BirdSafeKC Survey Results Report
2025

Program Objective

To significantly reduce bird mortality caused by building collisions in the Kansas City metro area by the following actions:

- Documenting buildings that are most prone to bird strikes and identifying specific windows or portions of windows that are most problematic.
- Working with building owners and managers to employ cost-effective solutions, such as treating windows at the most strike-prone sites.
- Encouraging tenants and building owners to extinguish lighting at night, particularly during spring and fall migration.
- Raising public awareness of avian window collisions and encouraging personal action in residential as well as commercial settings.
- Publicly commending companies and individuals that take steps to mitigate window strikes.

In this Report

To see the comprehensive data from 2019 to 2025, scan the QR code here!

BirdSafeKC is a volunteer-driven project coordinated by the nonprofit Missouri River Bird Observatory. BirdSafeKC partners with various conservation organizations, including Burroughs Audubon Society of Greater Kansas City, to raise public awareness of avian window collisions, and is an official Program Partner of Lights Out Heartland.

Contact Director of Community Conservation Programs Tessa Poolman (tessa.poolman@mrbo.org) for more information.

https://birdsafekc.org/

@birdsafe.kc

Project Background

Over the past 50 years, North America has lost nearly 30% of its bird population (Rosenberg et al. 2019). That's billions of birds gone from our skies, neighborhoods, and backyards. While there are many reasons for this decline, one of the most common and most preventable is collision with windows.

Each year, an estimated one billion birds die after striking glass. Birds don't see windows the way we do. Reflections of trees, sky, and vegetation look like real places to land or fly through, while clear glass can appear invisible altogether. As a result, birds may attempt to fly straight into windows at homes, schools, offices, and tall buildings. These collisions happen year-round, but they increase dramatically during spring and fall migration, when millions of birds are on the move.

For decades, researchers across the U.S. and Canada have documented bird-window collisions, and recent studies combining data from hundreds of local projects have helped reveal the full scale of the problem. We now know that window collisions kill more birds than any other human-made structure, including vehicles, communication towers, and energy infrastructure (Loss et al. 2015).

The risk is even higher in cities like Kansas City, which sit directly within major migratory pathways. Many birds migrate at night, using the stars to navigate. The illuminated glow of urban and suburban areas can disorient migrants, particularly on nights with a low cloud ceiling, causing them to descend into developed areas (Parkins et al. 2016).

Participating in bird monitoring projects, reporting bird sightings, bird counts, and more will help support scientific research and conservation efforts. These initiatives will allow the contributions of valuable observations and data on bird populations, behavior, migration patterns, and habitats. These actions help raise awareness about the importance of bird conservation in local communities.

Methods

Site Selection

Buildings have been selected based on two factors: 1. numerous anecdotal reports of bird carcasses being spotted outside the building and 2. building and landscaping factors that are known to result in window strikes. These factors include window area, transparency and/or reflectivity and proximity and height of surrounding vegetation (Klem Jr. et al. 2009; Hager et al. 2013). Permission to survey individual buildings is requested from management staff and/or volunteers conduct surveys only on public sidewalks.

Photo courtesy of DeAnn Gregory

Survey Methods

Spring and fall migration were selected as the survey seasons due to the significantly higher number of window strikes that occur during these timeframes. Surveys are conducted from April 1 to June 15, and from September 1 to November 15. Survey frequency is dependent on volunteer availability, but sites are typically surveyed at least once per week during the mid-morning to early-afternoon hours. The total number of surveys conducted each season is noted as 'survey effort' in the data charts below.

BirdSafeKC surveys follow methodology established by Johnson County Community College (K. Anton 2018, unpub.), Hager and Cosentino (2014) and the American Bird Conservancy (B. Lenz 2019, pers. comm). Surveyors walk the perimeter of buildings and scan within 30 feet of buildings for bird carcasses. Once a carcass is located, surveyors complete a form and take photographs to document the species and specific location of each carcass. These survey data are entered in iNaturalist, a crowdsourced species identification system and occurrence recording tool, as well as an Excel spreadsheet to facilitate the compilation of results. Instances when no carcasses are found during a survey are recorded as a zero-bird visit.

Data are compiled by building to display the number of strikes, the average number of strikes per survey day, and the windows where strikes occurred. Because there are a number of factors that affect whether or not a carcass remains in place – such as removal by maintenance staff, street-sweeping crews or scavenging by other wildlife species – our estimates of the number of bird strikes are extremely conservative.

Format of this Report

This report combines Spring and Fall 2025 survey data with previously-reported data from 2019 through 2024. One table is presented for all seasons and years, with all sites combined, to give the reader an understanding of the extent of bird collisions within our limited Kansas City study area. Additional tables in this report present comprehensive data for all seasons for each route and site, along with the most strike-prone windows of each building.

Comprehensive Data by Species 2019 - 2025

Species	2019 Total	2020 Total	2021 Total	2022 Total	2023 Total	Spring 2024	Fall 2024	Spring 2025	Fall 2025	Total
American Coot	1	2	2		1					6
American Crow	1									1
American Goldfinch	1		4							5
American Redstart	1	3	1	1	1		1	1	1	10
American Robin	10	7	13	1	1	4	1	8	1	46
American Woodcock	4	5	2	2	3	4			2	22
Barn Swallow								2		2
Bay-breasted Warbler							1			1
Black-and-White Warbler	2	4	10	1	4	2	6	4	3	36
Black-capped Chickadee			1			1				2
Black Tern								1		1
Black-throated Green Warbler							1		1	2
Blackburnian Warbler			1		1		1			3
Blackpoll Warbler		3	3		1			2		9
Blue Grosbeak								1		1
Blue-headed Vireo			1					1		2
Blue Jay					1					1
Blue-winged Teal			1						1	2
Brown Creeper		6	4	2	2	3	3		12	32
Brown-headed Cowbird								2		2
Brown Thrasher	2	2	3	1	3	1	2	2		16
Canada Warbler		1	2	1						4
Carolina Wren		1					1			2
Cedar Waxwing	1	2	8		1					12
Chimney Swift	2	3							1	6
Chipping Sparrow	4	2	1	1		1				9
Clay-colored Sparrow	3	3	1		1		1		1	10
Common Grackle		1	1			1				3
Common Nighthawk			1							1
Common Yellowthroat	10	33	33	11	19	6	18	5	9	144
Cooper's Hawk							1	1		2
Dark-eyed Junco	16	10	16	4	9	3	2		9	69
Dickcissel		2								2

Comprehensive Data by Species 2019 - 2025 Continued

Species	2019 Total	2020 Total	2021 Total	2022 Total	2023 Total	Spring 2024	Fall 2024	Spring 2025	Fall 2025	Total
Downy Woodpecker		2		2	1					5
Eastern Phoebe		1								1
Eastern Kingbird	1									1
Eastern Towhee								1		1
Eastern Whip-poor-will						1				1
European Starling	3	4	7	3		4	1	1	2	25
Field Sparrow	1		3		3	1				8
Fox Sparrow	2		1	1					2	6
Golden-crowned Kinglet				1					1	2
Golden-winged Warbler			2							2
Grasshopper Sparrow	2	4	1		2	1				10
Gray Catbird	6	7	7	2	5	3	6	2	2	40
Great-tailed Grackle		1								1
Hairy Woodpecker	1									1
Harris' Sparrow	1									1
Hermit Thrush		2								2
House Finch	1	6	4			2	1	2		16
House Sparrow	3	1	4			4	1	3	1	17
House Wren	5	7	13	9	18	1	2			55
Indigo Bunting	2	8	13	2	1	3		12	1	42
Kentucky Warbler			1		1			1		3
Killdeer			1							1
Least Flycatcher						6				6
Lincoln's Sparrow	10	10	9	9	12	1	5	3	7	66
Magnolia Warbler		2	2	1	1		1			7
Marsh Wren	1	4			2		1		2	10
Mourning Dove	9	10	12	2		5	2	5	3	48
Mourning Warbler	2	4	6	1	1		3		2	19
Nashville Warbler	17	25	20	4	8	5	8	2	3	92
Northern Cardinal	2	2	2		1	2	3			12
Northern Flicker	3	5	2	2	2	2	5	2	2	25
Northern House Wren								1	1	2
Northern Parula			1						1	2
Northern Rough-winged Swallow								1		1
Northern Waterthrush		4	3	2	2		3		1	15
Orange-crowned Warbler	4	3	2	1	1	1				12
Ovenbird	5	16	21	9	8	2	6	4	7	78
Palm Warbler				1	1					2
Pine Warbler									1	1

*Data continued on the next page

Comprehensive Data by Species 2019 - 2025 Continued

Species	2019 Total	2020 Total	2021 Total	2022 Total	2023 Total	Spring 2024	Fall 2024	Spring 2025	Fall 2025	Total
Prothonotary Warbler	1			1						2
Red-bellied Woodpecker		1	2	1						4
Red-breasted Nuthatch		2	3	3					4	12
Red-eyed Vireo	4	3	6		1	2		1	1	18
Red-headed Woodpecker	1	3	1		1			1		7
Red-winged Blackbird	2									2
Rock Pigeon	3	2	5		1	1	2	1	1	16
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	3	4	11	2	2	1		3		26
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	1		4					1	1	7
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	8	10	12	3	4	1	8	1	7	54
Savannah Sparrow							1			1
Scarlet Tanager			1							1
Sedge Wren	1	2			1			1	1	6
Slate-colored Junco									1	1
Song Sparrow	8	9	9	2	5	1	2		4	40
Sora	2	1		2		1	1			7
Summer Tanager	2		3	2	1	1	1			10
Swainson's Thrush	10	11	31		2	1		10		65
Swamp Sparrow	10	6	8	3	6	1	2		5	41
Tennessee Warbler	7	13	24	1	4	2	1	6		58
Tufted Titmouse		1								1
Unidentifiable	37	38	67	11	39	22	5	11	14	244
Unid. Flicker								1		1
Unid. Flycatcher		10	6		1	1		4	3	25
Unid. Hawk			1							1
Unid.Haemorhous Finch								1	1	2
Unid. Sparrow		7	3		7		2	3	2	24
Unid. Swallow			1							1
Unid. Swift			1							1
Unid. Thrush			7					4		11
Unid. Vireo							1			1
Unid. Warbler		10	23	11	15	5	12	8	9	93
Unid. Woodpecker		1								1
Unid. Wren		1		1	1		3			6
Vesper Sparrow					1					1
Virginia Rail		1	1	1			2			5
Warbling Vireo			1							1
Western Kingbird			1							1
Whip-poor-will			1							1

Comprehensive Data by Species 2019 - 2025 Continued

Species	2019 Total	2020 Total	2021 Total	2022 Total	2023 Total	Spring 2024	Fall 2024	Spring 2025	Fall 2025	Total
White-breasted Nuthatch			1		1					2
White-crowned Sparrow								1		1
White-eyed Vireo								1		1
White-throated Sparrow	23	20	45	12	32	14	7	8	27	188
Wild Turkey								1		1
Wilson's Warbler	1	3		2	1			2	1	10
Wood Thrush		1	2	1				1		5
Worm-eating Warbler		1								1
Yellow Rail		1								1
Yellow Warbler	1	3	4		1	1			2	12
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher			1							1
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	5	3	2	1			5		1	17
Yellow-breasted Chat				1						1
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	9	4	8		1	2		11		35
Yellow-shafted Flicker					1					1
Yellow-throated Warbler			1							1
Yellow-rumped Warbler	1		1	2		1				5
Total by Season	**279**	**390**	**544**	**140**	**247**	**128**	**142**	**152**	**165**	**2187**
Survey Effort by Season	**322**	**400**	**409**	**203**	**366**	**140**	**91**	**185**	**116**	
Average Carcass Per Survey	**0.87**	**0.98**	**1.33**	**0.69**	**0.67**	**0.91**	**1.56**	**0.82**	**1.42**	

Top Species Prone to Window Collisions in Kansas City 2025

Most Common — *White-throated Sparrow*

Common Yellowthroat
Swainson's Thrush
Ovenbird
Indigo Bunting

Brown Creeper
Yellow-billed Cuckoo
Lincoln's Sparrow

Tennessee Warbler

Black-and-white Warbler
Nashville Warbler
American Robin
Mourning Dove

Dark-eyed Junco
Ruby-throated Hummingbird
Swamp Sparrow

Least Common — *Wilson's Warbler*

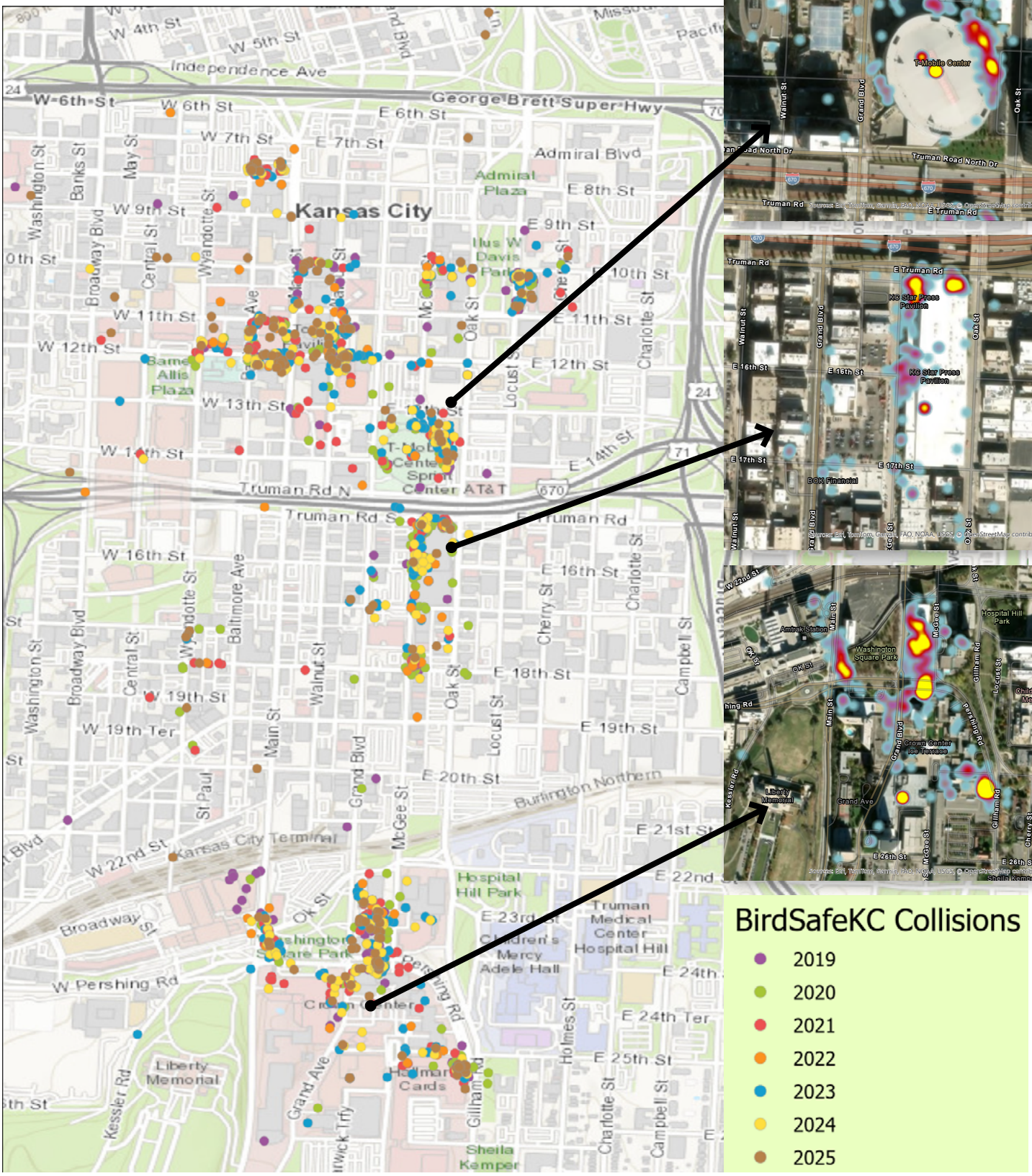
Wilson's Warbler
Gray Catbird
Song Sparrow
Red-breasted Nuthatch

Northern Flicker
American Woodcock
American Redstart
Rose-breasted Grosbeak

BirdSafeKC Detection Map for 2025

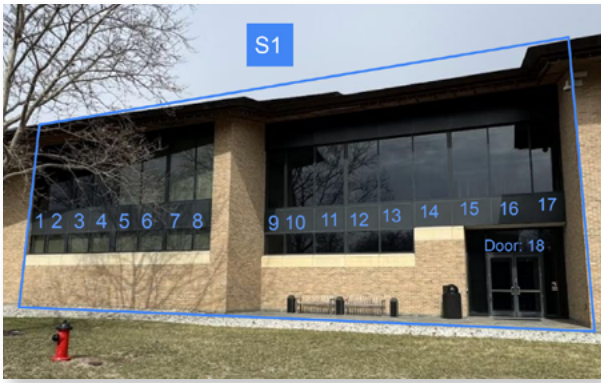
The maps below illustrate the comprehensive collision data collected by BirdSafeKC across survey routes throughout the Kansas City metro area. These visualizations compile several seasons of volunteer-led monitoring and highlight where bird-window collisions have been documented.

Included are heat maps that identify the most strike-prone locations within our most consistently surveyed areas. These maps help reveal patterns and hotspots, providing valuable insight for prioritizing mitigation efforts and informing building managers, policymakers, and community members about where solutions can have the greatest impact.



Comprehensive Data by Route 2019 - 2025

The ultimate goal of BirdSafeKC is to encourage property owners to treat high-risk windows to reduce strikes. Therefore, an important part of the data is the section of the building where the most strikes occur, along with window column numbers (see photo at left for example). In all of the following tables, windows where three or more carcasses were found during one season, or more than ten across all seasons, are highlighted in red.



Data shown is cumulative over all seasons. Tracking the amount of survey effort (i.e. number of visits) is crucial to compare relative mortality rates between buildings. The number of times each building was surveyed varies due to owner permission or volunteer availability. Sites with 0.45 or more carcasses documented per survey are highlighted in red; these are sites that could significantly reduce bird mortality by treating certain windows.

Downtown Kansas City

The Downtown North survey route is bordered by 7th Street to the north, Truman Street to the south, Main Street to the west, and Cherry Street to the east. Downtown South surveys covered several buildings between 13th Street to the north and 18th Street to the south. With a few exceptions, surveys were done on public sidewalks only, therefore some sides of buildings were inaccessible. We note that street-sweeping by the KC Downtown Community Improvement District and by private contractors likely means that fatal bird collisions on these survey routes are undercounted. Additionally, BirdSafeKC volunteers were denied access to the main public entrance of 1001 Locust in May 2021; this has likely resulted in a continued undercount at that site. Downtown routes will remain a survey priority in 2026 and will include the same buildings as 2025.

Downtown North Route

Building	Total # Visits	Total Carcasses	Carcasses/ Survey	Problematic Sections/Windows
720 Main	307	114	0.37	E1, window column 8; W1, window column 18, 19 & 20; N4, S1, S2, & S4
1100 Main	317	63	0.20	E3, Window column 6; N2, N5, E1, W6
1200 Main	338	101	0.30	W3, window column 6; W2, window column 5; E5, window column 2; E3, window column 6; E1, E2, N3
1000 Walnut	319	38	0.12	E8, E9, E11, N4, N6, N8, W1, W6
1100 Walnut	339	59	0.17	East side, Entrance, S8, S10
1101 Walnut	262	73	0.28	NW1, window column 4; S1, window column 1 & 10
1201 Walnut	326	81	0.25	N4, window columns 3 & 4; N7, N8, W2, W3, W4, B4
1001 Locust	369	143	0.39	E1, N1, N2, W1, W2, W4, Courtyard
Various buildings (incidentals)		84		

Downtown South Route

Building	Total # Visits	Total Carcasses	Carcasses/ Survey	Problematic Sections/Windows
1601 McGee	441	204	0.46	patio area, northeast treed alcove, west side
1741 McGee	345	35	0.10	1N, 2S, 2W, 3W, 4W, 5W, S1
1407 Grand	385	231	0.60	E2, E3, E4, E5 window column 9-10; E6, window column 1; E7, window column 1, 10, & 4; N1, window column 8; N2, N3, N4, W1, W8 & W9
1624 Grand	81	4	0.05	S1
1707 Grand	79	7	0.09	N1, S1
Various buildings (incidentals)		84		

Crown Center

Reports of window strikes at Crown Center have been circulating in the Kansas City community for years. Standardized surveys have shown that there are several extremely strike-prone locations in this area of the city. The buildings and structures included on this route have varied slightly by season and volunteer availability, but portions of Crown Center were surveyed during both migration seasons in 2019 through 2025. This route remains a survey priority in 2026.

Building/Structure	Total # Visits	Total Carcasses	Carcasses/ Survey	Problematic Sections/Windows
Link 1	259	57	0.22	E16, E20, E21, N7, S8, W3, W6
Link 2	252	16	0.06	S6, S8
Link 3	355	156	0.44	E17, window columns 4, 5, 6, 7, 1; E18, window column 10; S12
2501 McGee	363	169	0.47	E24, window column 10; N16, window columns 7, 8, 12, 9, 4, 10, & 13
2300 Main	14	2	0.14	
2450 Grand	220	11	0.05	E9, E11, S1
2400 Pershing	87	11	0.13	N5
1 E Pershing	91	6	0.07	N12
Various buildings (incidentals)		93		

Cliff Drive Buildings

Mirrored buildings, coupled in some cases with vegetation at a distance likely to be dangerous to birds, led to the decision to survey several Cliff Drive buildings in Independence, MO beginning in 2019 and continuing through 2021. A change in ownership at Cliffview Professional Building during the Summer of 2021 resulted in the temporary suspension of surveys during fall 2021. Permission for two buildings was reinstated in early 2022 and steady surveys began again in 2025. These surveys will continue through 2026.

Building	Total # Visits	Total Carcasses	Carcasses/ Survey	Problematic Sections/Windows
4801 Cliff Dr.	308	71	0.23	A3, window column 4; B1, window column 2; B3, window column 3; B2, B4, B6, B7, B8, & B9
4741 S. Cochise Dr.	317	103	0.32	N1, window column 2; N2; N3, window column 7; S2, window column 4 & 3; W1 & W5

4801 Rockhill Road

The building at 4801 Rockhill Road was added to the BirdSafeKC project in 2025 after several conversations with building staff. The building's location along Brush Creek and near a local conservation center places it within a corridor of high-quality habitat that provides valuable resting and stopover areas for migrating birds. While these nearby natural features offer critical resources, they can also increase collision risk when reflective glass and nighttime lighting are present. Monitoring this site allows BirdSafeKC to better understand these dynamics and identify opportunities for targeted mitigation.

Building	Total # Visits	Total Carcasses	Carcasses/ Survey	Problematic Sections/Windows
4801 Rockhill Rd.	46	15	0.33	Section SW1, window column 8; Section SW2, window column 1

1000 NE Colbern Road

2025 represented the first complete year of data for the building at 1000 NE Colbern Road. All surveys were conducted on a volunteer basis by the staff of this site. The Colbern Road property serves as a great example of steps individual staff or administration can take towards making their work place more bird-friendly.

Building	Total # Visits	Total Carcasses	Carcasses/ Survey	Problematic Sections/Windows
1000 NE Colbern Rd	33	16	0.48	Window columns 1, 20, 27

Heartland Financial

Anecdotal reports of bird carcasses from tenants at the Heartland Financial building prompted surveys in both seasons 2019, fall 2020, and spring 2021. Regular surveys showed that the building has a moderately high strike rate. Permission to survey the building was withdrawn fall 2021 and the building has not been surveyed since.

Building	Total # Visits	Total Carcasses	Carcasses/ Survey	Problematic Windows
1600 NE Coronado	62	22	0.35	South and west sides; Removed from route in 2021

West Country Club Plaza

Several buildings just west of Country Club Plaza have been reported as potentially dangerous to birds. Surveys in fall 2020 and 2021 indicated that one of the three (4520 Madison) had very few strikes despite its mirrored exterior and nearby vegetation. Anecdotal reports for several years leading up to 2020 suggested that 4600 Madison was moderately strike-prone, however our survey data show that it is less so than many other buildings. The highly mirrored building at 900 W. 48th Place does show relatively high rates of window collisions during migration, particularly on the north side of the building. For that reason, and with confirmed permission, 900 W. 48th was the only building on this route for both seasons in 2023. This route was discontinued in 2024.

Building	Total # Visits	Total Carcasses	Carcasses/ Survey	Problematic Sections/Windows
4600 Madison	72	12	0.17	A3, E1, E2, E4, S3, S5, W3, W4; removed from route in 2022
900 W. 48th Place	78	44	0.56	N2, N3, E5

Holmes Road/Executive Hills

The Holmes Road/Executive Hills area contains 8-10 completely mirrored buildings within a landscape that is potentially attractive to foraging birds. Permission to survey around buildings has varied across sites and seasons; this route has previously encompassed four additional buildings.

10450 Holmes Rd. was surveyed regularly in spring 2019, while several other nearby buildings were surveyed intermittently. Preliminary data indicate that at least one portion of 10450 Holmes Rd. - the glass walkway or "link" between the building and the parking garage - is extremely strike-prone. Intermittent surveys were done at ths site throughout 2020 and 2021 before permission was withdrawn. Surveys at 1200 and 1300 104th Street occurred intermittently in Spring 2019, and regularly during 2021. Data indicates that they are moderately strike-prone, particularly parts of the 1300 building. Due to ongoing construction at 1200 104th, it was removed from the route for the 2023 seasons. This route was discontinued in 2024.

Building	Total # Visits	Total Carcasses	Carcasses/ Survey	Problematic Sections/Windows
10450 Holmes	22	23	1.05	Link; removed from route in 2022
1200 104th	53	15	0.28	E1, E2, S3
1300 104th	52	20	0.38	SE1, SW2

Ward Parkway

The Ward Parkway route was established in Spring 2019 due to the configuration of landscaping with mirrored buildings. While several buildings on this route have shown relatively low window strike frequency, two buildings have some of the highest rates in the BirdSafeKC dataset. Unfortunately, permission to survey those two buildings was withdrawn by the property managers. This route was discontinued in 2023.

Building	Total # Visits	Total Carcasses	Carcasses/ Survey	Problematic Sections/Windows
9200	69	7	0.10	W2, NE1
9221	11	9	0.82	No pattern discernable; not surveyed since October 2019
9229	63	19	0.30	N1, N2, N8, S1, S3, W2
9233	78	25	0.32	N2, N4, S1, S2, S3, S4, S6, W2
9237	14	15	1.07	No pattern discernable; only surveyed in Fall 2020

Volunteer Spotlights

Kim Staples

Kim started volunteering with BirdSafeKC in the spring of 2024 and prefers to survey the Downtown North route.

Why did you decide to start volunteering?

"I wanted to be more active and walking around the city felt like a good way to do it! Plus I love birds and wanted a way to help them."

What has been the most challenging and most rewarding part of volunteering?

"I don't get to go birding a lot, so one of the more challenging things is holding dead birds I've never actually seen alive before. The most rewarding thing is knowing I'm helping to stop some of everything that's going wrong with the world even in little ways. It's fighting the despair that says there's nothing we can do to help."

Brett Creason

Brett started volunteering with BirdSafeKC in the spring of 2021 and surveys mainly the Downtown and Crown Center routes.

Why did you decide to start volunteering?

"I started surveying because I had found some dead birds in the River Market/ Downtown area and when I learned there was an organization that was working to reduce bird collisions, I wanted to contribute to helping to reduce these deaths."

What has been the most challenging and most rewarding part of volunteering?

"The most challenging thing has been talking to people like community leaders who don't see this as an issue worth addressing. Finding paralyzed birds who are terrified is also very unpleasant. The most rewarding part has been watching MRBO grow and hire a staff that is making a difference."

Thanks to BirdSafeKC volunteer surveyors throughout the years!

Abigail Murphy
Amelia Crowl
Amelia McKnight
Ann Greene
Armondo Alvarez
Billie Amador
Brett Creason
Briana Anderson
Chhaya Kolavalli
Cooper Bien
Cooper Pedee
DeAnn Gregory
Elaine Leander
Eric Johnson
Eric Kessler
Evie Englezos
Frances Cain
Gail Goeke
Grace Chandler
Hilary Noonan
Janae Hlavacek
Joseph Kempinger
Karen Townsend
Katie Boord
Katie Siverly
Kathleen Pine
Kathryn Slinkard
Kenny Snell
Kim Staples
Krystal Anton
Kyle Connolly
Magali Rojas
Maria Hedrick
Marie Hasan
Mary Emmert
Mary Smead
McKay Stangler
Mohammed Jaffri
Monica Schroer
Nicole LaPlante
Patricia Wilson
Paul Holder
Rebecca Boom
Shannon Holder
Sierra King
Sophia McDaniel
Steve Rinne
Tabitha Carr
Theresa Enderle
Tracy Lewandowski

How to support the BirdSafeKC Project

There are several ways you can support the BirdSafeKC project.

- If you are a KC resident, please spread the word about the BirdSafeKC project - share this report with others.
- Consider donating to the BirdSafeKC project at mrbo.org/supportMRBO. Though surveys are conducted by volunteers, funds are needed for project coordination, data compilation and report production.
- If you are a commercial building owner or property manager in KC, we would be delighted to work with you to reduce bird strikes on your structure! Contact tessa.poolman@mrbo.org to get started.

Together, we can save hundreds of birds each year in the Kansas City metro.

Spot a bird collision and not sure what to do?

Report it to BirdSafeKC project by scanning the QR code!

Bird-friendly Tips

01 Lights Out
Reduce unnecessary lighting during spring and fall migration. Birds navigate using the night sky, and artificial light can disorient them, increasing collision risk.

02 Plant Native!
Native plants provide the insects, seeds, and berries birds depend on. They also require less water and maintenance once established.

03 Keep Cats Indoors
Outdoor cats are a leading cause of direct bird mortality. Keeping cats indoors protects birds and helps cats live longer, healthier lives.

04 Drink Shade-Grown Coffee
Shade-grown coffee preserves forest canopy habitat for migratory birds, unlike sun-grown methods that drive deforestation.

05 Use Less Plastic
Plastic pollution harms birds through ingestion and entanglement. Choosing reusable products helps protect birds and their habitats.

06 Avoid Pesticides
Insects are essential food for birds and their nestlings. Reducing pesticides protects the entire food web and creates a healthier habitat for wildlife.

07 Make Your Windows Bird-Safe
Use decals, dots, tape, paint, external films, or screens on the outside of glass. Bird-safe glass with built-in patterns is another long-term solution.

08 Feeder + Birdbath Placement
Birds reach dangerous speeds when flying from trees or feeders 10–30 feet from reflective glass. Keep them close to windows (within 3 feet) to reduce bird collisions.

You can find other bird-friendly tips and resources at www.birdsafekc.org.
Questions on how to make your residence, business, or community more bird friendly?
Contact Bird-friendly Communities Coordinator, Kaylee Woelfel (Kaylee.Woelfel@mrbo.org)



The photos seen here are of bird strike mitigation efforts at Johnson County Community College, courtesy of Krystal Anton. These efforts include the installation of window decals of dots across highly collision prone areas, including the Nerman Museum of Contemporary Art, the Campus Services office, and several skyways.

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Photo: *Spring Cardinal* by Reva Dow