

Short-term plan *Priorities*

Verena Keller, Sergi Herrando,
Petr Voříšek

EBBA2

European Breeding Bird Atlas



Methods & data collation at national level

- Finalise the methods
- Provide assistance in use of the document at national level
- Assess data collated in 2013
- Update plans for 2014
- Foreign observers
- On-line portals
- Assess existing national atlas data and their potential use for EBBA2

Central EBBA2 database & data provision

- Start working on:
 - Structure of the database
 - Organisation of data provision (time, format etc)

National atlases/national contributions to EBBA2

- Assistance by central coordinators
 - Fundraising
 - Methods
 - Fieldworkers
- National coordinators
 - Seek actively for assistance from central coordinators
- Provide feedback to national coordinators

Fundraising

- Central coordination
 - seek for support from foundations, grant agencies, governments
 - develop crowdfunding campaign
- National coordination
 - Assistance from the central coordinators
 - Active fundraising at national level by national coordinators

EBBA2 European Breeding Bird Atlas	EBCC European Bird Conservation Council every bird counts
--	--

Project Proposal:

A New European Atlas of Breeding Birds

*The ambitious **European Breeding Bird Atlas 2** project will be essential for conservation over the coming decades.*

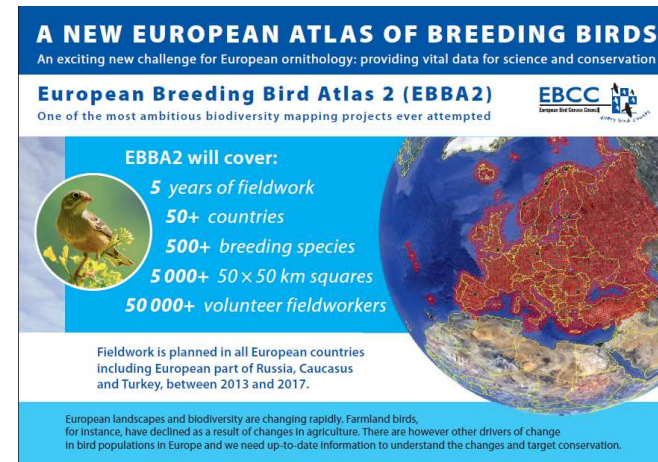
***European Breeding Bird Atlas 2 (EBBA2)** is one of the most ambitious biodiversity mapping projects ever attempted.*

EBBA2 will cover:

1. 5 years of fieldwork,
2. 50+ countries,
3. 500+ breeding species,
4. 5000+ sites.

Communication, promotion

- Leaflet
- Articles (magazines, newsletters, Bird Census News etc)
- Presentations at meetings
- Web site



A NEW EUROPEAN ATLAS OF BREEDING BIRDS
An exciting new challenge for European ornithology: providing vital data for science and conservation

European Breeding Bird Atlas 2 (EBBA2)
One of the most ambitious biodiversity mapping projects ever attempted

EBBA2 will cover:

- 5 years of fieldwork
- 50+ countries
- 500+ breeding species
- 5 000+ 50 x 50 km squares
- 50 000+ volunteer fieldworkers

Fieldwork is planned in all European countries including European part of Russia, Caucasus and Turkey, between 2013 and 2017.

European landscapes and biodiversity are changing rapidly. Farmland birds, for instance, have declined as a result of changes in agriculture. There are however other drivers of change in bird populations in Europe and we need up-to-date information to understand the changes and target conservation.

- Activities at local level appreciated



European Bird Census Council

EBBA2: a new European Breeding Bird Atlas
- an exciting new challenge for European ornithology providing vital data for conservation

The European Bird Census Council, together with its partners across Europe, plans to produce a new atlas for breeding birds in Europe, to update the ground-breaking first atlas (published in 1992), whose data are now 20 years old.

Why a new Atlas?

- Over the last 20 years, many environmental changes, such as those in land use and climate, have impacted on populations of birds across Europe. For effective conservation and informed decision making, we need the most up-to-date distribution data we can get.
- Knowing where birds breed, and how this has changed, is a crucial part in targeting conservation action, and will tell us much about the state of the wider environment. It also provides valuable data for scientific analysis, and for assessment of how environmental changes are impacting.
- Now opportunities have arisen, improving our ability to incorporate even the most remote parts of Europe and provide a robust baseline for future monitoring across the whole continent.

What will the new Atlas achieve?

- The Atlas will provide up-to-date distribution maps for birds across the whole of Europe.
- The Atlas will show changes in species distribution since the 1990s.
- The release of first data collected for the Atlas will make it one of the most comprehensive biodiversity data sets in the world.
- New analytical approaches will allow better maps of range and relative abundance than ever before.

Comments, suggestions?