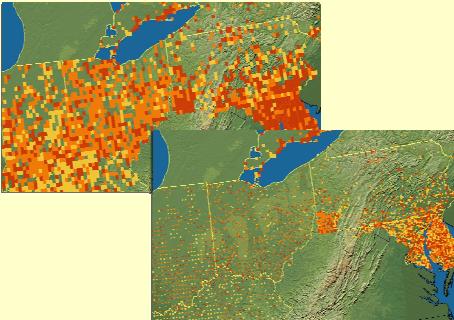


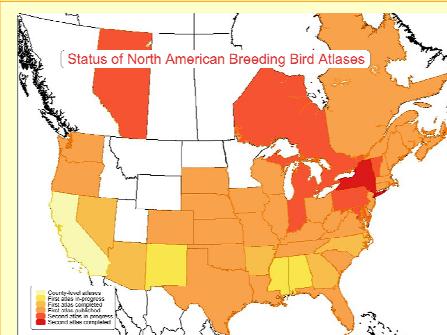
North American Breeding Bird Atlas Viewer

Mark Wimer, Bruce Peterjohn, Naoko Griffin, and Anna Ott
 USGS-Patuxent Wildlife Research Center
 12100 Beech Forest Road, Laurel, MD 20708-4038
 contact email: mark_wimer@usgs.gov



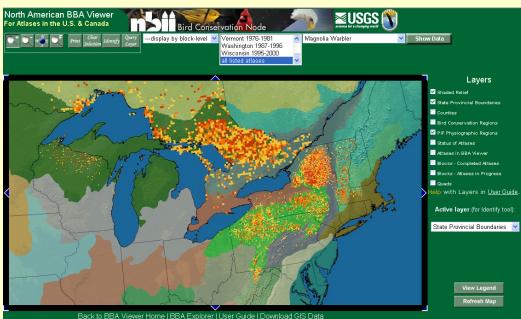
SMOOTHING & SAMPLING:

In BBA Viewer, optional quad-level mapping (left image) smooths the visual comparison between complete and priority-block sampling (Orchard Oriole).



ALL ATLASES IN NORTH AMERICA

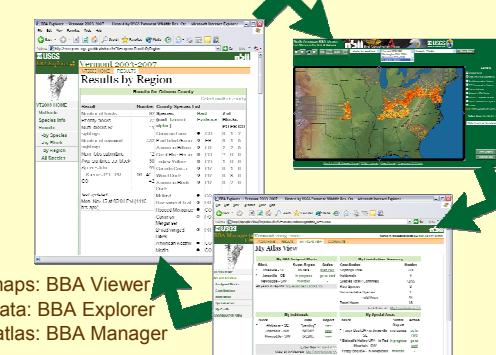
Breeding bird atlases have been conducted over much of North America. Some states (darker colors above) are conducting second-round atlases, such as Maryland (bobwhite example, upper right).



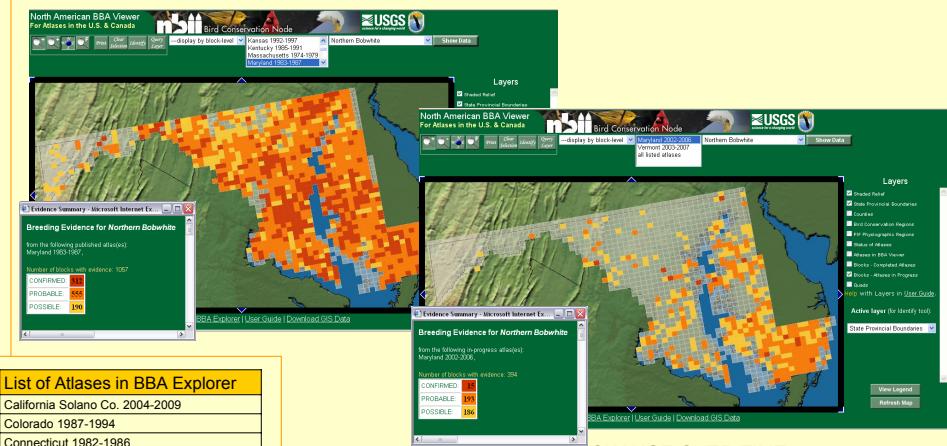
SPECIES IN ECOREGIONS

Magnolia Warbler distribution and PIF physiographic regions

- 20 – Boreal Hardwood Transition
- 24 – Allegheny Plateau
- 26 – Adirondack Mountains

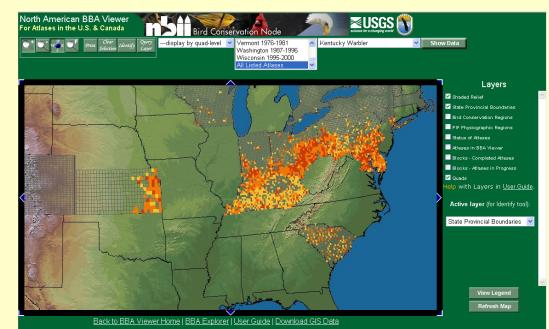


- Display maps: BBA Viewer
- Browse data: BBA Explorer
- Manage atlas: BBA Manager



CHANGE OVER TIME:

Northern Bobwhite: change between the two Maryland & DC atlases: 1983 (left) and 2002 (right).



RANGE MAPPING:

The northern portion of the range of Kentucky Warbler, a common priority species in PIF conservation plans.

ABSTRACT

The North American BBA Viewer allows searching and display of data from multiple Breeding Bird Atlases (BBAs). The BBA Viewer is part of a group of tools integrating maintenance and display of BBA results, from data entry to coordinator review to display of final maps. Currently the BBA Viewer houses results from 15 completed atlases and 5 in-progress atlases at the state or provincial level. Besides helping individual atlases manage their projects and compare data between 1st and 2nd round atlases, the BBA Viewer has the potential to contribute to regional bird conservation. For example, combining states can provide distributional information grouped into Bird Conservation Regions or PIF physiographic regions. We welcome results from additional atlas projects, particularly those in the Southeast, which will fill in eastern continental distribution maps such as that of the Kentucky Warbler shown here.