

ProQuest Science Journals

SEARCH TIPS

Start from *Basic Search* using **keywords** to find a **relevant** article, note related **subject** heading ('Suggested Topics'), then **rerun search** using relevant headings with a modifying keyword if need be.

Use relevance ranking, date limits or source type limiters to then apply more focus to search.

Basic | **Advanced** | **Topics** | **Publications** | My Research | 0 marked items | English

Databases selected: ProQuest Science Journals

Basic Search

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“wind turbines” AND bird*

Database: Science - ProQuest Science Journals [Select multiple databases](#)

Date range: All dates [Limit to a time period](#)

Limit results to: Scholarly journals, including peer-reviewed [About](#)

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Author: [About](#)

Look for terms in: Citation and abstract [About](#)

Document type: Citation and abstract

Publication type: All publication types

Check if a specific title is included

Use AND to include all terms in search
Quote marks (“....”) for phrases
Asterisk (*) to stem words

Limit to a time period

Select ‘Citation and abstract’ for higher relevance results; ‘document text’ to broaden search to all text

Limit results to popular magazines, peer reviewed (scholarly) or trade journals

Subject headings: select if a good match and rerun for a better search

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Suggested Topics [About](#)

- Wind power
- Wind power AND Turbines
- Wind power AND Alternative energy sources
- Wind power AND Wind farms
- Wind power AND Energy policy
- Wind power AND Windmills
- Birds AND Turbines**
- Wind AND Turbines

14 documents found for: “wind turbines” AND birds >> [Refine Search](#) | [Set Up Alert](#)

[All sources](#) | [Scholarly Journals](#) | [Magazines](#) | [Trade Publications](#)

Mark all | 0 marked items: Email / Cite / Export | [Show only full text](#) | Sort results by: Most relevant first

- BEHAVIOR OF RED-TAILED HAWKS IN A WIND TURBINE DEVELOPMENT**
Stacia L Hoover, Michael L Morrison. *Journal of Wildlife Management*. Bethesda: Jan 2005. Vol. 69, Iss. 1; p. 150 (10 pages)
[Abstract](#) | [Text+Graphics](#) | [Full Text - PDF](#) (1 MB)
- The wrong place to perch**

Set up alerts for new articles on your topic

Select for Relevance ranking - better for evaluating a search

Document View

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Bird Mortality in the Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area, California

K Shawn Smallwood, Carl Thelander *Journal of Wildlife Management*. Bethesda: Jan 2008. Vol. 72, Iss. 1; pg. 215, 9 pgs

Abstract (Summary)

The 165-km² Altamont Pass Wind Resource Area (APWRA) in west-central California includes 5,400 wind turbines, each rated to generate between 40 kW and 400 kW of electric power, or 580 MW total. Many birds residing or passing through the area are killed by collisions with these wind turbines. We searched for bird carcasses within 50 m of 4,074 wind turbines for periods ranging from 6 months to 4.5 years. Using mortality estimates adjusted for searcher detection and scavenger removal rates, we estimated the annual wind turbine-caused bird fatalities to number 67 (80% CI = 25-109) golden eagles (*Aquila chrysaetos*), 188 (80% CI = 116-259) red-tailed hawks (*Buteo jamaicensis*), 348 (80% CI = -49 to 749) American kestrels (*Falco sparverius*), 440 (80% CI = -133 to 1,013) burrowing owls (*Athene cucularia hypugaea*), 1,127 (80% CI = -23 to 2,277) raptors, and 2,710 (80% CI = -6,100 to 11,520) birds. Adjusted mortality estimates were most sensitive to scavenger removal rate, which relates to the amount of time between fatality searches. New on-site studies of scavenger removal rates might warrant revising mortality estimates for some small-bodied bird species, although we cannot predict how the mortality estimates would change. Given the magnitude of our mortality estimates, regulatory agencies and the public should decide whether to enforce laws intended to protect species killed by APWRA wind turbines, and given the imprecision of our estimates, directed research is needed of sources of error and bias for use in studies of bird collisions wherever wind farms are developed. Precision of mortality estimates could be improved by deploying technology to remotely detect collisions and by making wind turbine power output data available to researchers so that the number of fatalities can be related directly to the actual power output of the wind turbine since the last fatality search. [PUBLICATION ABSTRACT]

