

Appendix 2. Plots of predicted annual indices for 22 migratory bird species that reach the northern extent of their range in Southern Ontario. For each species, predicted values are plotted for models using eBird data from Pelee (Apr-May), southern Ontario (Jun-Jul), and southern Ontario (Apr-Jul), and for models using BBS data from southern Ontario. Solid lines are LOESS curves with a span of 2, and dashed lines are trends fit to the annual indices using binomial generalized linear models. Both lines use annual sample size for weights.

Group A: species that show declining trends in BBS data.

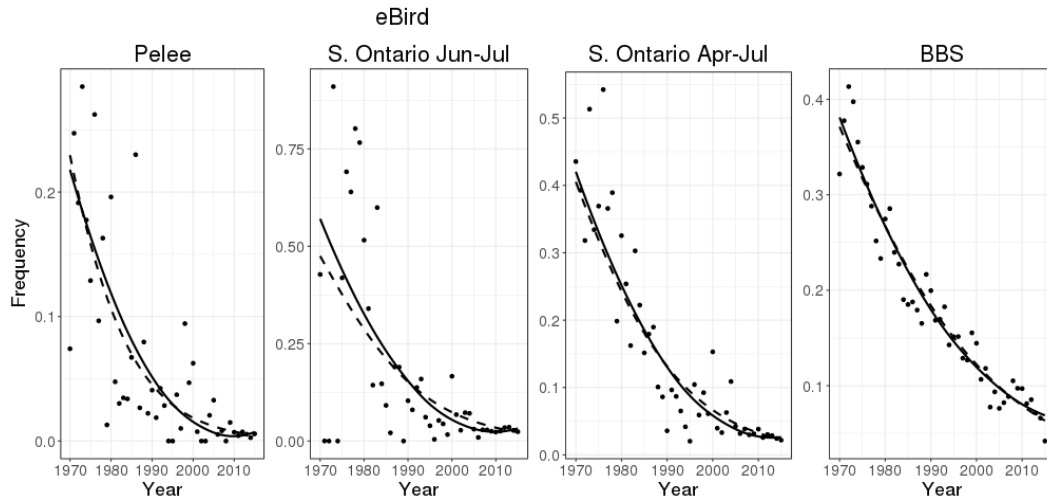


Fig. A2.1. Predicted annual indices from eBird and BBS models for Eastern Meadowlark.

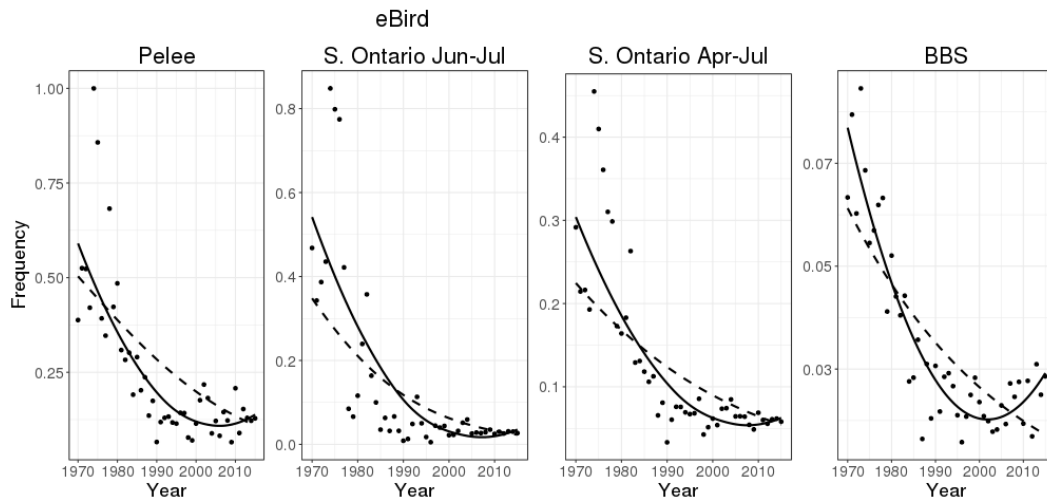


Fig. A2.2. Predicted annual indices from eBird and BBS models for Brown Thrasher.

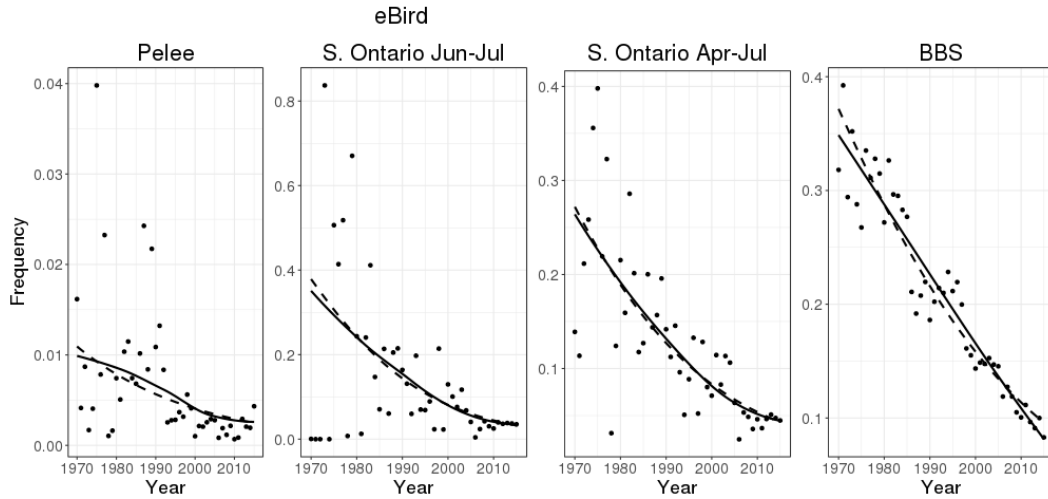


Fig. A2.3. Predicted annual indices from eBird and BBS models for Bobolink.

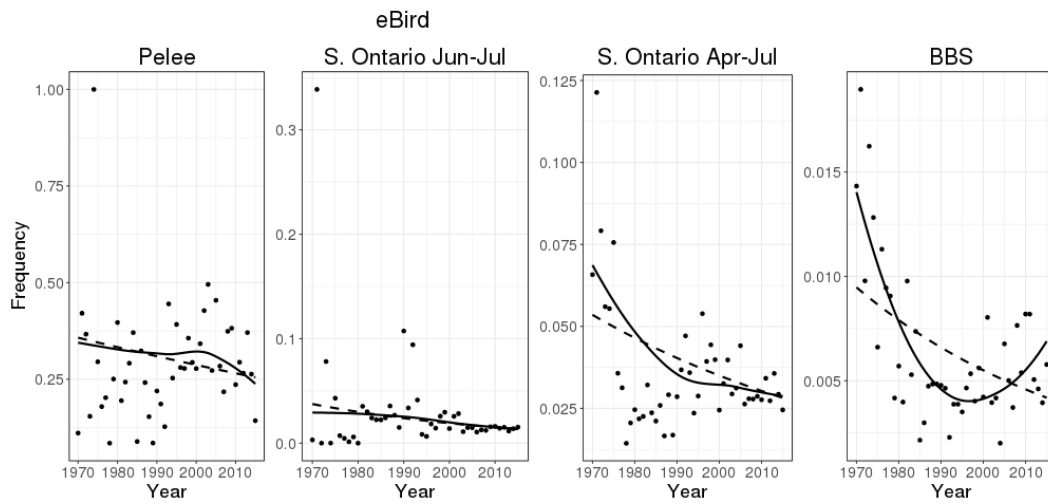


Fig. A2.4. Predicted annual indices from eBird and BBS models for Eastern Towhee.

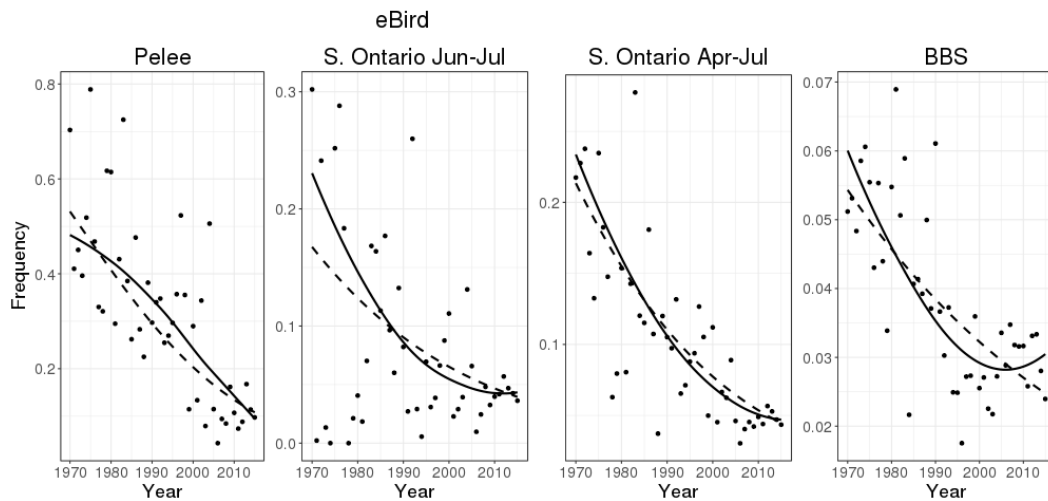


Fig. A2.5. Predicted annual indices from eBird and BBS models for Purple Martin.

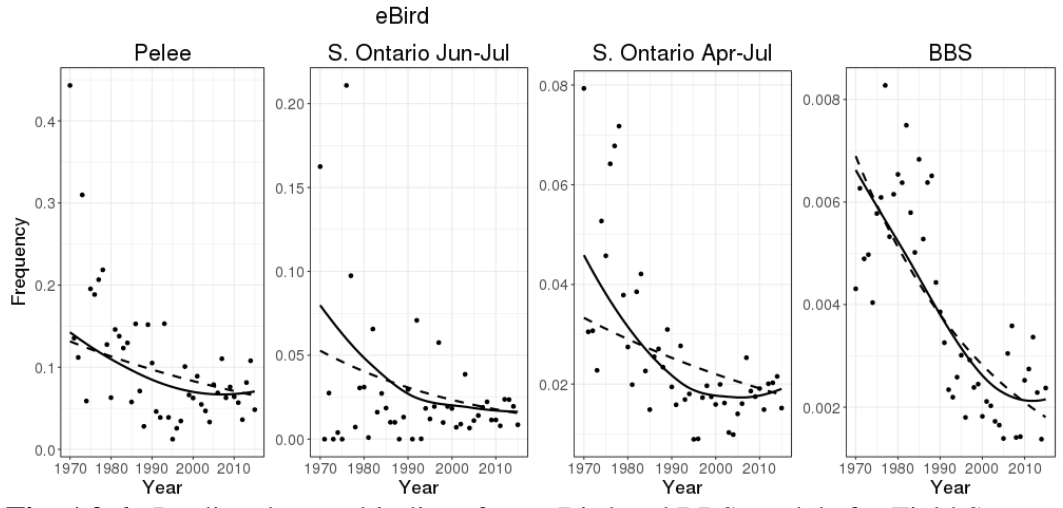


Fig. A2.6. Predicted annual indices from eBird and BBS models for Field Sparrow.

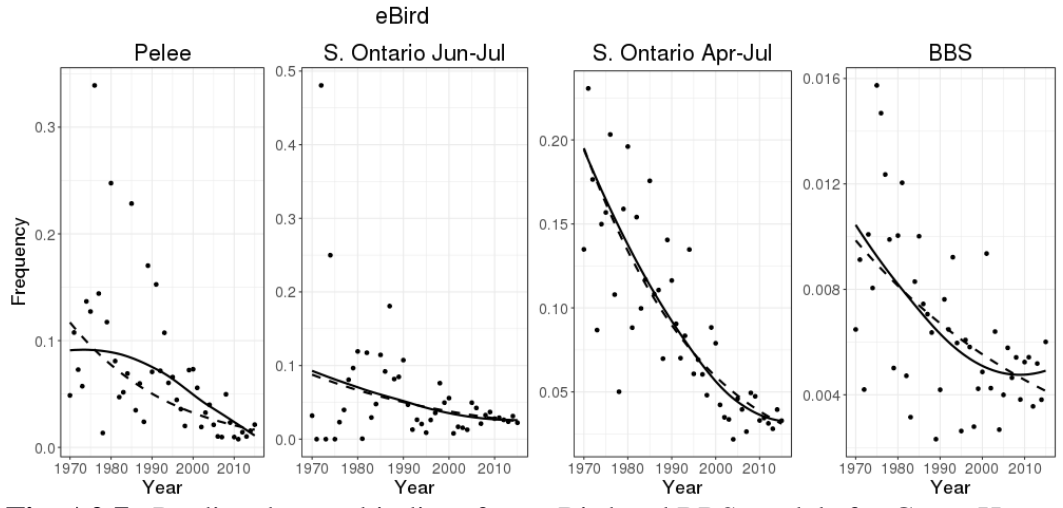


Fig. A2.7. Predicted annual indices from eBird and BBS models for Green Heron.

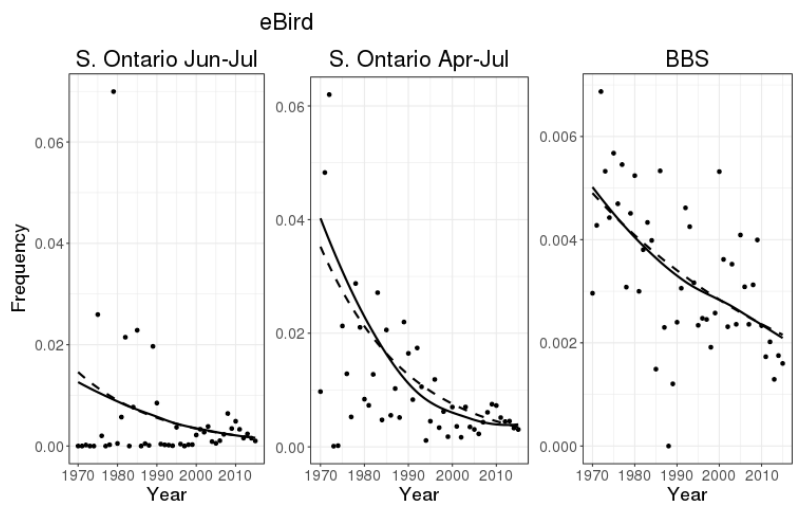


Fig. A2.8. Predicted annual indices from eBird and BBS models for Grasshopper Sparrow

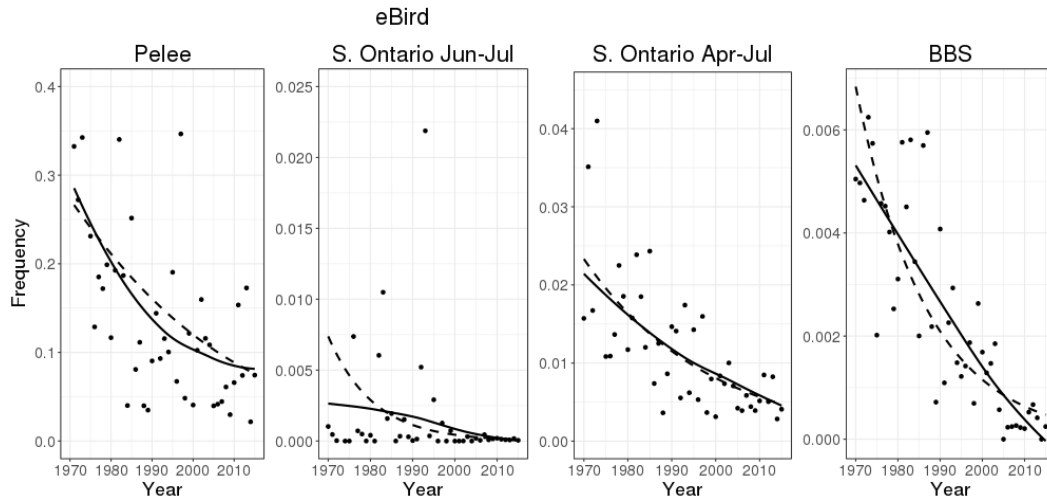


Fig. A2.9. Predicted annual indices from eBird and BBS models for Red-headed Woodpecker. The y-axes were adjusted for Pelee, S. Ontario (Jun-Jul), and S. Ontario (Apr-Jul) so that large outliers would not affect interpretation. Outliers not depicted are Pelee: (1970, 0.67) and (1974, 1.00); S. Ontario (Jun-Jul): (1973, 0.54); and S. Ontario (Apr-Jul): (1974, 0.15).

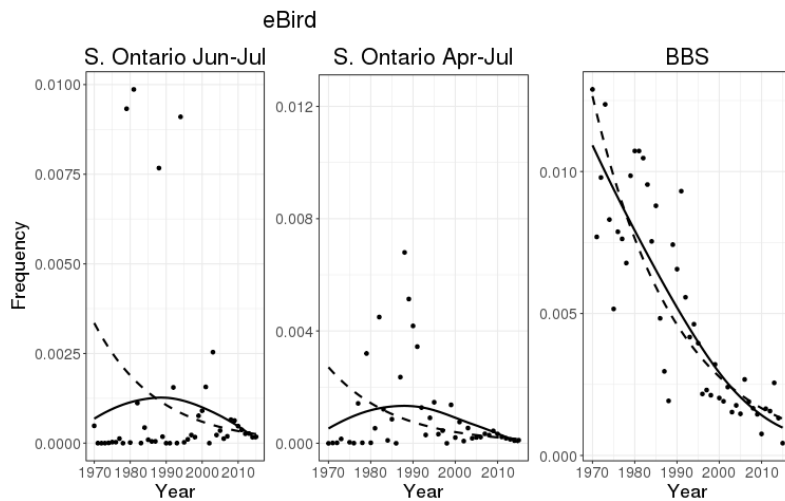


Fig. A2.10. Predicted annual indices from eBird and BBS models for Upland Sandpiper. The y-axis was adjusted for S. Ontario (Apr-Jul) so that a large outlier would not affect interpretation of the plot. The outlier not depicted was for 1974 with a predicted frequency of 0.028.

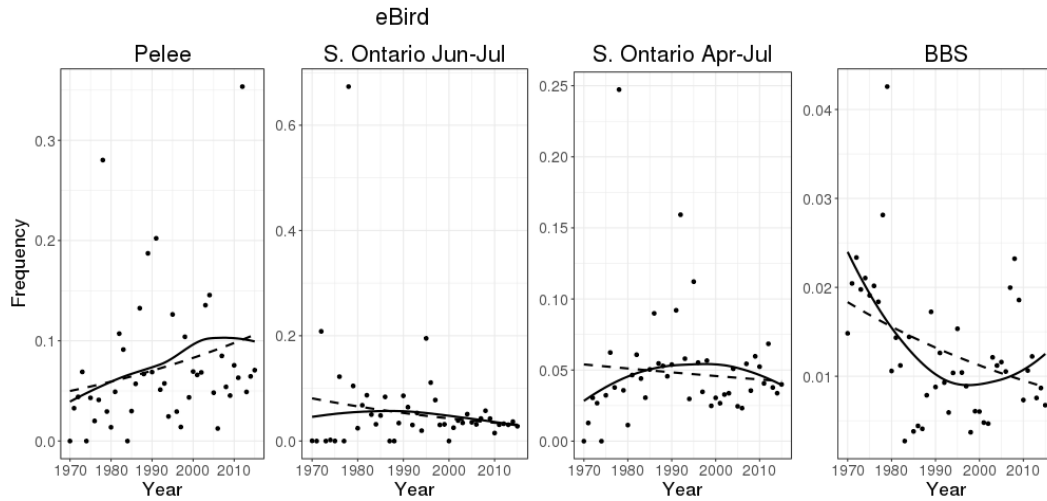


Fig. A2.11. Predicted annual indices from eBird and BBS models for Black-billed Cuckoo.

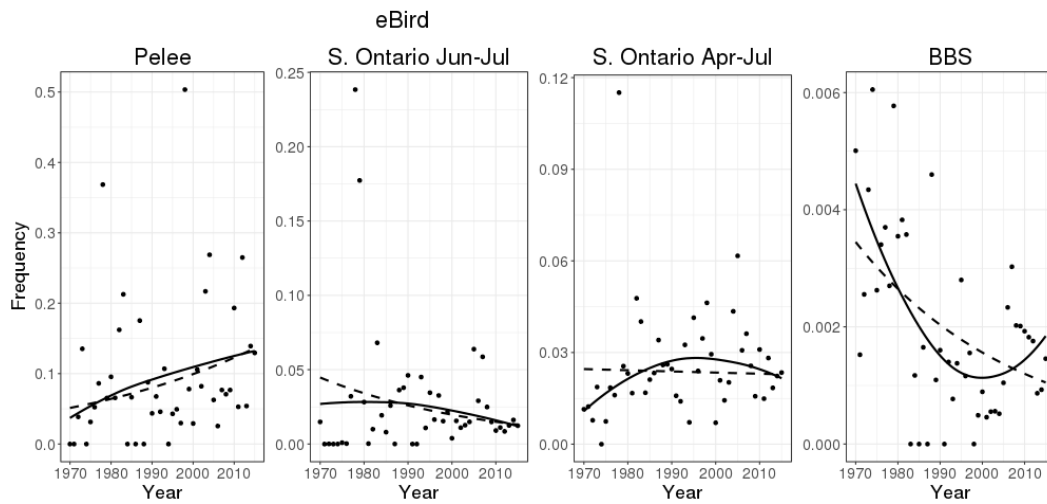


Fig. A2.12. Predicted annual indices from eBird and BBS models for Yellow-billed Cuckoo.

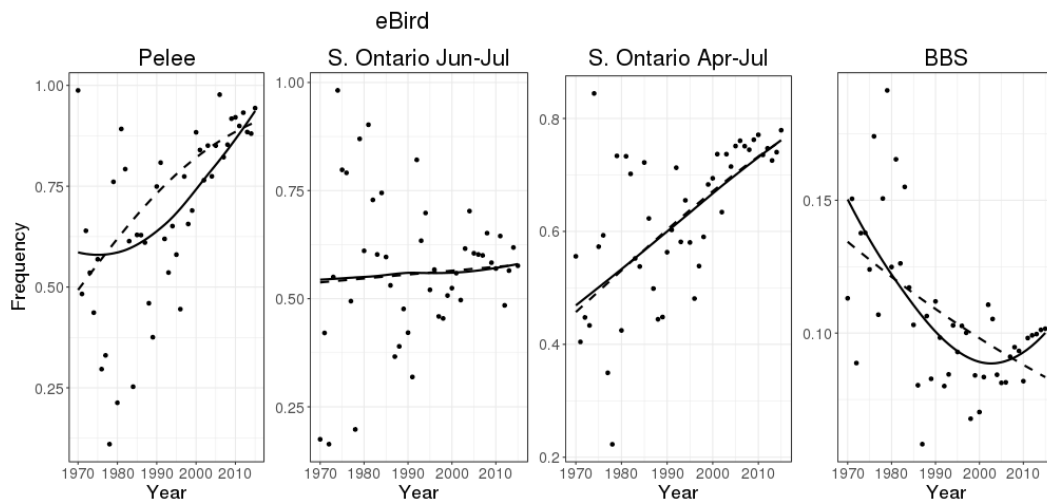


Fig. A2.13. Predicted annual indices from eBird and BBS models for Baltimore Oriole.

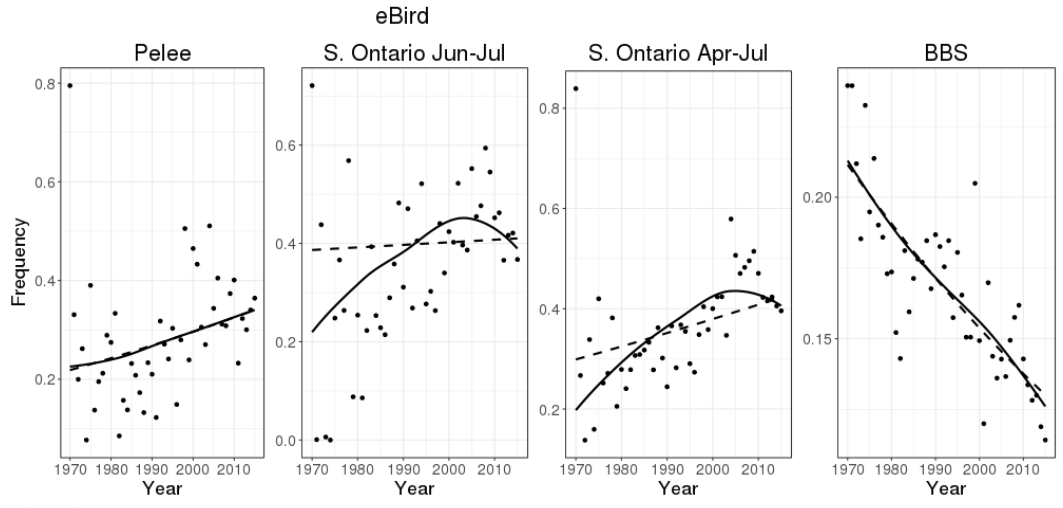


Fig. A2.14. Predicted annual indices from eBird and BBS models for Brown-headed Cowbird.

Group B: species that show increasing trends in BBS data.

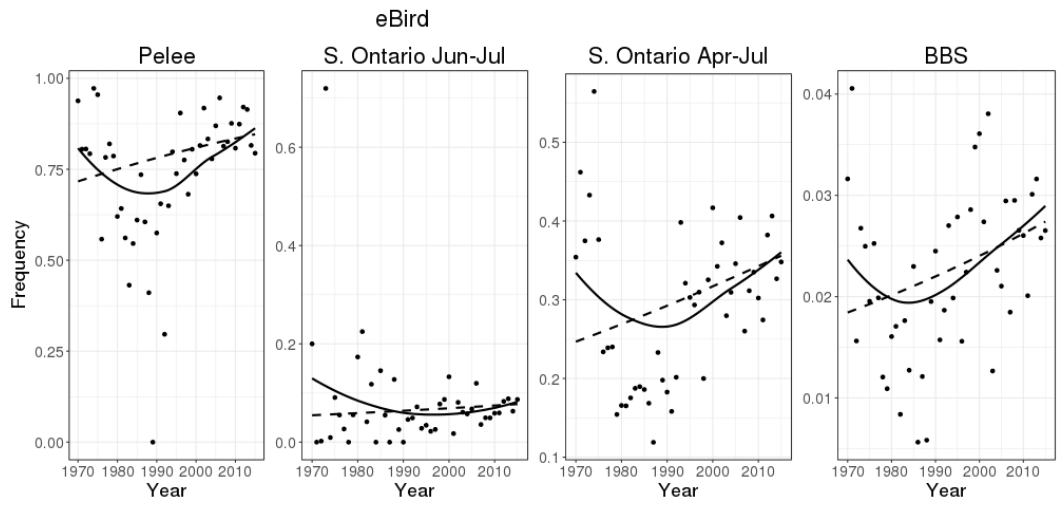


Fig. A2.15. Predicted annual indices from eBird and BBS models for Eastern Phoebe.

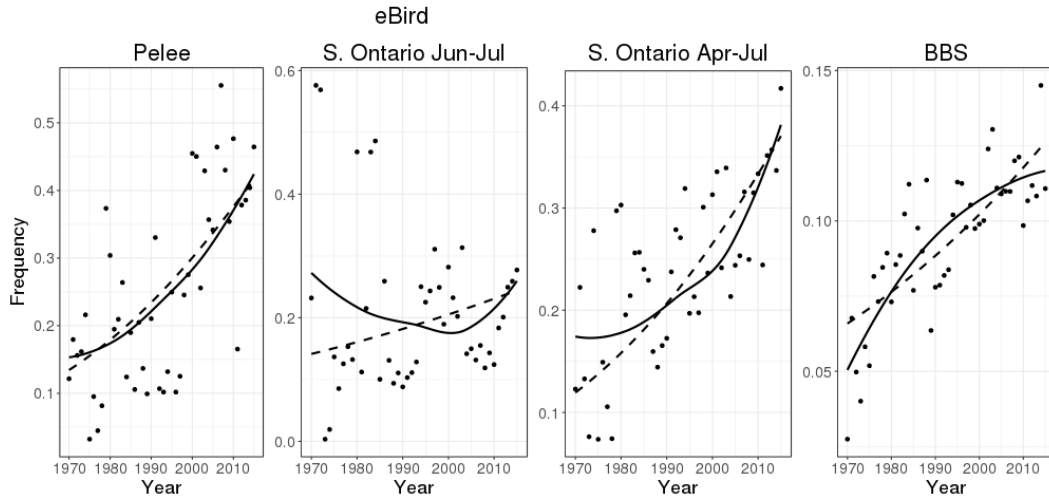


Fig. A2.16. Predicted annual indices from eBird and BBS models for Warbling Vireo.

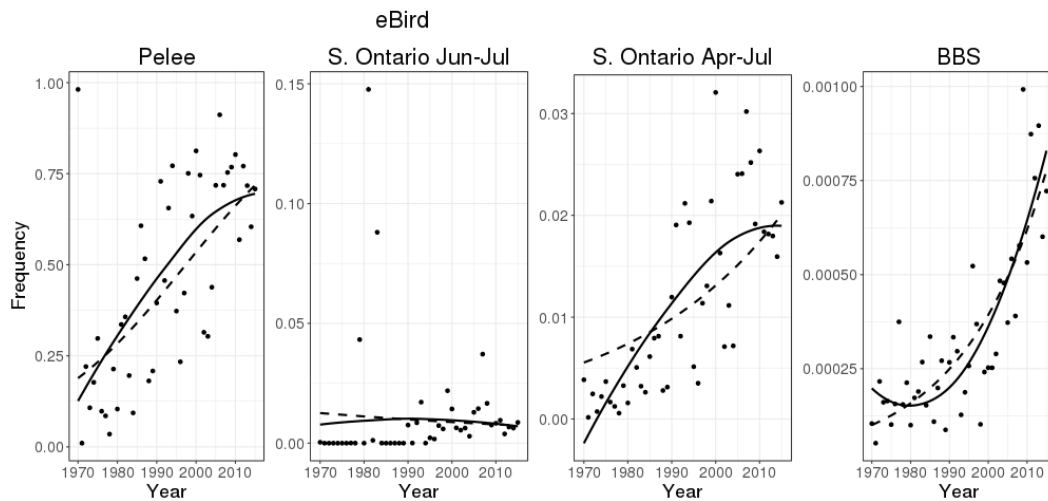


Fig. A2.17. Predicted annual indices from eBird and BBS models for Orchard Oriole.

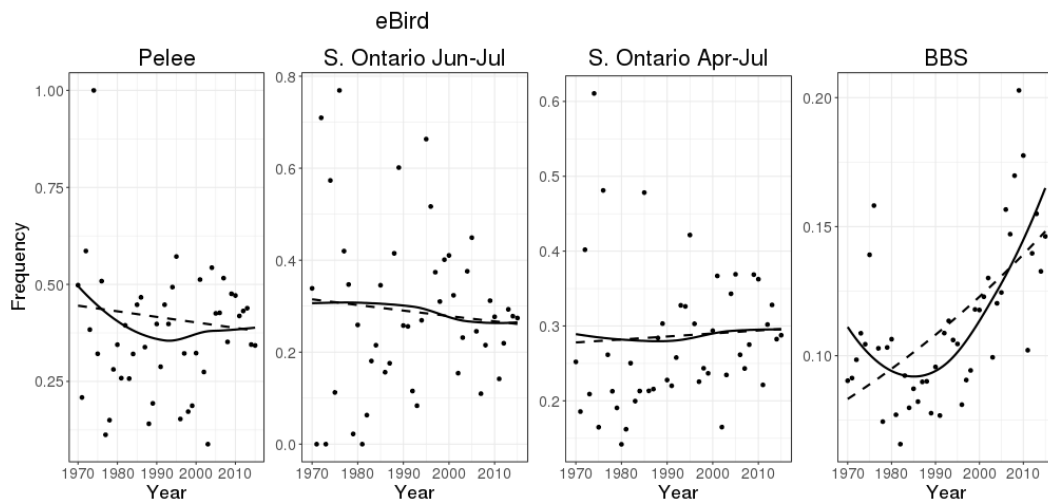


Fig. A2.18. Predicted annual indices from eBird and BBS models for House Wren.

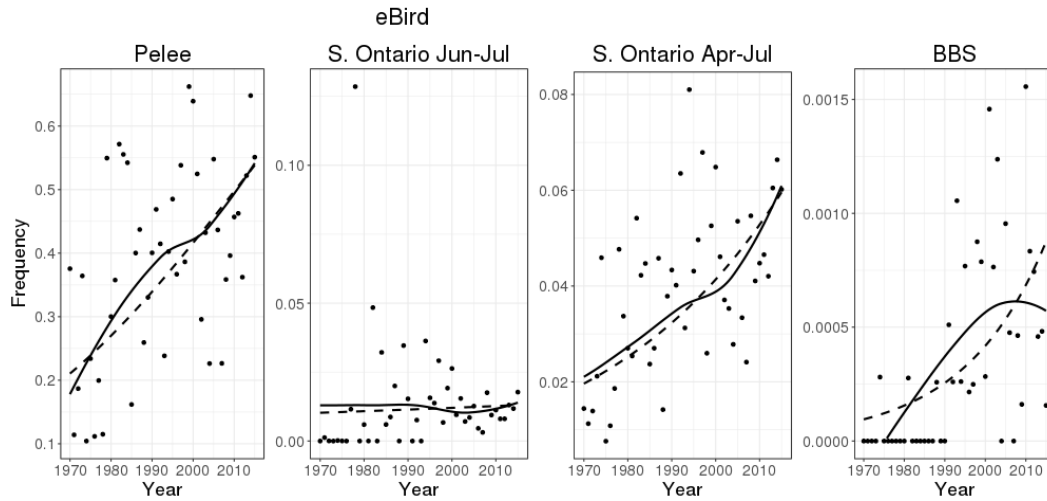


Fig. A2.19. Predicted annual indices from eBird and BBS models for Blue-gray Gnatcatcher.

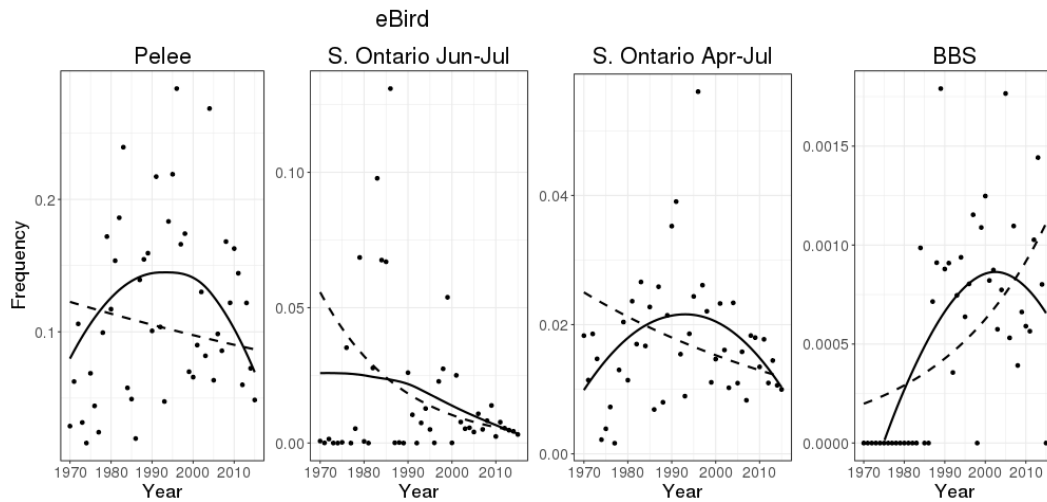


Fig. A2.20. Predicted annual indices from eBird and BBS models for Blue-winged Warbler.

Group C: species that show no significant trend in BBS data.

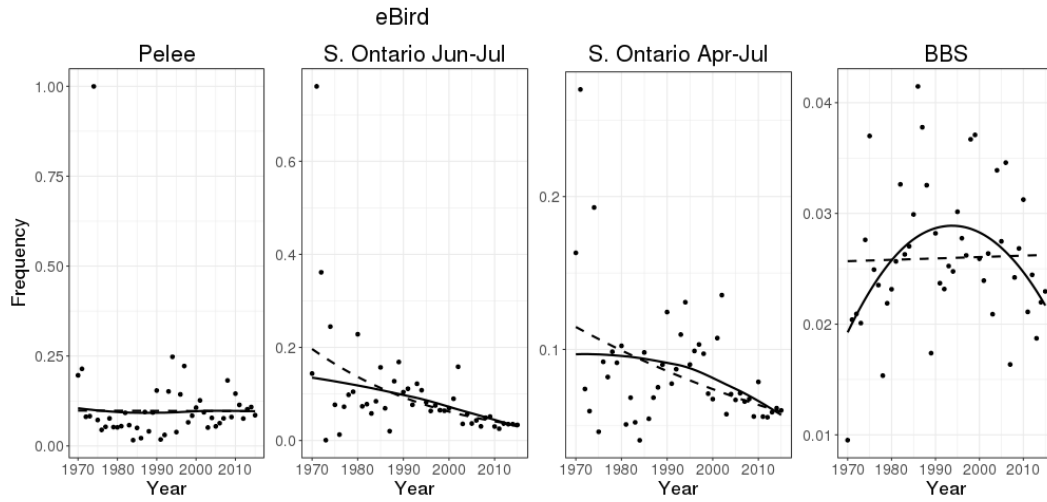


Fig. A2.21. Predicted annual indices from eBird and BBS models for Wood Thrush.

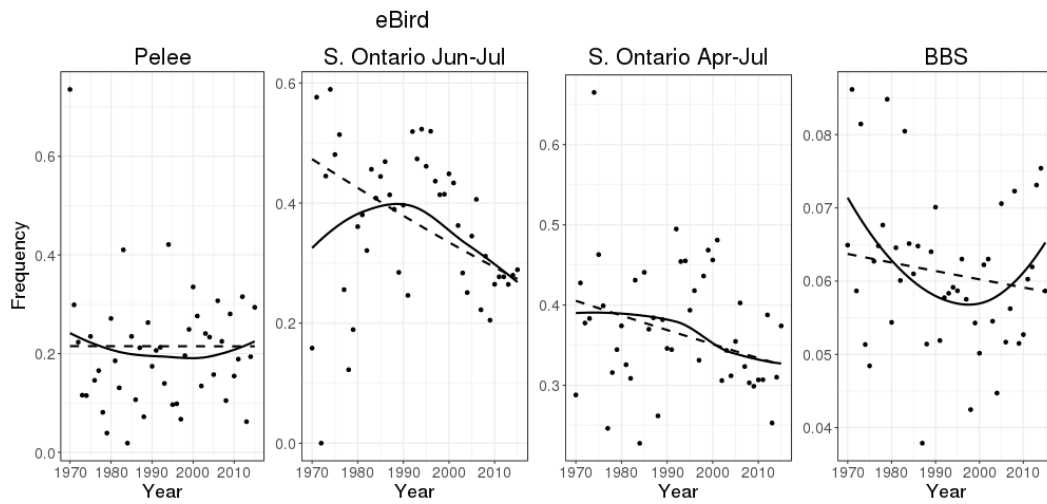


Fig. A2.22. Predicted annual indices from eBird and BBS models for Great Crested Flycatcher.