





The first European Breeding Bird Atlas A picture of bird distribution never before realised in Furn • Published in 1997 • Spatial coverage: The EBCC Atlas all of Europe except parts of European of European Breeding Birds Russia and Turkey • Species coverage: comprehensive THEIR DIST • Grid size: 50x50 km Data sampling period Intention: 1985-88 Reality: (70)/80-90/(95) • General method: field work for atlas • Estimates of breeding numbers Published fo by T & A D EBBA2 ng Bird Atlas





Why a new atlas?

- Knowing where birds occur, and how this has changed, is a crucial part in targeting conservation action
- Over the last 30 years, many environmental changes have impacted on populations of birds across Europe.
- We need up-to-date information
- New opportunities have arisen, improving our ability to incorporate even the most remote parts of Europe
- New baseline for future monitoring across the whole continent.
- · It also provides valuable data for scientific analyses

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What will the new Atlas achieve?

- Up-to-date distribution maps for birds across the whole of Europe.
- Changes in distribution since the 1980s
- 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
- Capacity building for conservation and monitoring in areas where this is most needed

EBBA2 Bird Atlas

Relationship with BiE3, Art. 12 reporting and European Red List

BiE3

•BirdLife did not collate distribution maps for BiE1, because these were already in preparation for 1997 EBCC Atlas - BiE1 just included trend maps

•Few new national atlases were published between mid-1990s and 2003. so no distribution data were collated for BiE2 either - just trend maps, again

•BiE3 will include trend maps again (also required under Red List contract)

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Relationship with BiE3, Art. 12 reporting and European Red List Art. 12 •Art 12 reporting requires 10 x 10 gridded distribution maps for all regular breeding species in all EU Member States •Many countries will be able to report these in 2013 (based on recent

national atlases) - but there will be gaps, especially in south-east •Clear need for new atlas fieldwork/investment before 2019 reporting round

European Red List

•European Red List requires European breeding distribution maps (polygons)

•BirdLife holds such polygons for all species, derived from 1997 EBCC Atlas

•Proposal to circulate these in 2012-13 for

verification/update/refinement

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How will the Atlas be produced?

- Data collection by volunteer citizen scientists and professional ornithologists
- National Atlas coordinators responsible for compiling the data
- EBCC: overall coordination
- Use of existing data where possible, but new data will have to be collected from many areas
- Analysis and production of maps in collaboration with specialists of EBCC member organisations

EBB	A2		
European	Breeding	Bird	Atlas

BCC	
ropean Dird Census Council	

EBBA2 Steering Committee

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What outputs are planned?

- Results presented in a book
- Publication by 2020

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ng Bird Atlas

- Interactive maps available online
- Summaries to highlight the most crucial findings
- Atlas database available for further scientific work

















