

``Our idea is that robots can be useful for advancing science," said <u>University of California</u> Berkeley professor Ken Goldberg, speaking at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in San Francisco.

Goldberg and a colleague at <u>Texas A&M</u> University have joined forces with researchers at the Lab of Ornithology at <u>Cornell University</u> to look for the bird in the Cache River Refuges of Arkansas, where a kayaker reported spotting it in 2004.

Recordings of what sounds like its distinctive hammering have also been made.

Before that, there had been no confirmed sightings of ivory-bills for half a century.

A few seconds of jerky video footage is the strongest evidence the bird is still alive, but some experts who have seen it say it could be showing a pileated woodpecker -- a similar-looking bird that is fairly common.

Standing nearly 20 inches tall with a wingspan of about 30 inches, the ivory-bill was thought to be the largest woodpecker in North America.

``The challenge is to develop software that can ... throw out anything that is not a bird image," Goldberg said.

Mounted on a power line and aimed toward the sky, the cameras are programmed to detect only ``bird flight" movement, filtering out false readings from clouds and other objects.

``It still has a fairly high false positive rate," Goldberg said. ``We get triggered by leaves blowing by," Goldberg said.

The cameras -- one pointing east and one pointing west -- are connected to a computer that processes the data. They shoot 22 frames per second with about two to three



