

The Great Backyard Bird Count



Discussion

The point of watching birds was to figure out how weather and climate change affect birds. The time of year and weather effect where the birds are in the world, because some fly south for the winter and others stay. Another thing that the data could show us is how disease be affecting the population of birds. For instance the West Nile virus. Also it gives a picture of the diversity of the birds in a certain area. North America could have more diverse birds than that of Africa. This bird count helps scientist get an idea of what kinds of birds are where in the world. The bird count also shows us where birds are and what kinds of birds appear in large numbers in different parts of the world. This could show scientist where a certain type of bird appears in large numbers in one place vs. another. This could lead to new realizations of that type of birds are where.

Abstract

For this bird count project, we would look for birds in our backyards or in other parts of the island and record what type of birds we saw. This project was designed to be able to find out what birds live in the region. This was helpful because we as humans, need to find out what birds are prominent in certain areas and what birds are becoming extinct. By thousands of people throughout the world doing this survey, scientists are able to get the "big picture" about the bird population. By doing this survey for many years, the scientists are able to see how the bird population has changed in different areas. They also then can compare the results to global warming and rapidly changing temperatures. In our research we found out that in certain parts of the island more birds are more common. Before we started our research, we thought we would similar birds everywhere but, what we didn't know was that there are different birds on the north end of the island then there are on the south end.

Acknowledgements

We would like to express our special thanks and gratitude to Partners in Education (PIE) as well as Island Lumber.

Main Question

Where are birds located in the puget sound?

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Data

Wyatt H.
North End
42 bufflehead, 3 Bald Eagles, 91 Western Gulls, 28 American Crows, 5 Pacific Wrens

Will M.
North west
2 Steller Jay, 2 Crows, 6 Fox Sparrows, 3 Song Sparrows, 2 House Finch, 3 American Goldfinch

Dawit T.
South End
5 Dark Eyed Juncos, 4 Robin
North end Ferry Dock
10 seagulls, 1 Comerent

Robert K.
Central Island
4 Black Scoter, 4 Ruddy Duck , 24 Pacific loon , 8 Least Sandpiper ,37 Glaucous Winged Gull , 1 Cedar Waxing

Erin H
North End
2 Great Blue Herons, 3 Bald Eagles, 73 Western Gulls, 4 Chestnut Black Chickadees

What is the problem?

Scientist want to see the distribution of birds around the globe. They use the information to get an idea of what is happening to bird populations. Bird populations are constantly changing. A team of scientist can't keep track of bird movement and population changes. GBBC participants, combined with other surveys, helps scientists learn how birds are affected by environmental changes. The information that you send can provide first signs of individuals species declining or increasing from year to year. When there is a big change that is consistent over the years means that something is happening in the environment and affecting the birds. This should be taken into consideration. GBBC also shows where birds inhabit different areas, such as cities and suburbs or more natural habitats.

