

- Fig. 1 Regions of the continental U.S. and southern Canada included in the Christmas Bird Count (CBC). Points designate CBC survey locations. See text for details.

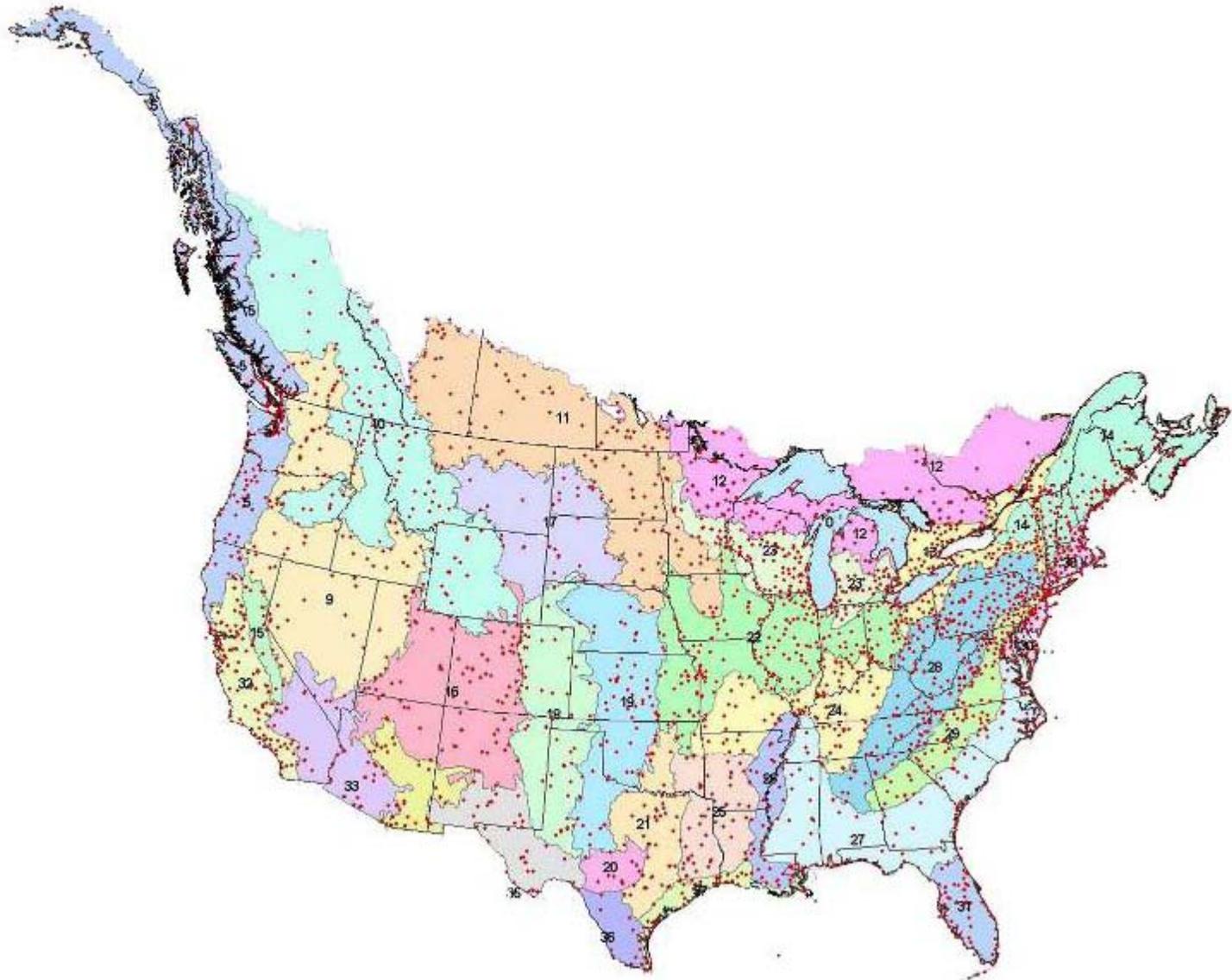


Fig. 2a – State-specific slope coefficients from the regression of mean January temperature versus year (for 40 years between 1967-2006), plotted against the centroid latitude of each of the lower 48 U.S. states.

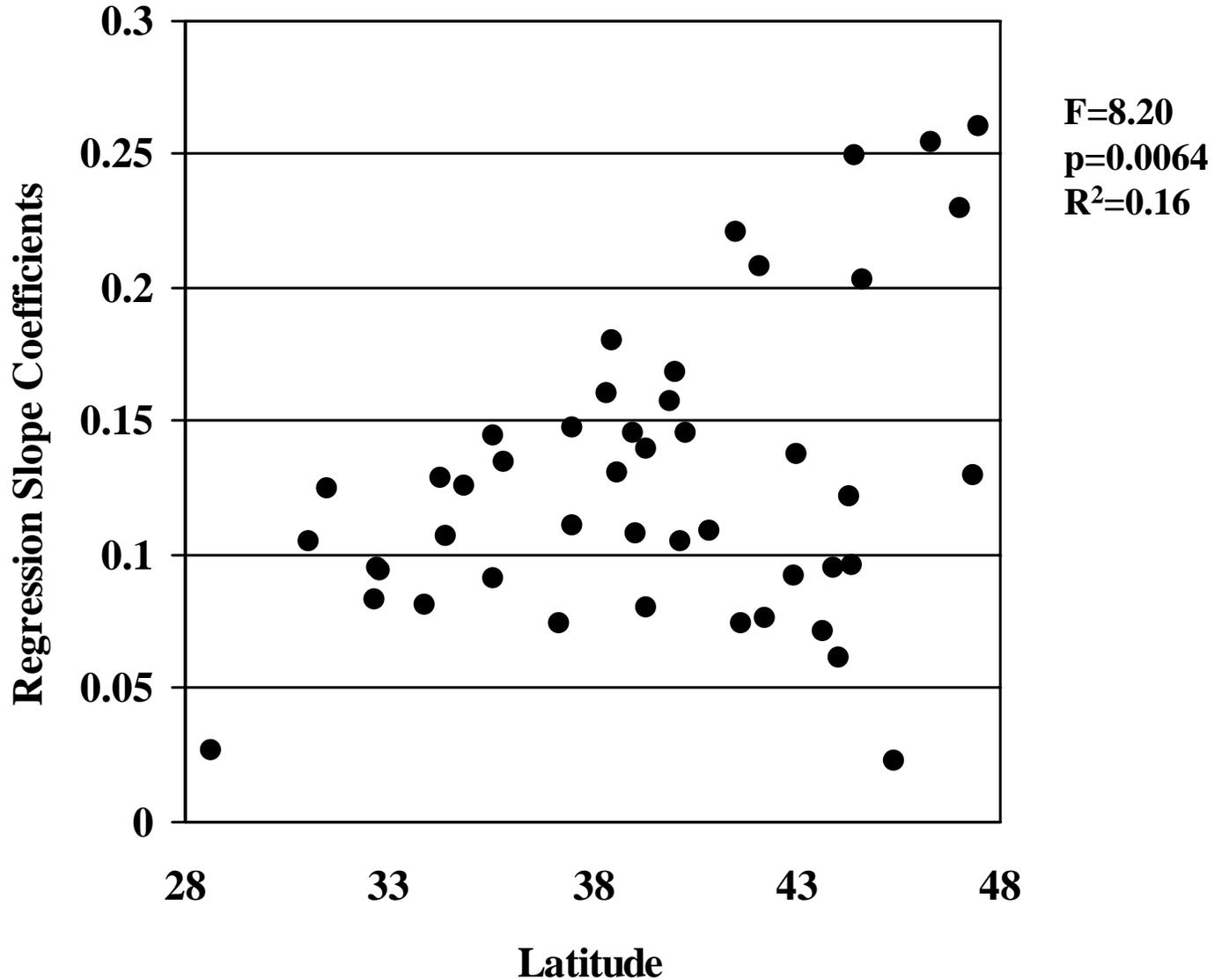


Fig. 2b – State-specific slope coefficients from the regression of mean January temperature versus year (for 40 years between 1967-2006), plotted against the centroid latitude of each state, highlighting inland versus coastal states.

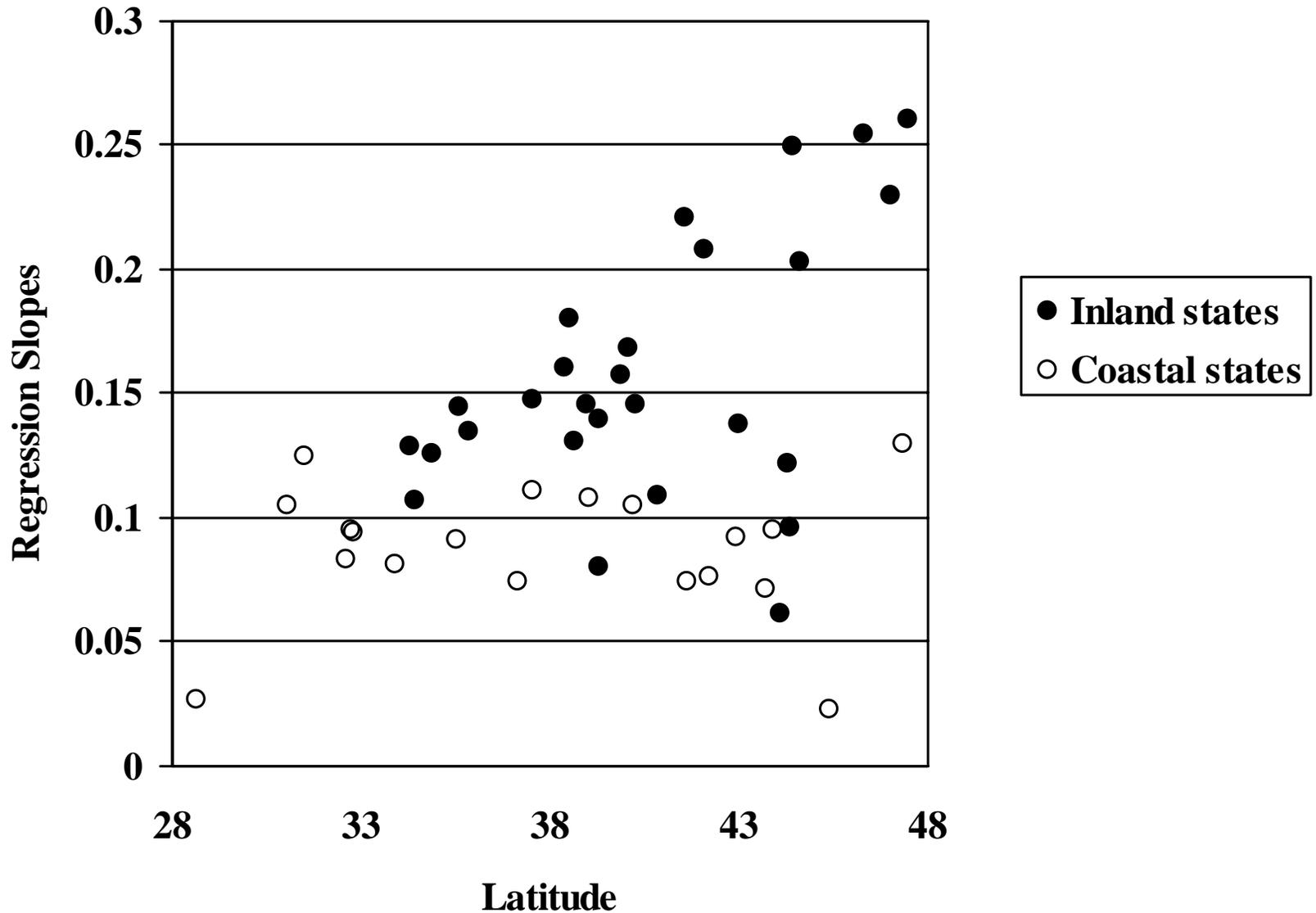


Fig. 3. Change in mean annual latitudinal center of abundance among 305 widespread bird species that regularly occur in the North American CBC survey area during early winter ($F=233.4$, $p<0.0001$, $R^2=0.86$).

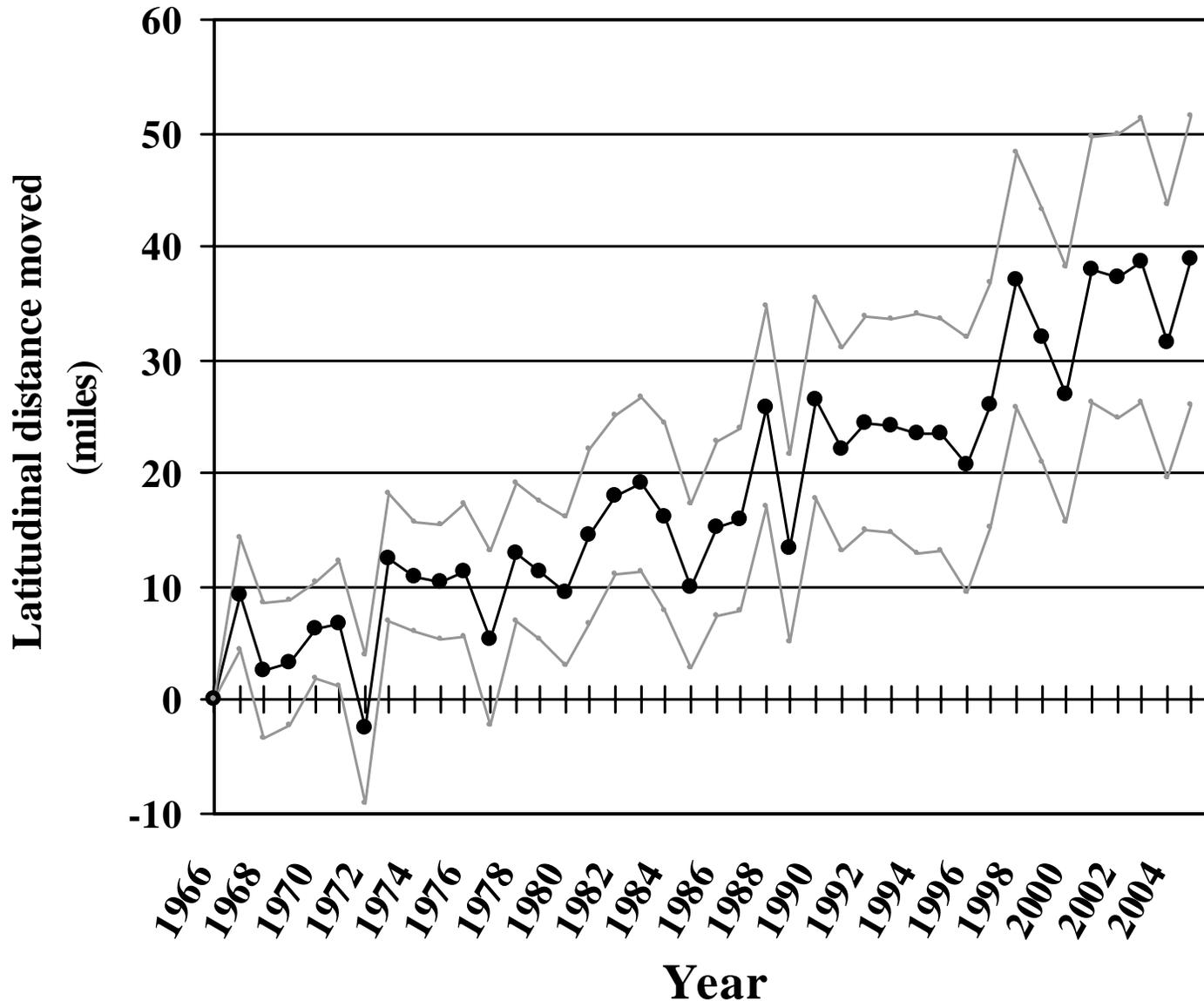


Fig. 4. Relationship between the residuals of the average annual November/December temperatures in the lower 48 U.S. states (versus the temperatures predicted by regression) and the residuals of the annual location of center of abundance (relative to the predicted central location) for 305 widespread North American bird species during the 40-year period between 1966-2005. 9

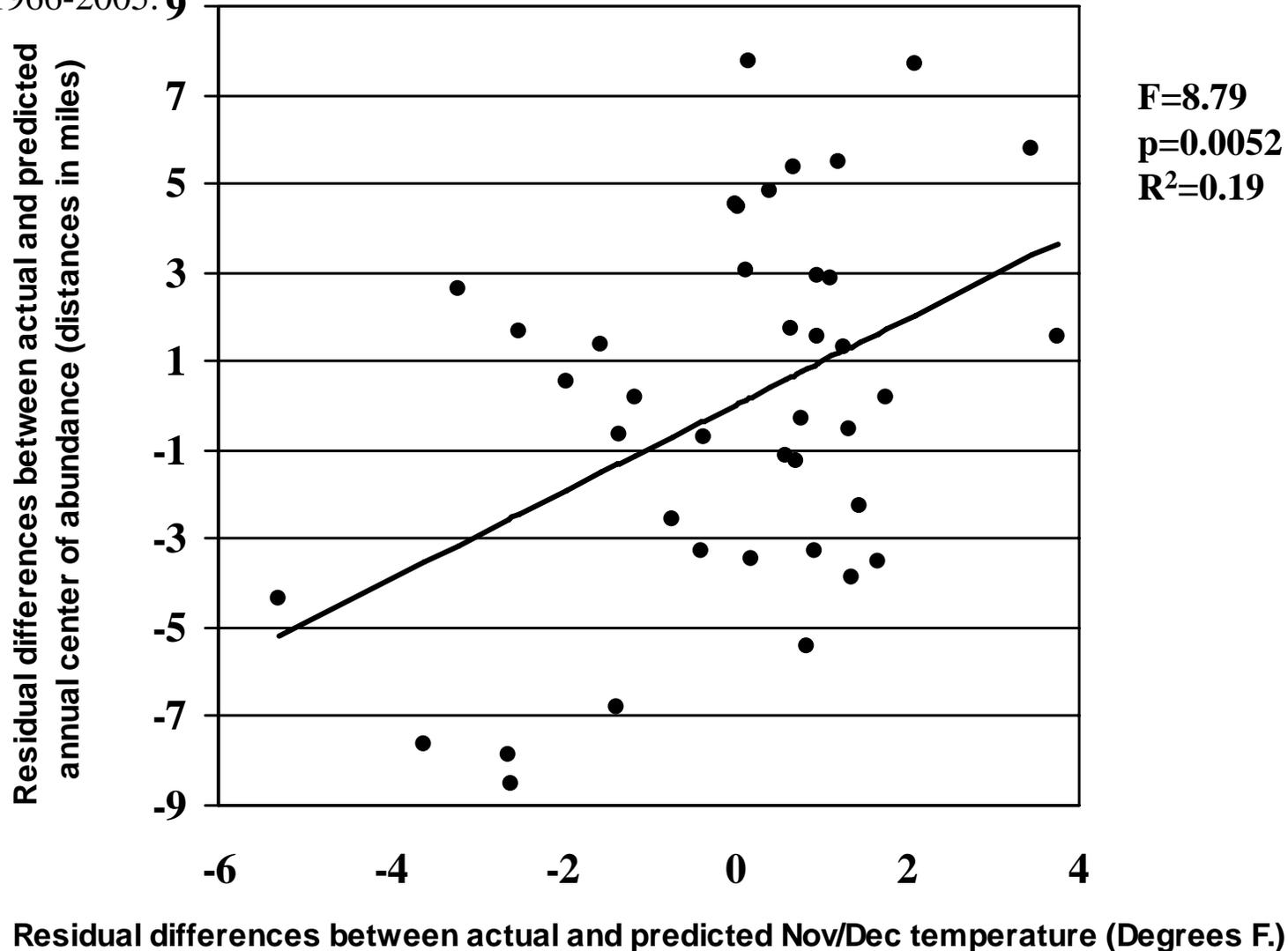


Fig. 6. Difference between state/province trend and continental trend among all species in each strata, versus latitudinal center of abundance of each strata. [Includes all 305 species for which reliable trend data were available from at least 5 strata.]

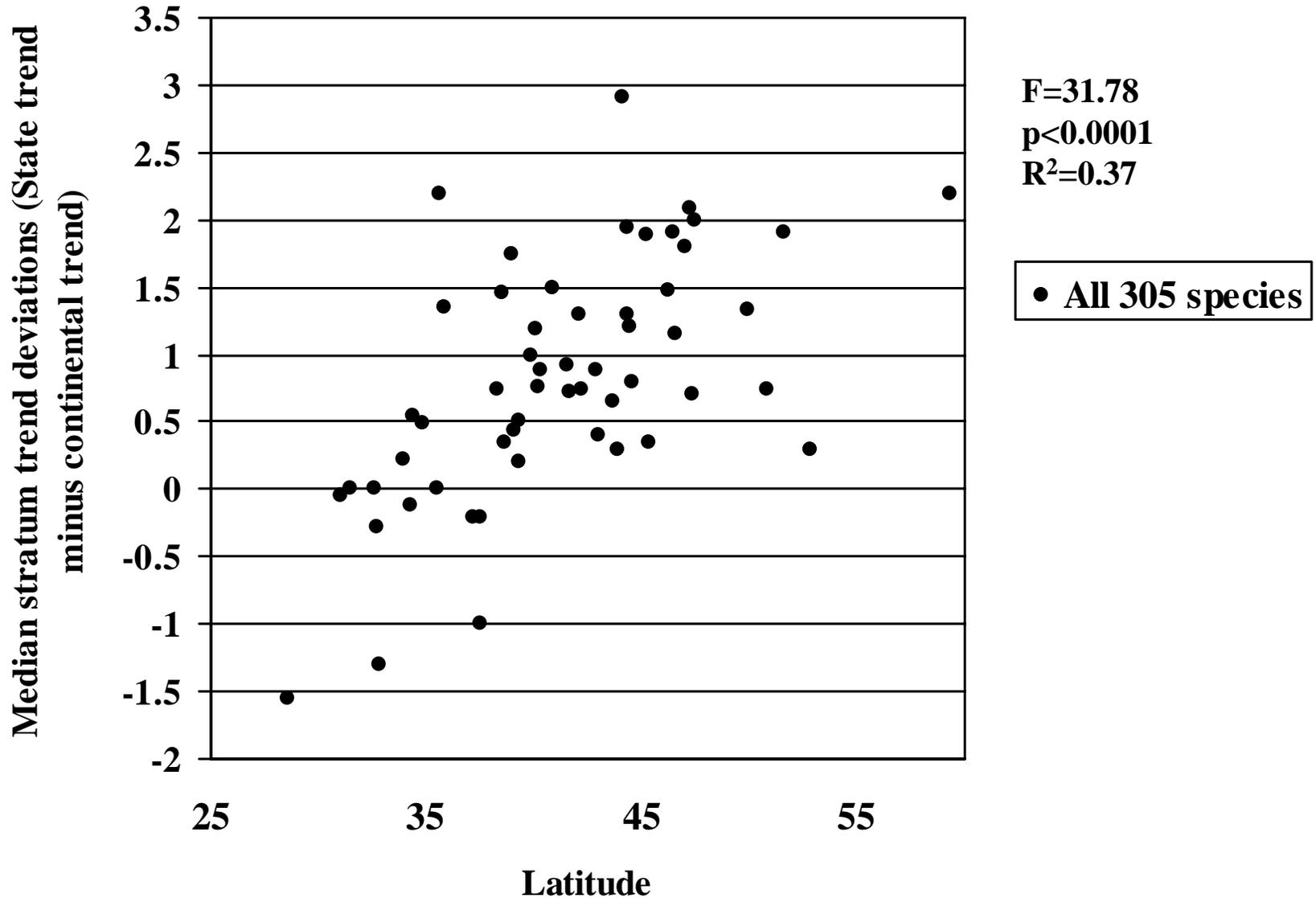


Fig. 7. Relationship between the extent of change in mean January temperature and the magnitude of the difference between state-specific population trend and continental trend, for the lower 48 states during the 40 year period between the winters of 1966/67 and 2005/06.

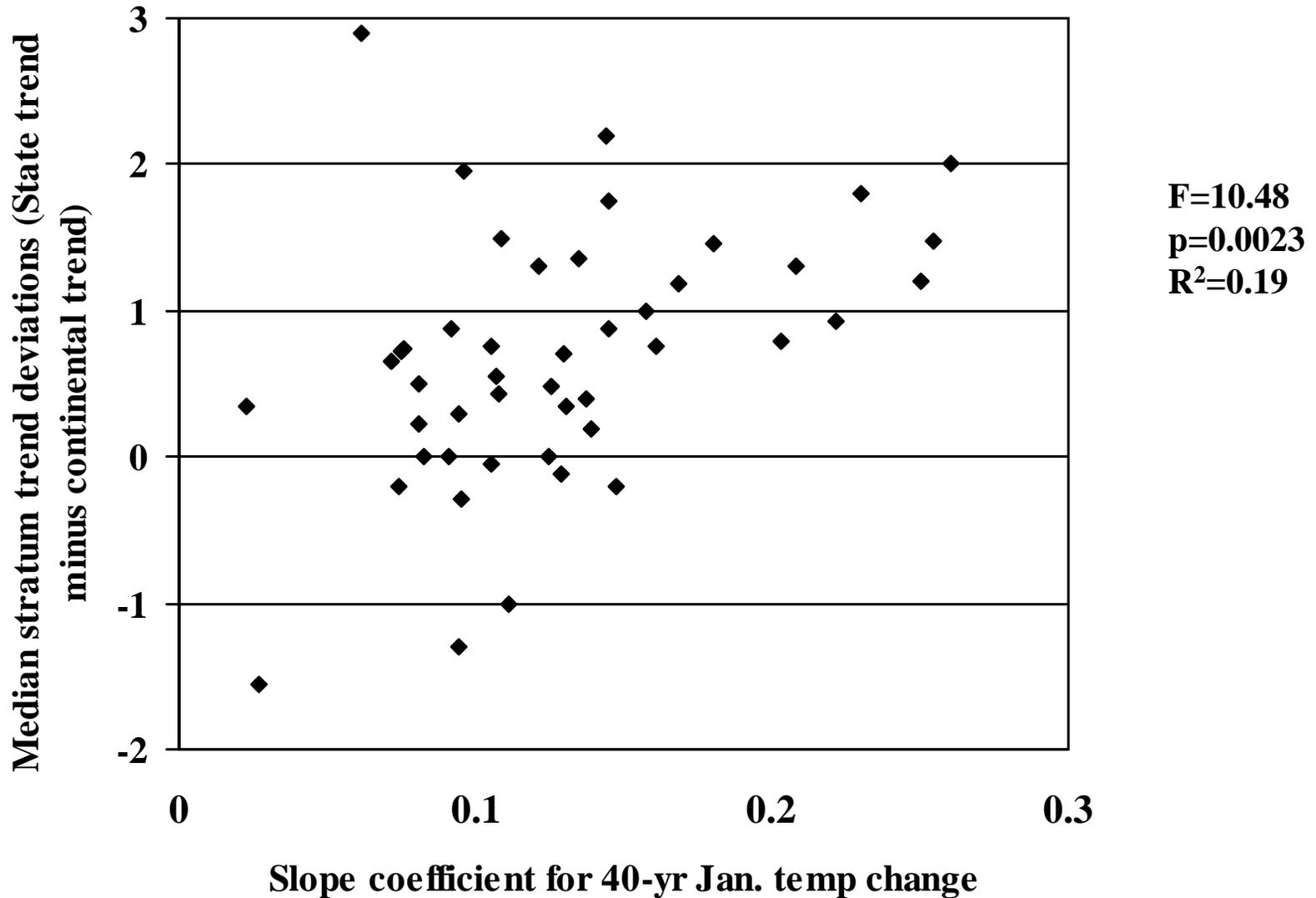


Fig. 8. Annual change in mean distance from the coast since December 1966 among 305 widespread bird species that regularly occur in the North American CBC survey area during early winter ($F=410.9$, $p<0.0001$, $R^2=0.92$). The pattern of latitudinal change from Fig. 3 is repeated here for comparison.

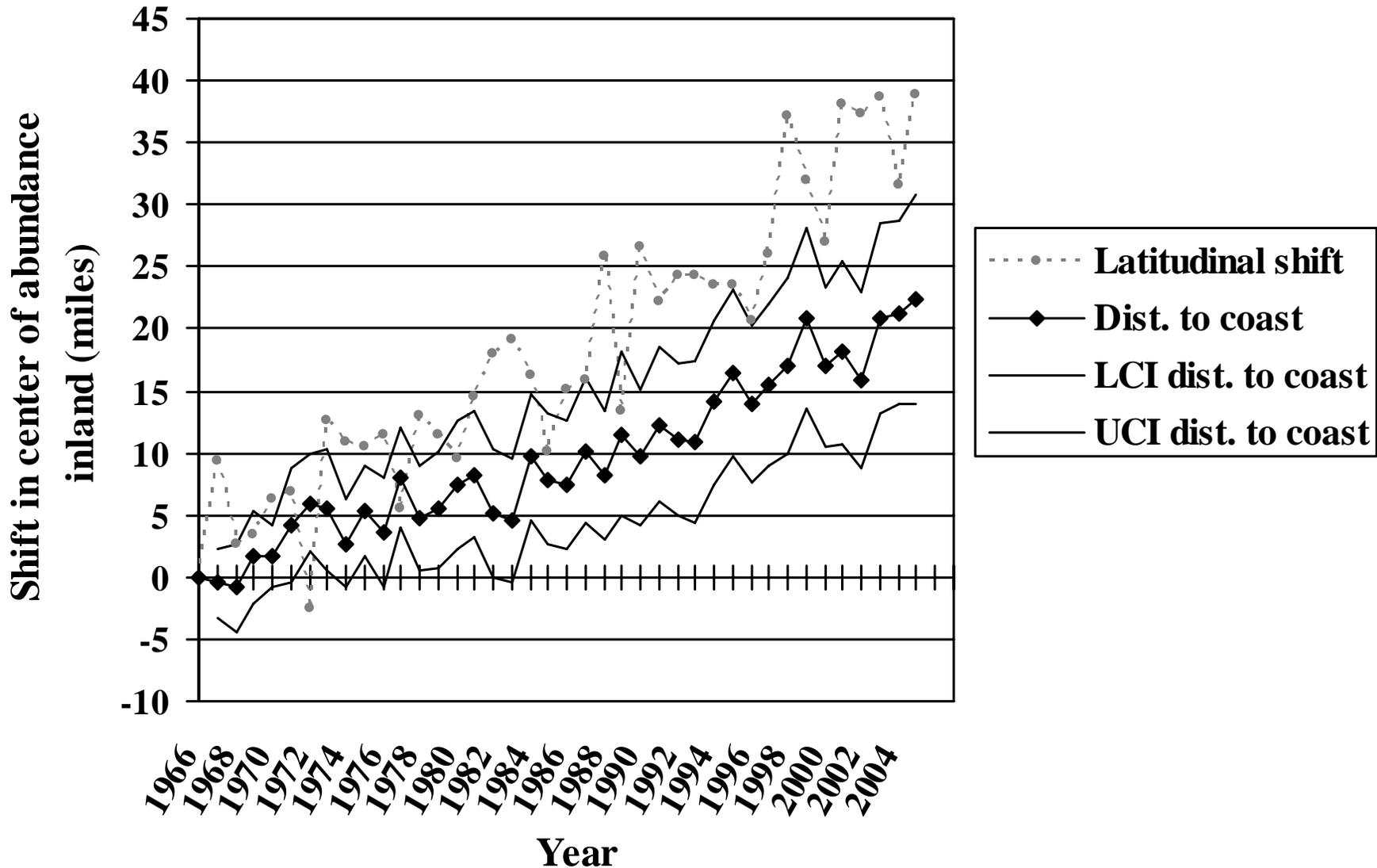


Fig. 9. Change in location of latitudinal center of abundance over a 40-year period, among coastally restricted species (n=33), inland/coastal waterbirds (n=93), and landbirds (n=179)

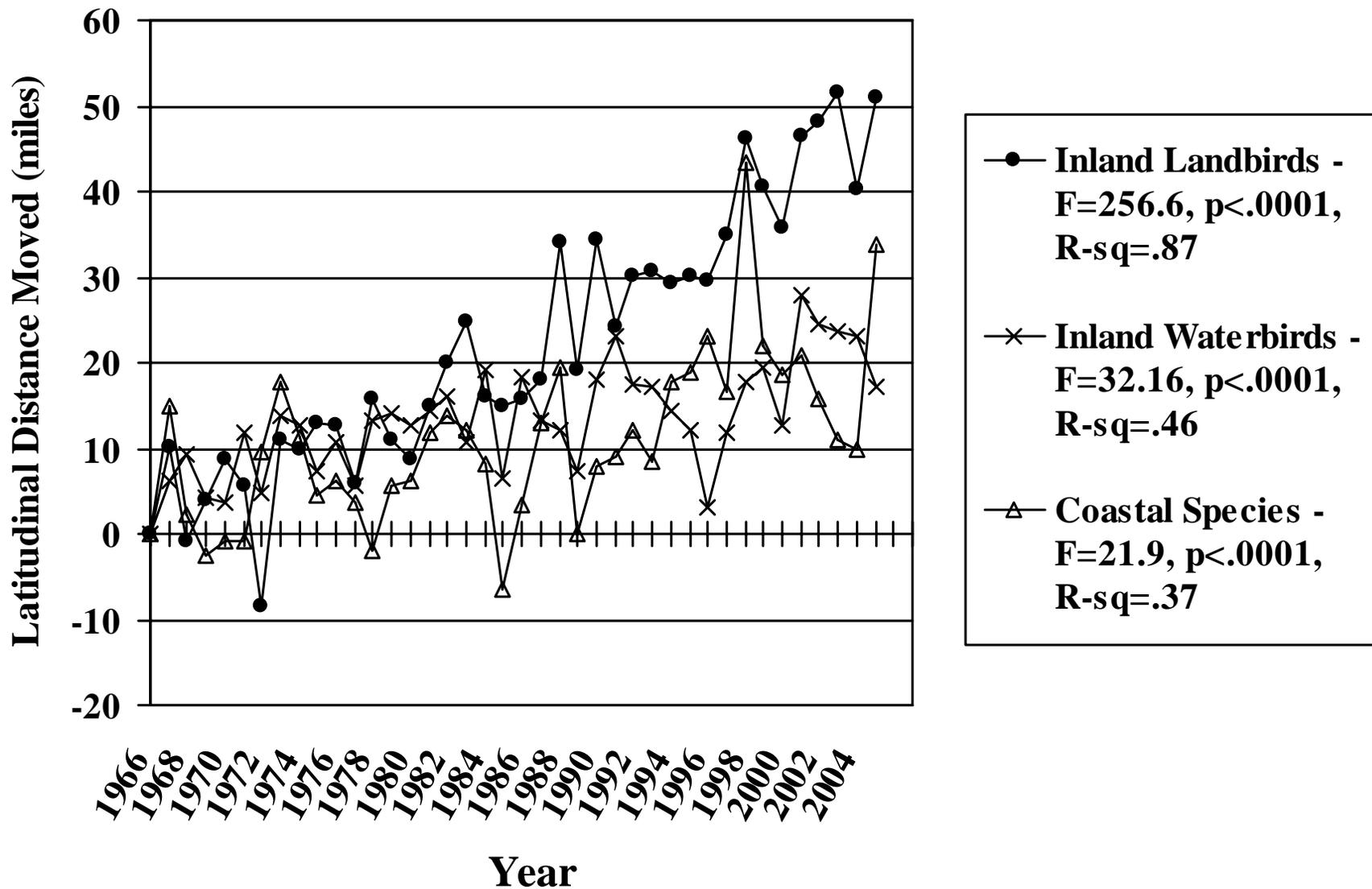


Fig. 10a. Difference between state/province trend and continental trend among all species in each stratum, versus latitudinal center of abundance for each stratum

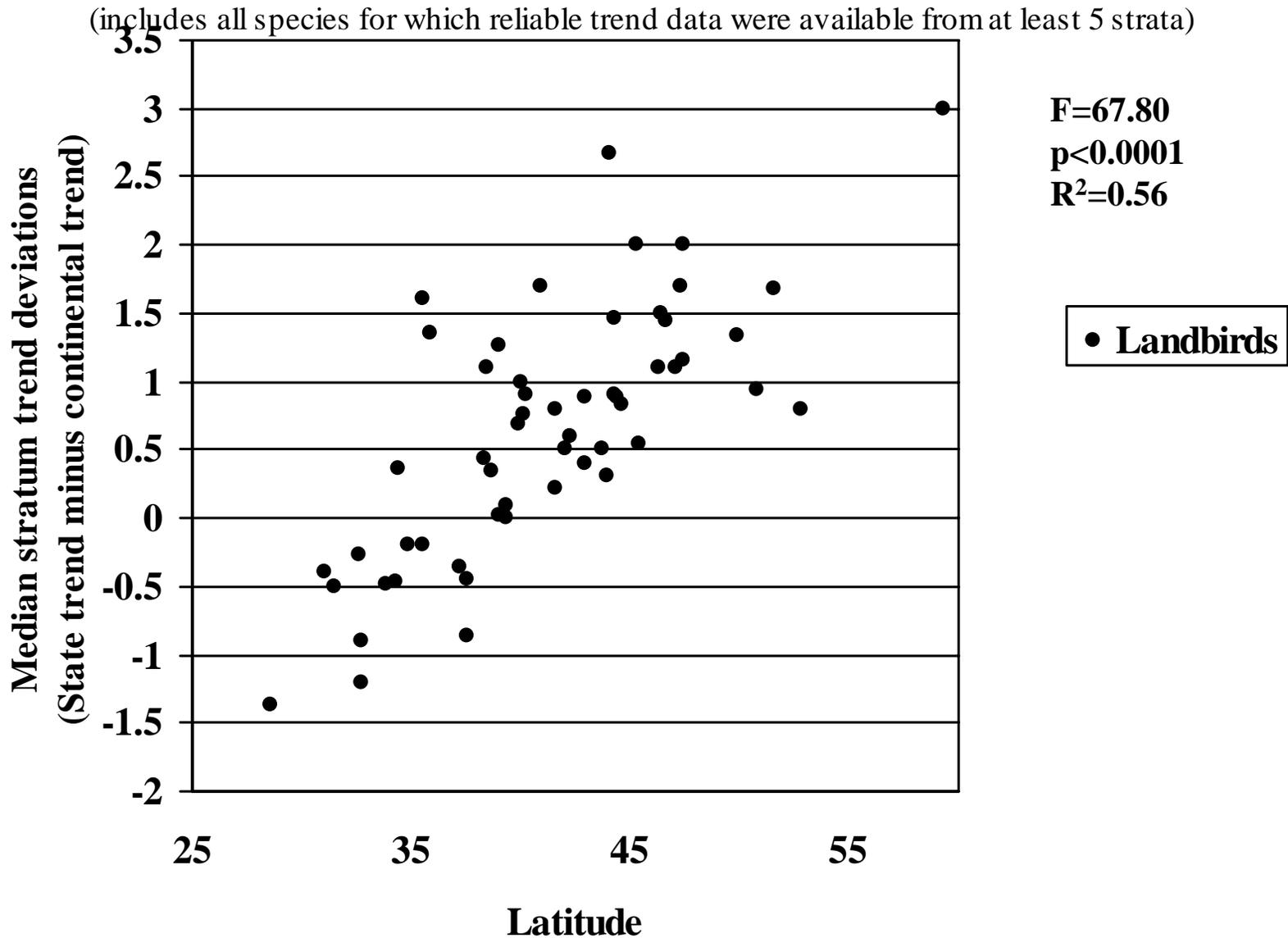


Fig. 10b. Difference between state/province trend and continental trend among all species in each stratum, versus latitudinal center of abundance for each stratum

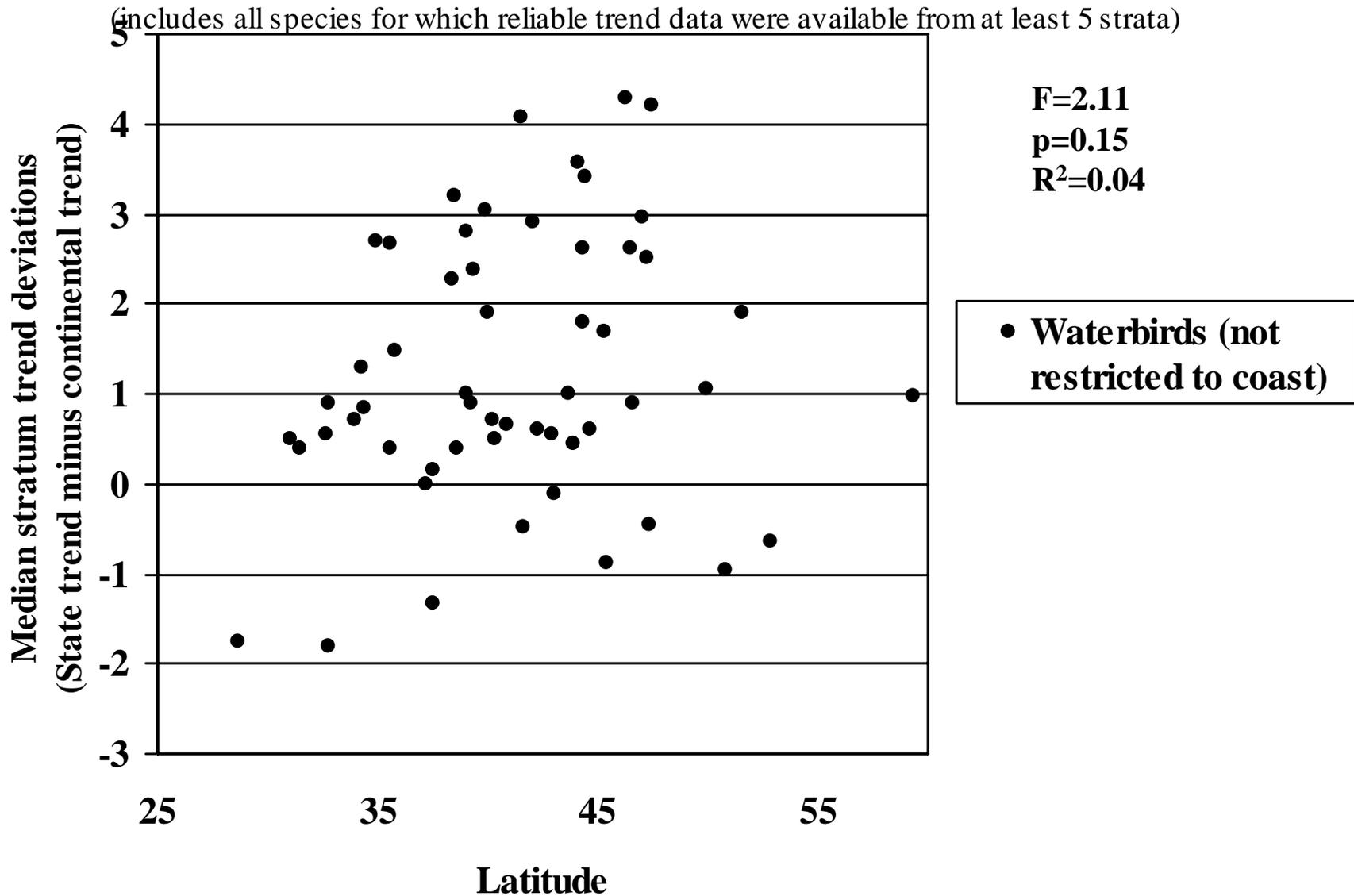


Fig. 10c. Difference between state/province trend and continental trend among all species in each stratum, versus latitudinal center of abundance for each stratum

(includes all species for which reliable trend data were available from at least 5 strata)

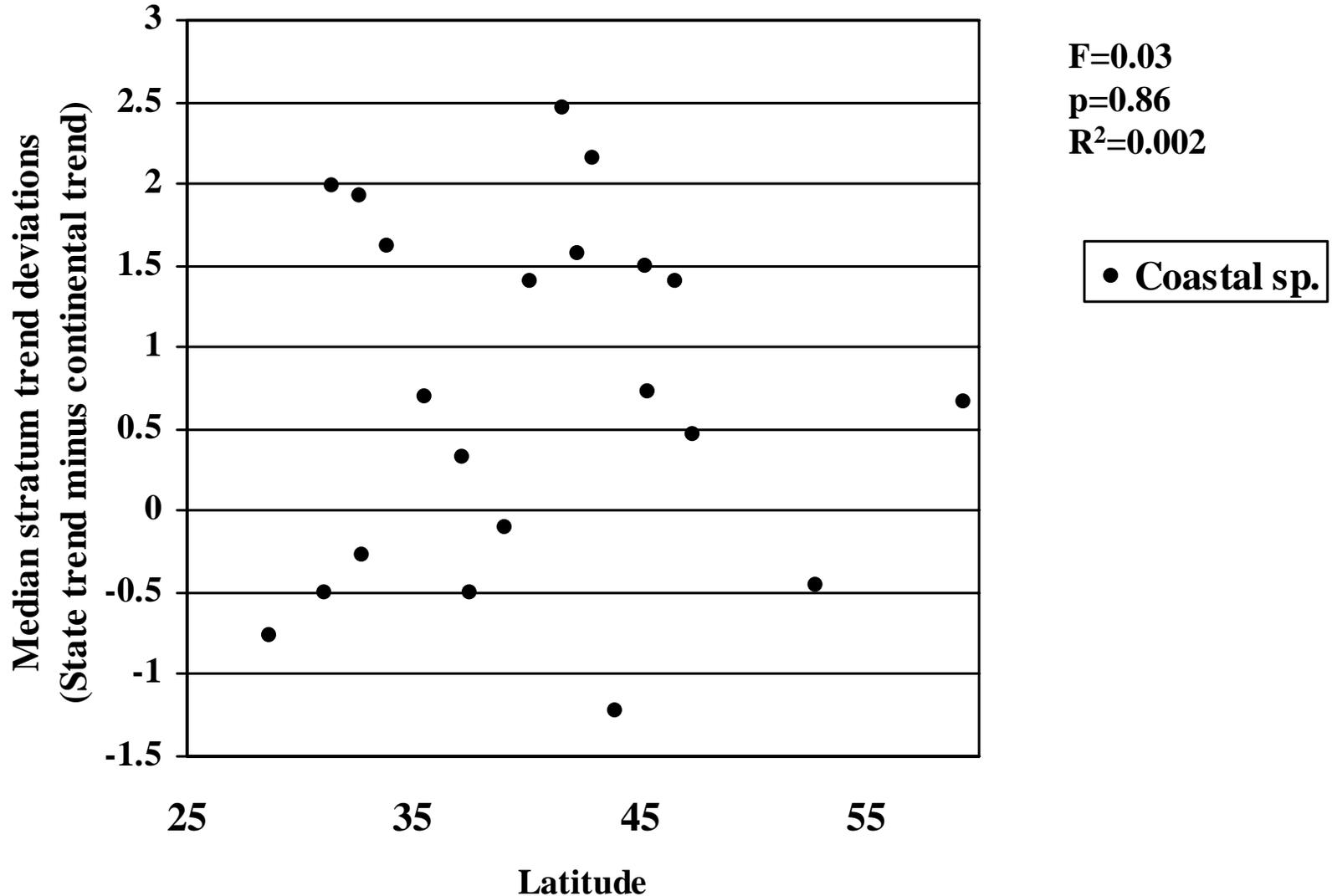


Fig. 11. Change in distance from the nearest coast over the 40-year period since December 1966, among inland/coastal waterbirds (n=93), & inland/coastal landbirds (n=179)

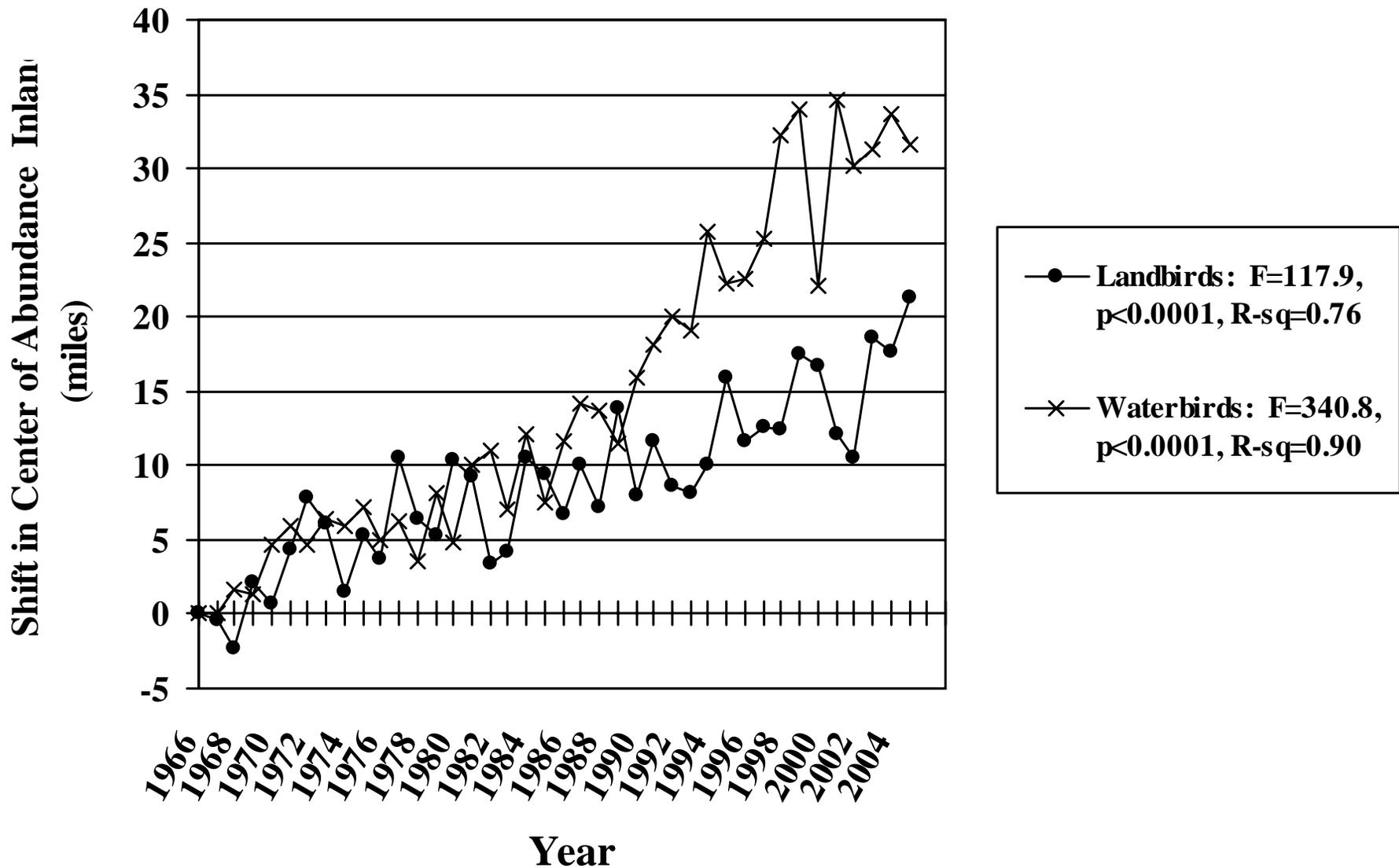


Fig. 12. Latitudinal change in center of abundance among species regularly associated with Woodland (N=88), Shrubland (N=39), Grassland (N=26), multiple (N=26) terrestrial habitats.

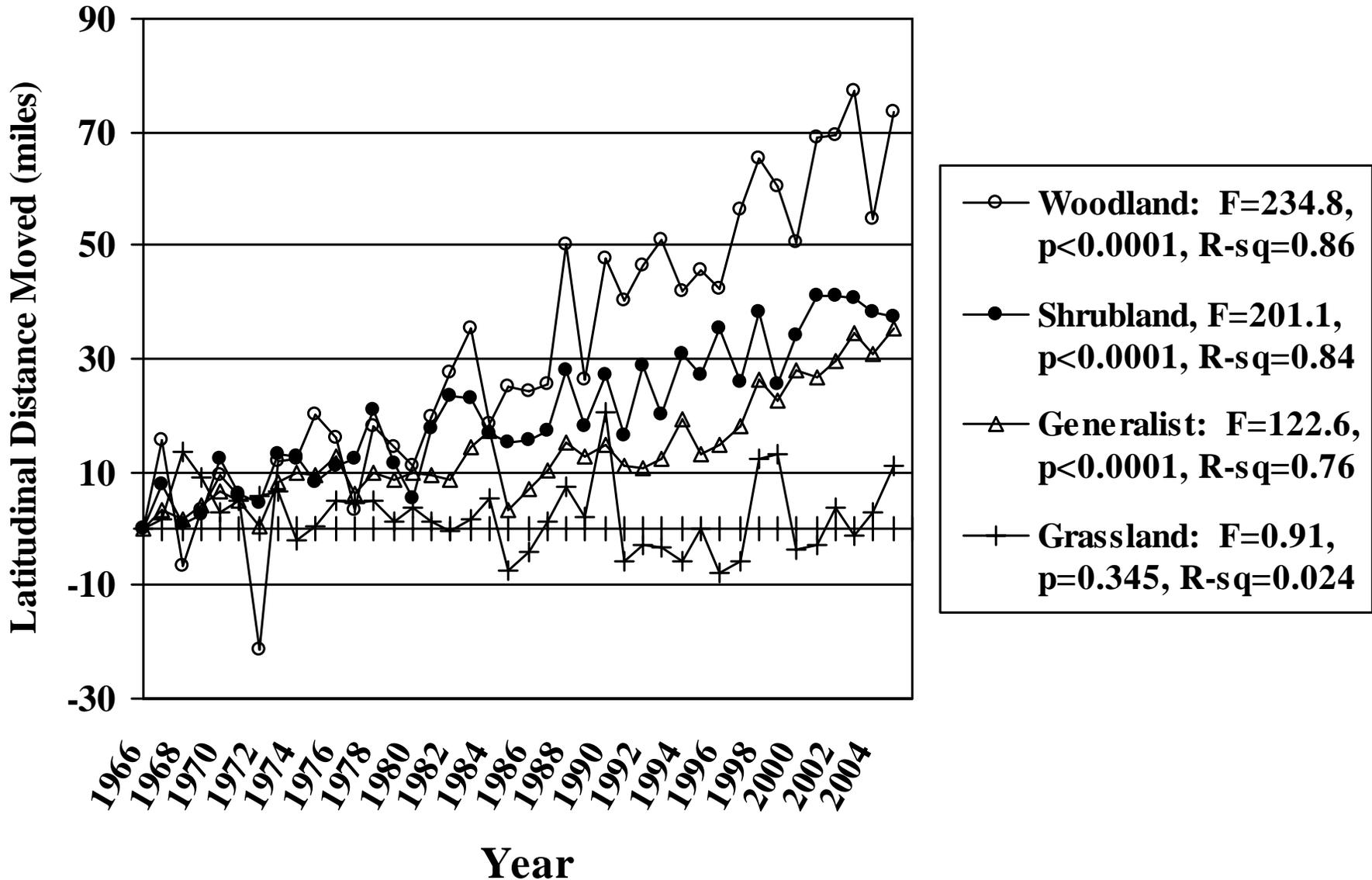


Fig. 13. Change in distance from the nearest coast over the 40-year period since December 1966, among landbirds in different habitat guilds: woodland (n=88), shrubland (n=39), grassland (n=26) and generalists (n=26)

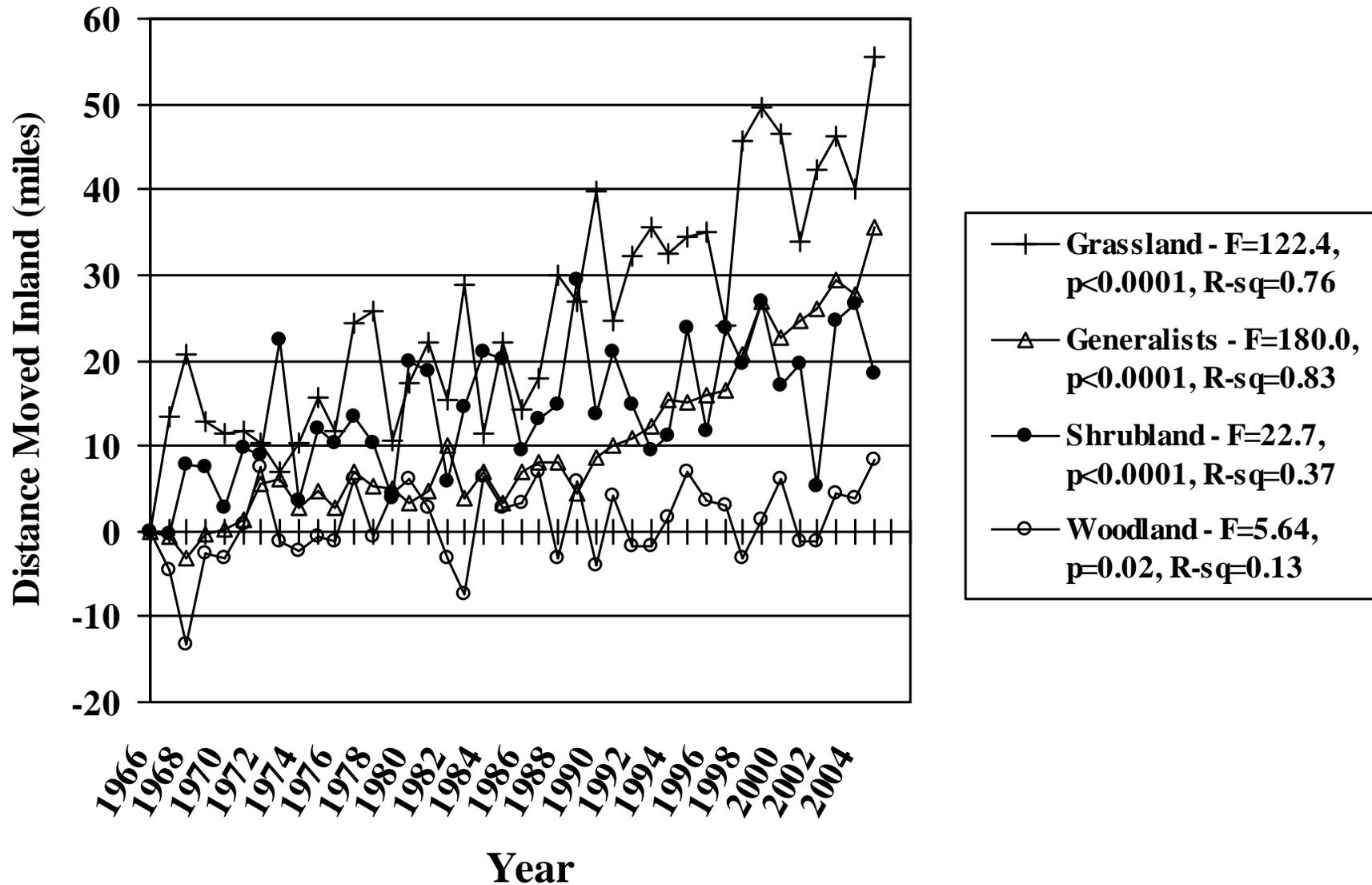


Fig. 14. Latitudinal change in center of abundance among landbirds that regularly (N=64), occasionally (N=56) or never/rarely (N=59) make use of supplemental food provided at feeders.

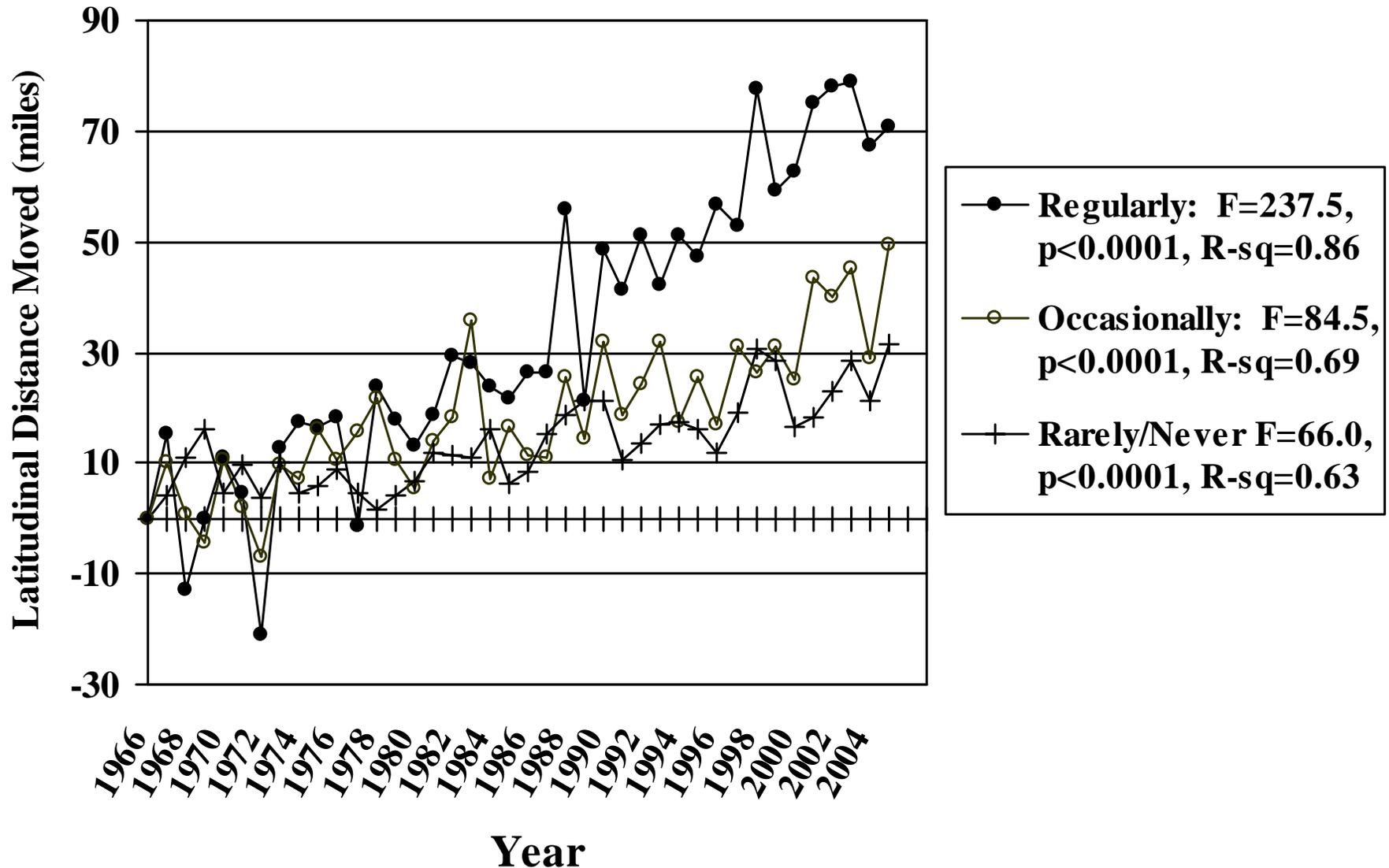


Fig. 15. Change in mean annual latitude of occurrence among woodland landbirds that regularly (N=37), occasionally (N=27) or never/rarely (N=24) use supplemental food provided at feeding stations.

