

THE BROADWAY MALL ASSOCIATION PRESENTS
N I C O L A S H O L I B E R
BIRDS ON BROADWAY, THE AUDUBON SCULPTURE PROJECT
SPRING-WINTER 2019

Exhibition Checklist



Red-Necked Grebe

9 x 6 x 14.5 feet

Reclaimed wood, hardware, paint, 2018-19

Location: 64th Street & Broadway (Dante Park)

Status: Climate Endangered

This species can be found nesting in reed beds along the edges of northern lakes below the tree line. In recent years, this bird has been seen in New York City at the Central Park Reservoir. By 2080, Audubon's climate model predicts its summer space will shift dramatically north by over 90%. Its winter range is projected to shift significantly, but remain the same size overall. Whether the species can make the shift north to new breeding areas, that may or may not have shallow lakes, remains to be seen.



Peregrine Falcon

8.5 x 9 x 6.5 feet

Reclaimed wood, hardware, paint, 2018-19

Location: 72nd Street & Broadway

Status: Climate Threatened

An exciting bird for New Yorkers to see, the peregrine falcon has made a comeback in the city with year-round falcons living in surprising locations such as on top of bridges and skyscrapers. Audubon's climate model, restricted to the peregrine falcon's winter range, forecasts a large expansion of the total acreage of suitable climate space, with much of the projected increase a filling-in of the continent's interior. However, this comes at the cost of significant loss of current winter climate space. Wildlife biologists will need to continue to keep an eye on breeding populations—recovering well, but nevertheless still in need of monitoring, from the ravages of DDT and persecution in the past century.



American Bittern

8 x 6 x 4.5 feet

Reclaimed wood, hardware, paint, 2018-19

Location: 79th Street & Broadway

Status: Climate Endangered

An expert in the art of camouflage, the American bittern is famous for its odd, “pumping” song and for pointing its bill toward the heavens and freezing in place to avoid predators. This tactic works well in a reed bed, but not so much when in the open. The species’ migratory nature may allow it to adapt to changing climate. Only 16% of its summer range is predicted to remain unaffected by climate change. An uncommon visitor to New York City, the American bittern has been seen in Brooklyn’s Prospect Park and nearby Sandy Hook, New Jersey.



Scarlet Tanager

3.5 x 9 x 1.5 feet

Reclaimed wood, hardware, paint, 2018-19

Location: 86th Street & Broadway

Status: Climate Threatened

A chick-burr robin-like note of this species' song signals the spring arrival of this flashy bird in the deciduous forests of eastern North America. Like the other members of the genus *Piranga*, the scarlet tanager isn't really a tropical tanager, but rather, a relative of birds like the northern cardinal and the black-headed grosbeak. In recent years, this bird has been a frequent visitor to Central Park and the New York Botanical Garden. Audubon's climate model projects a major 93% shift in the current summer range and a 26% decline in total suitable climate-space.



Brant

12 x 5.5 x 9 feet

Reclaimed wood, hardware, paint, 2018

Location: 96th Street & Broadway

Status: Climate Threatened

It's a familiar story with this saltwater-loving goose—as the planet warms, Audubon's climate model predicts that more potentially suitable wintering areas will open up to the north. On the East Coast, this means that "Atlantic brant" could shift and expand their core winter range from the Long Island Sound area to Nova Scotia. In New York City, this bird has been sighted in the New York Harbor, as well as the East River. Overall only 42% of their winter climate space is likely to remain stable. Brant are highly specific in their winter foraging needs; it is open to question if their food sources will be able to shift with the changing climate.



Double-Crested Cormorant

9 x 8 x 4 feet

Reclaimed wood, hardware, paint, 2018-19

Location: 105th Street & Broadway

Status: Climate Threatened

A frequent New York City visitor, this bird nests in the New York Harbor and is often seen at the Pool in Central Park. Audubon's climate model for this species predicts a significant shift in summer climate space by 2080—only 21% of the core area remains stable, and much of the shifting summer climate spaces moves northward into what is currently the boreal forest of Canada. Cormorants are not boreal forest breeding birds, and it remains to be seen if they are able to adapt to the changing climate.



Common Goldeneye

8.5 x 5.5 x 11 feet

Reclaimed wood, hardware, paint, 2018-19

Location: 117th Street & Broadway

Status: Climate Threatened

The common goldeneye is, like the closely related bufflehead, exclusively a cavity nester, so it's no surprise that this species breeds only in wooded places. In recent years, this bird has been seen in the waters surrounding New York City including Lower New York Bay and parts of the Bronx. The common goldeneye may face a potentially strong shift in climate space as is forecast by Audubon's climate model. In summer, 39% of the current core range will remain stable by 2080, and a large decline in the boreal forest could be devastating for the species.



Hooded Merganser

8 x 5.5 x 13 feet

Reclaimed wood, hardware, paint, 2018

Location: 139th Street & Broadway

Status: Climate Endangered

A popular duck that winters across the United States, the males are known for their dramatic black and white "hoods" that give them their names. This bird is a frequent visitor to New York City, often seen in Central Park and at the New York Botanical Garden. Audubon's climate model projects a 65% loss of current winter range by 2080. The model forecasts a dramatic expansion northward into areas where the species is typically expected to occur only during nesting season.



Snowy Owl

6.5 x 6.5 x 4 feet

Reclaimed wood, hardware, paint, 2018-19

Location: 148th Street & Broadway

Status: Climate Threatened

For most North American birders, this owl is a rare wintertime treat: scarce most years even in the northern tier of the United States. However, this bird has recently been seen in New York City around Breezy Point and Rockaway Beach in Queens, and on Governors Island. Audubon's climate model suggests that in the future such southward excursions may become less extensive. By century's end, climatically suitable areas for wintering snowy owls may push well into the Arctic. The big question for these owls isn't climate per se—these big predators can withstand harsh weather—but, rather, the indirect effect of climate on the owls' prey base.



Wood Duck

8 x 6 x 11 feet

Reclaimed wood, hardware, paint, 2018-19

Location: 157th Street & Broadway (Ilka Tanya Payán Park)

Status: Climate Threatened

One of the most colorful birds in North America, the wood duck can often be seen in New York City at the New York Botanical Garden and Central Park. Audubon's climate model predicts a 69% loss of current summer range by 2080, with much of their climate range moving into north central Canada. Provided that female wood ducks can find nesting cavities in their newly available breeding regions, the migratory nature of the species may help it on its journey. Like members of most migratory waterfowl species, many wood ducks will probably begin to winter further north as wintertime ice-free conditions spread that direction.