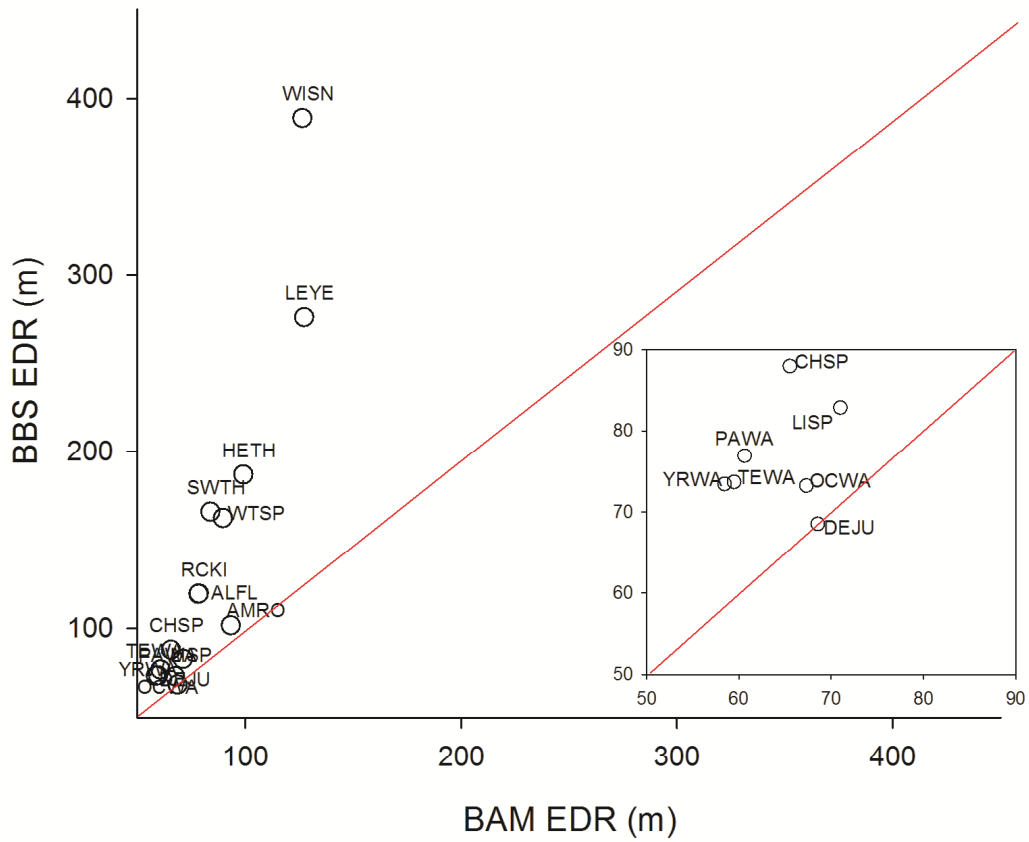


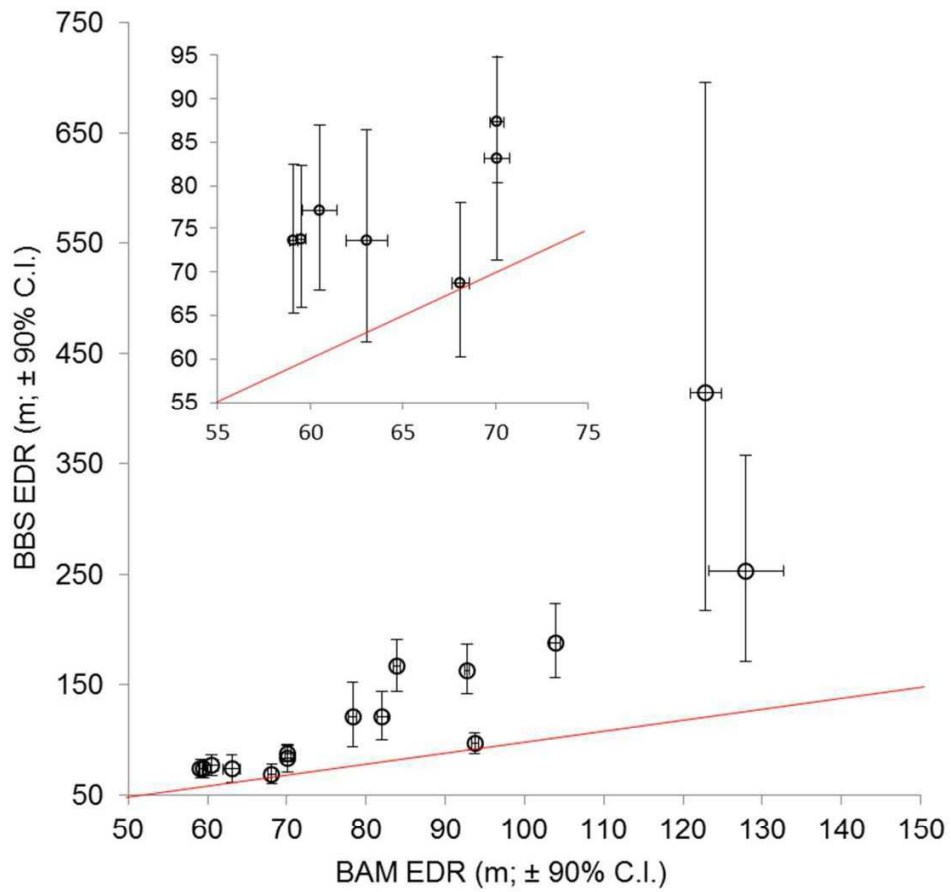
**Appendix 1.** Effective detection radius (EDR) estimates for the 15 species with  $\geq 20$  detections from North American Breeding Bird Survey (BBS) surveys on 3 routes in the Northwest Territories.

**Table A1.1.** EDR estimates for the 15 species with  $\geq 20$  detections from BBS surveys on 3 routes in the Northwest Territories. Estimates generated from the BAM database are presented for comparison. In parentheses are upper and lower 90% confidence intervals followed by the sample size.

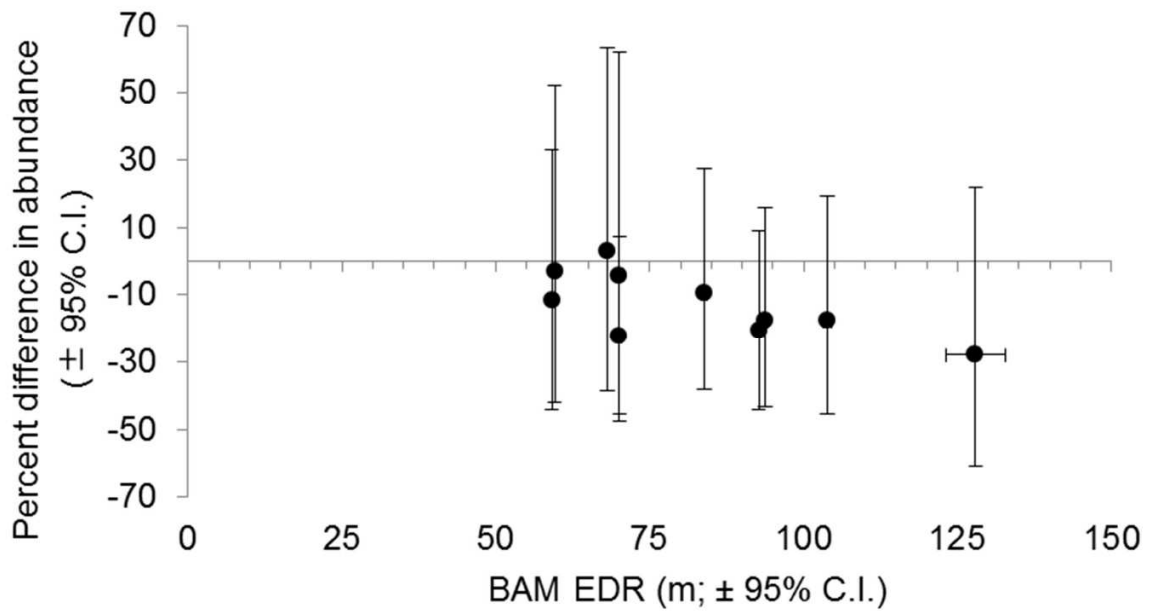
Species	BAM EDR (m)	BBS EDR (m)
Alder Flycatcher ( <i>Empidonax alnorum</i> )	82.01	120.43
	(81.35 - 82.67; 10,286)	(99.88 - 143.43; 27)
American Robin ( <i>Turdus migratorius</i> )	93.72	97.06
	(93.26 - 94.19; 27,663)	(87.89 - 106.81; 66)
Chipping Sparrow ( <i>Spizella passerine</i> )	70.11	87.34
	(69.72 - 70.49; 23,420)	(80.30 - 94.77; 82)
Dark-eyed Junco ( <i>Junco hyemalis</i> )	68.12	68.71
	(67.65 - 68.60; 12,376)	(60.19 - 77.96; 38)
Hermit Thrush ( <i>Catharus guttatus</i> )	103.88	188.03
	(103.19 - 104.58; 18,159)	(156.11 - 223.82; 50)
Lesser Yellowlegs ( <i>Tringa flavipes</i> )	127.90	253.60
	(123.23 - 132.68; 851)	(171.22 - 357.22; 29)
Lincoln's Sparrow ( <i>Melospiza lincolni</i> )	70.08	83.20
	(69.40 - 70.77; 6,836)	(71.34 - 96.23; 32)
Orange-crowned Warbler ( <i>Oreothlypis celata</i> )	63.05	73.58
	(61.94 - 64.16; 2,113)	(62.00 - 86.46; 24)
Palm Warbler ( <i>Setophaga palmarum</i> )	60.51	77.09
	(59.60 - 61.43; 2,784)	(67.89 - 87.04; 39)
Ruby-crowned Kinglet ( <i>Regulus calendula</i> )	78.32	120.66
	(77.79 - 78.85; 15,003)	(93.87 - 151.79; 20)
Swainson's Thrush ( <i>Catharus ustulatus</i> )	83.89	166.51
	(83.51 - 84.27; 30,285)	(144.34 - 190.76; 73)
Tennessee Warbler ( <i>Oreothlypis peregrine</i> )	59.54	73.80
	(59.29 - 59.79; 27,681)	(65.90 - 82.29; 39)
Wilson's Snipe ( <i>Gallinago delicata</i> )	122.85	414.14
	(120.85 - 124.86; 4,425)	(217.52 - 696.22; 25)
White-throated Sparrow ( <i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i> )	92.76	162.99
	(92.44 - 93.08; 50,964)	(141.28 - 186.69; 69)
Yellow-rumped Warbler ( <i>Setophaga coronate</i> )	59.11	73.56
	(58.88 - 59.33; 40,720)	(65.26 - 82.49; 43)



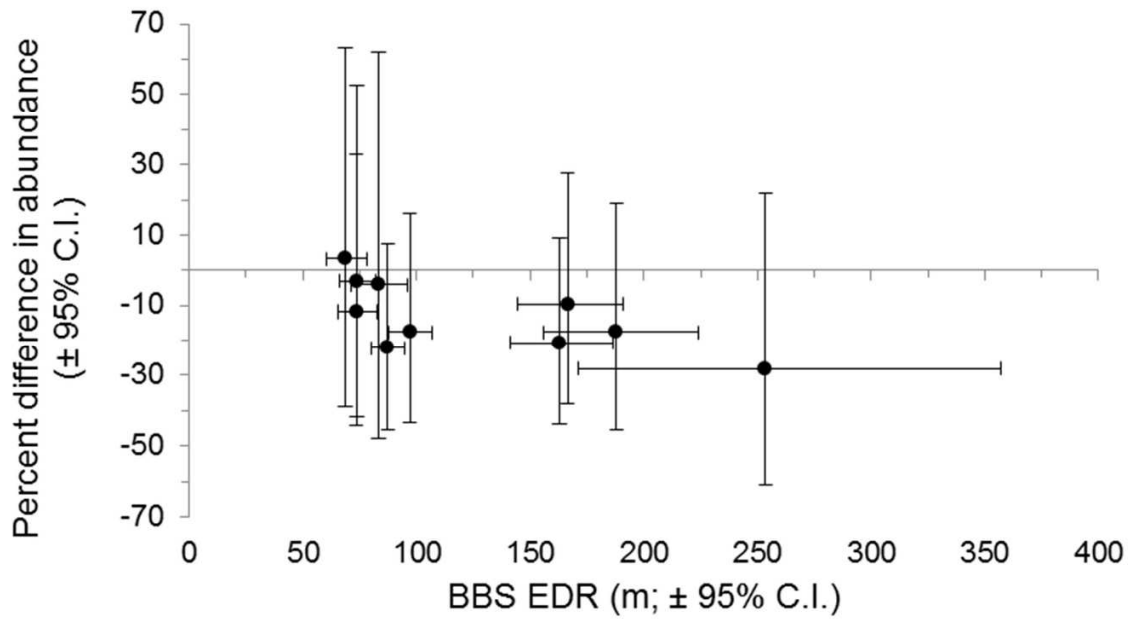
**Figure A1.1.** Relationship between on-road human BBS and BAM EDR estimates for the 15 forest birds most often detected in this study. Inset graph enlarges clustered area while red line depicts slope of 1.



**Figure A1.2.** Relationship between on-road human BBS and BAM EDR estimates ( $\pm 90\%$  C.I.) for the 15 forest birds most often detected in this study. Inset graph enlarges clustered area while red line depicts slope of 1 (note that the difference in scales between both axes was to effectively report confidence intervals).



**Figure A1.3.** Relationship between BAM EDR ( $\pm 95\%$  C.I.) and percent difference ( $\pm 95\%$  C.I.) in relative abundance between on-road ARU BBS and forest-edge ARU BBS surveys (i.e. bias in detection). Each circle represents species-specific values. Bias values lower than 0 indicate higher counts for on-road ARU BBS surveys, while values higher than 0 indicate higher counts for forest-edge ARU BBS surveys.



**Figure A1.4.** Relationship between BBS EDR ( $\pm$  95% C.I.) and percent difference ( $\pm$  95% C.I.) in relative abundance between on-road ARU BBS and forest-edge ARU BBS surveys (i.e. bias in detection). Each circle represents species-specific values. Bias values lower than 0 indicate higher counts for on-road ARU BBS surveys, while values higher than 0 indicate higher counts for forest-edge ARU BBS surveys.