether crop residue was preferred more than expected based on availability. Corn and soybeans are the dominant crops grown in this region and we considered three common field conditions encountered: 1) fields with soybean residue, 2) fields with corn residue with no vertical structure, and 3) fields with cut corn stalks with erect base >15 cm remaining. Crop type and year were predictor variables and presence/absence was the response variable. A small number of observations during the initial survey period, when methodology was being refined, were excluded from this final analysis.

**RESULTS**

The majority of Killdeer observations were in agricultural fields. We recorded a total of 432 Killdeer detections during the two years of surveys. Data best fit hazard rate model with both cosine and simple polynomial expansions. Mean density estimate from the selected model was 0.12 birds/ha (95% C.I., 0.09, 0.16) (Tables 1 & 2). Goodness-of-fit tests were non-significant. Using mean density and overall size of the study area (849,028 ha), we produced predictions of 101,883 (±14,433) Killdeer in the Eastern Rainwater Basin during May. Using the 350 m buffer (643,009 ha) our prediction was 77,161 (±10,931) Killdeer and when we used a buffer based on the Effective Radii of 83.60 m the prediction was 22,033 (±3,121) Killdeer.

We classified habitat type in 8,065 quadrants around survey points. Corn or soybean fields accounted for 82.3 % of all quadrants. Buildings were found in 4.9% of quadrants and 2.1% were classified as alfalfa hayfields. No other habitat type occupied more than 2% of quadrants (e.g. wheat fields, cool-season pasture, wetlands, cattle feed lots). The majority (98%) of quadrants occupied by Killdeer were private agricultural lands, including >91% of all observations in corn and soybean fields. Less than 2% of observations were from public conservation lands. We further subdivided row crop fields.
into fields with the previous year’s soybean stubble, fields with the previous year’s corn stubble standing less than 15 cm high, and fields with the previous year’s corn stubble standing more than 15 cm high. Killdeer were significantly associated with certain field habitats (Fig. 2; likelihood ratio $\chi^2 = 31.6$, df = 2, $P < 0.0001$). In particular, they were 1.6 times more likely to occur in fields with soybean stubble (likelihood ratio $\chi^2 = 23.8$, $P < 0.0001$) than in fields with short corn stubble. However, they were not significantly more likely to occur in quadrants with corn stalks >15 cm (likelihood ratio $\chi^2 = 2.8$, $P = 0.09$). Killdeer occupied more quadrants in 2004 than in 2005 (likelihood ratio $\chi^2 = 7.9$, df = 1, $P = 0.005$) and there was no significant interaction between year and habitat (likelihood ratio $\chi^2 = 3.4$, df = 2, $P = 0.18$).

**DISCUSSION**

Our results indicate that over 100,000 Killdeer may breed in Eastern Rainwater Basin, primarily in agricultural fields. This estimate is derived from road-based surveys and assumes that density of Killdeer is similar in areas near the center of sections where we did not sample. If we limit our inferences about density to areas adjacent to roads we produce estimates ranging from 22,000 to 77,000 Killdeer plus an unknown number in the portions of sections more distant from roads. Killdeer also showed differential use between agricultural habitats, preferring fields that were planted to soybeans the previous growing season.

While our estimates include an unknown proportion of unpaired individuals and, potentially, migrants, the presence of as many as 100,000 breeding Killdeer in such a small portion of the species range reinforces Morrison et al. (2006) suggestion that the species estimate of 1 million individuals may be too low. To our knowledge, these are the first estimates of Killdeer density for Nebraska and one of the few estimates of breeding Killdeer anywhere in the species’ range (Jackson & Jackson 2000, Morrison et al. 2006). Thus, we do not know if these densities are representative of Killdeer densities in other areas of the Great Plains though BBS data suggest similar densities throughout much of the Great Plains and Midwestern United States (Sauer et al. 2005).

Most Killdeer we observed were in corn and soybean fields. Across the eastern Great Plains and Midwest (Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio) where the majority of corn and soybeans in the U.S. are grown (National Agricultural Statistics Service 2007) and where BBS surveys find high densities of Killdeer comparable to those in the Rainwater Basin (Sauer et al. 2005), 44.9 million hectares were planted to corn and soybeans in 2004 and 44.2 million hectares were planted in 2005 (National Agricultural Statistics Service 2007). If Killdeer densities in corn and soybean fields in these nine states are similar to those we found in the Rainwater Basin, then agricultural fields may be a primary habitat for Killdeer in the core of its range. This result emphasizes the need to

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**Table 1.** Models of Killdeer density in the Rainwater Basin, Nebraska, USA, in 2004–05. Models are ordered by Akaike’s information criterion (AIC). Log (L) is the log-likelihood, K is the number of parameters, $\Delta$ AIC is the difference in AIC from the top model.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model + series expansion</th>
<th>K</th>
<th>Log (L)</th>
<th>$\Delta$ AIC</th>
<th>Density birds/ha</th>
<th>Density UCL</th>
<th>Density LCL</th>
<th>CV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hazard rate + simple polynomial</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-2028.94</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazard rate + cosine</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-2028.94</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uniform + cosine</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-2025.99</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half normal + cosine</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-2031.99</td>
<td>5.61</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uniform + simple polynomial</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-2038.40</td>
<td>20.93</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half normal + hermite polynomial</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-2043.69</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Table 2.** Killdeer density in the Rainwater Basin, Nebraska, USA, and associated parameter estimates ($\pm$SE) for 2004–05. Estimates were calculated using the top model from Program Distance using Akaike’s information criterion.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Parameter estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Density (birds per ha)</td>
<td>0.12 ($\pm$0.02)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean cluster size (number of birds)</td>
<td>1.09 ($\pm$0.02)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detection probability</td>
<td>0.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effective radii (m)</td>
<td>83.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum detection distance (m)</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum detection distance after truncation (m)</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Figure 2.** Killdeer habitat use compared to expected use with respect to habitat availability in the Eastern Rainwater Basin, Nebraska, USA. Three habitat types are fields with 1) soybean residue, 2) corn residue with no vertical structure, and 3) field with erect corn stalks >15 cm. The expected number of occupied quadrants (white bars) and observed number of occupied quadrants (black bars). Killdeer were significantly more likely to occur in fields with soybean residue than field with corn residue (likelihood ratio $\chi^2 = 23.8$, $P < 0.0001$). Killdeer were not significantly more likely to occur in quadrants with corn stalks >15 cm (likelihood ratio $\chi^2 = 2.8$, $P = 0.09$).
better understand variation in abundance of Killdeer and the importance of crop fields as breeding habitat.

While these numbers on their own appear impressive, they do not by themselves indicate whether Killdeer are secure in the long term. Regardless of actual population size, Sazenchaker & Haig (2001) showed that Killdeer have declined regionally over the period of the Breeding Bird Survey, 1967–2005. BBS results suggest that Killdeer have slightly increased in Nebraska since 1967 (Sauer et al. 2005). These results, however, also suggest that this increase occurred before 1980 and that numbers have actually declined after that year. This result may indicate that a large portion of the Killdeer population is nesting in agricultural fields where they may be subject to a variety of stressors including direct disturbance from agricultural practices, exposure to high levels of agricultural chemicals, and inadequate food resources.

Evaluation of possible risks to Killdeer populations associated with nesting in active agricultural fields emerges as a priority from our results. Such an evaluation may also provide insights about stressor affecting other species of conservation concern. For example, both Killdeer and Mountain Plover commonly nest in agricultural fields. Incidental tillage of Mountain Plover nests in agricultural fields has been identified as a potential source of sharp Mountain Plover declines in Colorado and nearby states (Dreitz 2005, Knopf & Rupert 1996). Concerns about negative impacts of agricultural practices on Killdeer nests have been largely non-existent, which suggests one of several possible explanations, including: 1) incidental nest tillage is not a significant factor in population regulation of either species, 2) incidental nest tillage is causing similar population declines in Killdeer that have not been detected, or 3) specific agricultural practices in the Mountain Plovers limited range acutely affects that species while similar or different agricultural practices do not have similar effects on Killdeer. Regardless of the explanation, identifying the effects of agricultural practices on the common species would aid in understanding the impacts to at-risk species and hopefully also prevent declines in common species.

Our results provide a snapshot of the status of a significant population Killdeer breeding in conjunction with agriculture and suggest that the current global population is likely to be greater than a million birds. Without additional information about densities elsewhere in the species range we suggest that the most precise current estimate of population size would be simply >1 million. Of more concern is the presence of such a large number of breeding birds in a potentially hazardous area. For example, both Killdeer and Mountain Plovers limited range acutely affects that species while similar or different agricultural practices do not have similar effects on Killdeer.

REFERENCES


LaGrange, T. 2005. Guide to Nebraska’s wetlands and their conservation needs. 2nd ed. Nebraska Game and Parks Commission, Lincoln, Nebraska, USA.


Acknowledgements

This work was supported by the Nebraska State Wildlife Grant Program, Center for Great Plains Studies Grant-In-Aid for Graduate Students, University of Nebraska at Omaha Biology Department, and the University of Nebraska at Omaha Graduate Thesis Scholarship. We thank Andy Bishop, Jeff Drahota, Larkin Powell, Ryan Reker, John Dinan, Mark Humpert, Sarah Rehme, and Ross Silcock for assistance. We also thank the staff of the Rainwater Basin Management District, Nebraska Game and Parks Commission, and Rainwater Basin Joint Venture. We thank Andrea Storm-Suke for reviewing our draft manuscript.