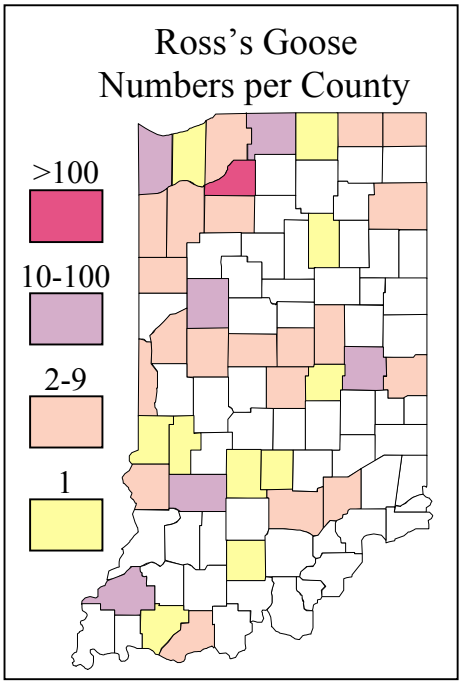
MAPS: INTRODUCTION

About one-third of the species accounts contain maps that graphically illustrate bird distribution across Indiana. Two types of maps are employed: county and regional.

County Maps

County maps, which show the total number of individuals recorded in each county, are the most commonly used map type.

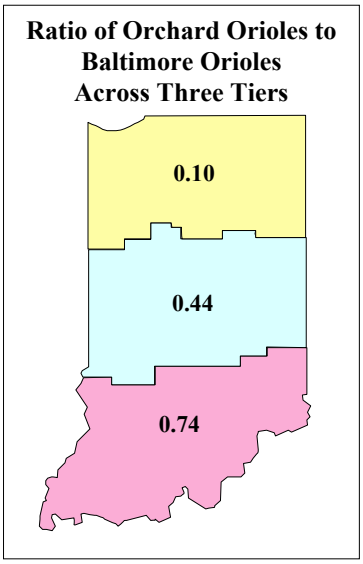
The Ross's Goose map on the right provides an example of the county map. It reveals that single Ross's Geese have been reported in each of the yellow-colored counties. In contrast, more than 100 Ross's Geese were recorded in Starke County (colored bright red).



Regional Maps

For a few species regional maps are used. These plot bird data across either three tiers of counties or within the nine regions tabulated below:

THE NINE INDIANA REGIONS			
TIER	***REGIONS**		
Northern	Northwest	North Central	Northeast
Central	West Central	Central	East Central
Southern	Southwest	South Central	Southeast
*A listing of counties within each region is shown below			



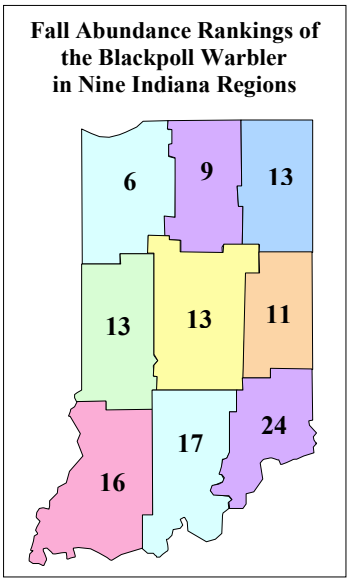
Three Tier Plots

Indiana can be divided into three tiers of counties as shown in map on the left. The three tiers roughly correlate with the general physical character of the landscape. The northern tier is heavily glaciated, the central tier is primarily a till plain, and the southern tier is unglaciated. The flat central tier is generally more heavily farmed than are the other two tiers. In these plots the northern tier contains 26 counties, the central tier 33 counties, and the southern tier 33 counties (see listing of counties within each region at the end of this file).

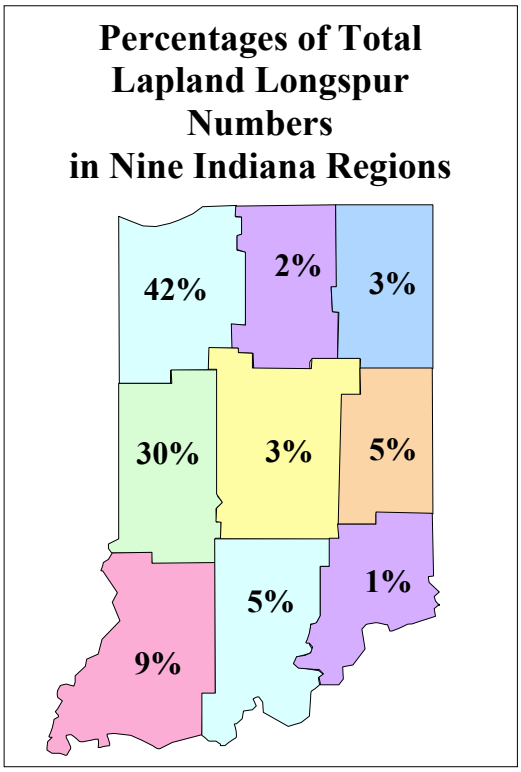
The map on the left provides an example of the three tier plot. This map, which plots the ratio of reported Orchard to Baltimore Oriole numbers, clearly indicates that the ratio decreases northward.

Regional Plots

Other regional maps plot information across the nine Indiana regions described above (see map showing the nine regions on the right and a listing of the counties within each region below).



The accompanying autumn Blackpoll Warbler abundance-ranking map (the most abundant species is number one) provides an example of a regional plot. This map reveals that among all fall warblers, autumn Blackpolls are highest in abundance ranking in the Northwestern region (the sixth most abundant fall warbler), and lowest in the Southeastern region (24th most abundant).



Another regional plot example is shown on the right. In this case the percentage of the state's total Lapland Longspurs that occurs in each region is plotted.

This map reveals that the largest fraction of Indiana's Lapland Longspurs have occured along the state's western margin, especially in the Northwestern and West Central regions.

In addition, individual base maps of the nine regions are also included in this folder. Each base map identifies the counties contained in the region, plus the locations of important birding sites within the region.

Counties In the Nine Regions

Northwest (9)	**North Central (8)**	**Northeast** (9)
Benton	Cass	Adams
Jasper	Elkhart	Allen
Lake	Fulton	DeKalb
LaPorte	Kosciusko	Huntington
Newton	Marshall	LaGrange
Porter	Miami	Noble
Pulaski	St Joseph	Steuben
Starke	Wabash	Wells
White		Whitley

West Central (10)	**Central (14)**	**East Central (9)**
Clay	Boone	Blackford
Fountain	Carroll	Delaware
Montgomery	Clinton	Fayette
Owen	Grant	Henry
Parke	Hamilton	Jay
Putnam	Hancock	Randolph
Tippecanoe	Hendricks	Rush
Vermillion	Howard	Union
Vigo	Johnson	Wayne
Warren	Madison	
	Marion	
	Morgan	
	Shelby	
	Tipton	

Southwest (12)	**South Central (11)**	**Southeast (10)**
Daviess	Bartholomew	Clark
Dubois	Brown	Dearborn
Gibson	Crawford	Decatur
Greene	Floyd	Franklin
Knox	Harrison	Jefferson
Martin	Jackson	Jennings
Pike	Lawrence	Ohio
Posey	Monroe	Ripley
Spencer	Orange	Scott
Sullivan	Perry	Switzerland
Vanderburgh	Washington	
Warrick		