

Mountain Birdwatch

Name _____ Date _____ Cloud _____
Route _____ (# _____) Pt# _____ Temp (°F) _____ Wind _____

CLOUD CODES: 0 = clear or a few clouds; 1 = partly cloudy/variable; 2 = cloudy/overcast; 3 = fog; 4 = drizzle; 5 = showers; 6 = rain

WIND CODES: 0 = calm, smoke rises vertically; 1 = (1-3 mph) light air, rising smoke drifts; 2 = (4-7 mph) light breeze, leaves rustle, can feel wind on face; 3 = (8-12 mph) gentle breeze, leaves and twigs move; 4 = (13-18 mph) moderate breeze, moves thin branches, raises loose paper; 5 = (>18 mph) fresh breeze; trees sway; GO HOME!

PROTOCOL REMINDERS

Revised June 2016

- * The most important thing is your safety. Be prepared! Check the weather forecast for the high elevation before you head into the field and pack proper gear. Bring a cell phone and a friend.
- * Please follow local camping regulations and practice Leave No Trace guidelines.
- * Before you begin the count, fill in the top of this datasheet using the weather codes above.
- * The dashed distance bands on the circle plots are only for estimating the distance to each BITH. For all other species, you only need to mark it as *in* or *out* of the 50-m radius.
- * Record each minute you detect each individual BITH below the code marking its location on the circle plot. Use the minutes on your stopwatch as the minute it is detected, such that a bird heard 30 seconds after the start of the count is recorded as 0H ('0' for 0:30 and 'H' for heard).
- * Continue tracking each individual BITH for the first 10 minutes using the SAME ID number for each individual. For example, if BITH1 is only heard in the first five minutes and BITH2 is heard in both the first five minutes and the second five minutes, record the second bird as BITH2 in the second period even though you are using a separate circle plot.
- * Record whether you heard (H) or saw (V) each individual bird. For BITH, write the observation code next to the minute in which you detected it (e.g., 1H, 2H, 3V). For each of the other species, use the observation symbols shown below to keep track of whether each was heard or seen and to track the movements of individual birds.
- * After the point count, conduct the cone count protocol and record the data below.
- * When you return home, transcribe your data into the boxes provided. Make photocopies for your records and mail to your host organization.

CONE COUNT: Find the NEAREST Balsam Fir in each cardinal direction that is at least 4 m tall or 2/3 canopy height, of which you have an unobstructed view of the top 3 m. Count all visible cones. Repeat for the NEAREST Red Spruce of canopy height. If there are no suitable trees visible, note on the datasheet that there were no trees present with an 'X' to distinguish from there being no cones on the tree. Balsam Fir cones point up and Red Spruce cones hang down. Only count the green cones from this year.

#Balsam Fir:

N _____
S _____
E _____
W _____

#Red Spruce:


N _____
S _____
E _____
W _____

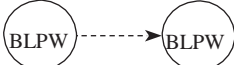
OBSERVATION SYMBOLS:

BLPW – individual observed

 – individual heard

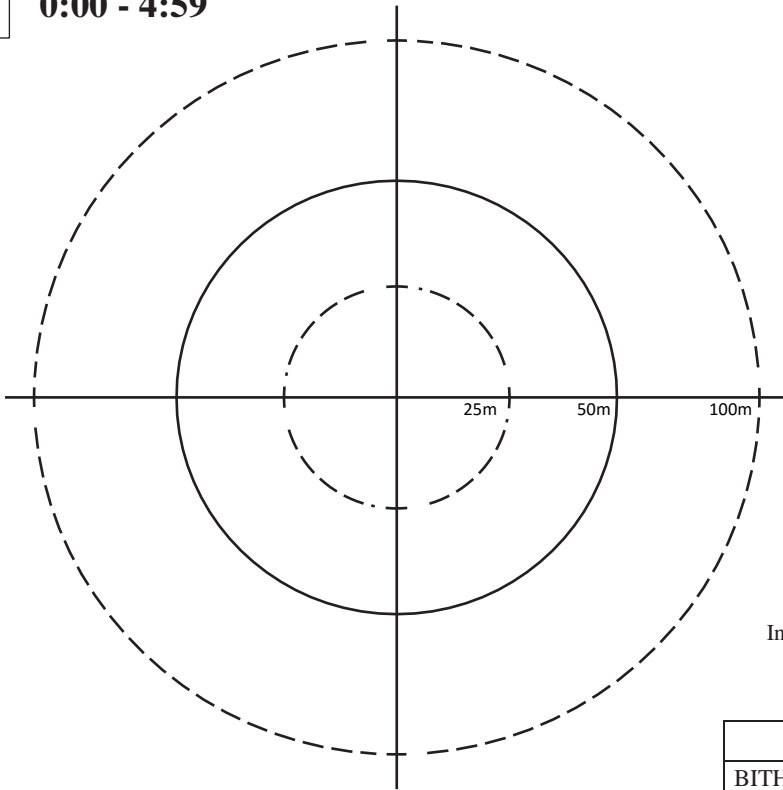
 – 2 individuals heard

 – known change in position

 – assumed change in position

0:00 - 4:59

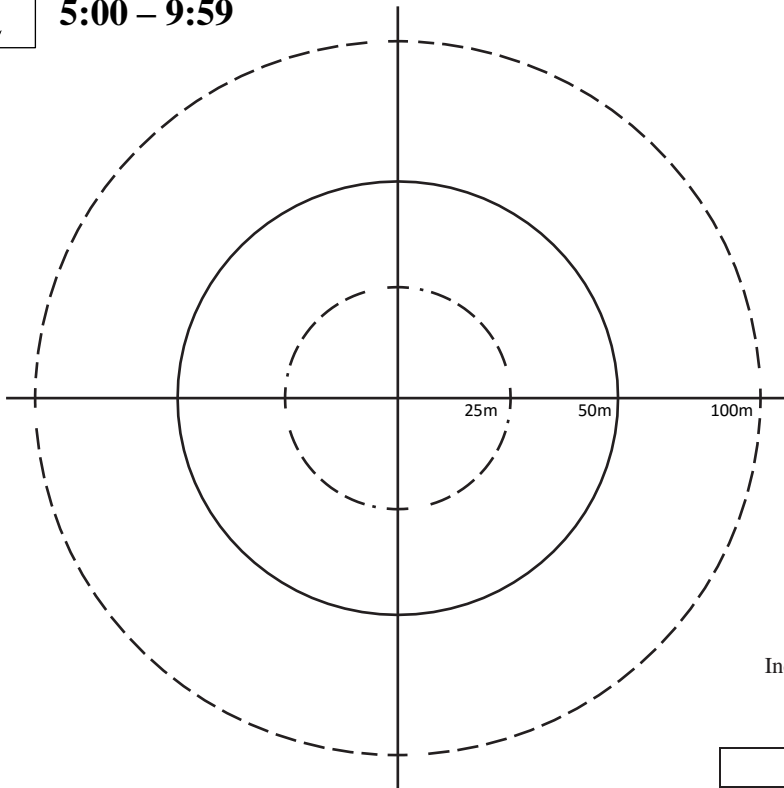
	< 50 m		> 50 m	
	#H	#V	#H	#V
YBFL				
BCCH				
BOCH				
WIWR				
BITH				
SWTH				
HETH				
BLPW				
FOSP				
WTSP				
RESQ				



Distance codes: 1 = 0-25 m; 2 = 25-50 m; 3 = 50-100 m; 4 = >100 m

[illegible]

5:00 – 9:59



	< 50 m		> 50 m	
	#H	#V	#H	#V
YBFL				
BCCH				
BOCH				
WIWR				
BITH				
SWTH				
HETH				
BLPW				
FOSP				
WTSP				
RESQ				

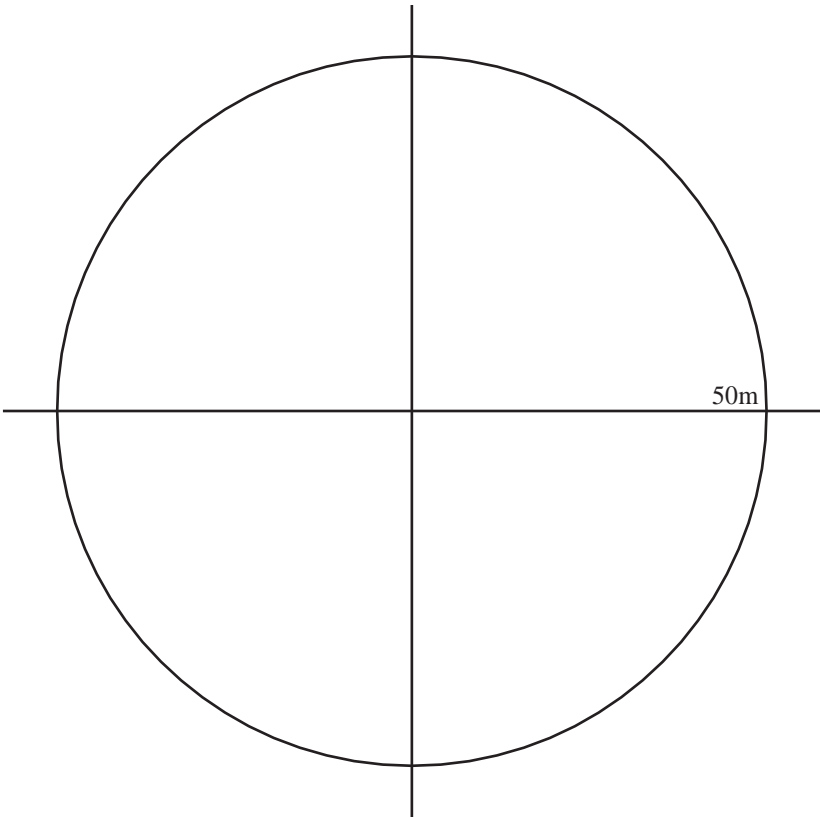
Distance codes: 1 = 0-25 m; 2 = 25-50 m; 3 = 50-100 m; 4 = >100 m

[illegible]

3

10:00 - 14:59

	< 50 m		> 50 m	
	#H	#V	#H	#V
YBFL				
BCCH				
BOCH				
WIWR				
BITH				
SWTH				
HETH				
BLPW				
FOSP				
WTSP				
RESQ				



4

15:00 - 19:59

	< 50 m		> 50 m	
	#H	#V	#H	#V
YBFL				
BCCH				
BOCH				
WIWR				
BITH				
SWTH				
HETH				
BLPW				
FOSP				
WTSP				
RESQ				

