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Communicating the overall experience of research through various approaches using art: a case study of the Prothonotary Warbler

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Communicating the overall experience of research through various approaches using art : a case study of the Prothonotary Warbler

Hannah Huddle, Dept. of Communication Arts, with Dr. Lesley Bulluck, Biology, and Sarah Faris, Dept. of Communication Arts

Introduction

In general, scientific research has publication of data as the end goal. The process and experience, which are of great importance in art disciplines, is not necessarily represented or valued. However, science has an inherent element of art to it, which deserves to be shown. I have been studying Prothonotary Warblers with a team from the biology department to learn how I can reinterpret the research in a way that bridges the gap between the experience and typical scientific products. The research team measured spatial and temporal variation in warbler prey abundance (caterpillars and mayflies) and assessed how this affects warbler breeding success. They also measured the abundance of an algal toxin microcystin in the prey items and the birds themselves.



Methods

Throughout the summer I went into the field several times each week with a team of graduate students and Dr. Bulluck. I worked in the lab, weighing and sorting insects and leaves, and dissecting birds collected for microcystin analysis. I kept a sketchbook that doubled as a field journal, and took hundreds of photos.

After the summer field season was over, through an independent study with Professor Sarah Faris of Communication Arts. In the winter, I traveled with a team of faculty and students to study the Prothonotary Warbler and other species in Panamanian mangrove forests, which is the wintering location of many neotropical migrants.







Results





I filled up over 100 sketchbook pages in two sketchbooks, one for my research in Virginia and another for our work in Panama. In both the breeding

and wintering sites I took hundreds of photos of the process of research. I made and distributed the zine "PROW", which had a very positive reception at the Richmond Zinefest.

I created informational drawings of how to properly take a tarsus measurement and classify nestlings age. These drawings will help to standardize the way these important measurements are taken among individual researchers and improve data quality.

The research team I was with found that nestlings are fed in accordance with fluxes in food resources, and that Microcystin is moving from the aquatic environment into the terrestrial environment through emerging aquatic insects (mayflies) and then into the warblers who consume the mayflies.

Long-term studies of the Prothonotary Warbler along the lower James River

A team made up of VCU faculty, staff, students and collaborator are conducting to anotherm study of the breeding biology of Prothonotary Wartifera along the lower James River. Once know as the Golden Showm Wartifer due to its striking values color an preference for floaded forests, the Prothonotary Warbler (Notionatria citrea) is a Nestropic Hroughout the easter U.S. and so

The Prothonotary Warbler is the on tree cavities. The availability of sui critical habitar requirement for the species. Water is another critical h Warblers prefer lowland forests ne sites. Their populations are declining over mouroes.

breeding range in response to degradation and destruction of lowland forests and associated wetlands. In Virginia they are most commonly found nesting along tidal tributaries to the Chesangeake Bay.

This project, originally established in 1987 and led for many years by VCU faculty members Charles and Leann Blem of the Department of Biology, was undertaken for two reasons: 1) the need for conservation measures to increase the breading success of the local population and 2) to study reproductive activities and success

over an extended period of time



Conclusion

I have learned how despite the lack of communication using visual arts, the research has impacted many groups of people, from children in Panama to working professionals, through many human interactions. Through direct interactions and enthusiasm, those who do not partake in the visual arts have been able to share their experience in research in a way similar to what I found myself exploring in visual language. In my own work, I found that sketches and photos best represented the research, though I was able to create illustrations in other media also.

The next step I plan to take is to create a web portal that has information about the Prothonotary Warbler Project that will showcase photographs, research that has been done, individuals involved with the project, and drawings by myself and others who have worked with the bird over the years.

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and Panama. Finally, thanks VCU UROP and VCUarts for their funding and guidance.

Aging Warblers Using Skull Ossification

