

---

# VERMONT FOREST BIRD MONITORING PROGRAM

---

## SURVEY INSTRUCTIONS

The methods outlined below closely parallel those developed in 1987 by Daniel Welsh of the Canadian Wildlife Service in Ontario. We are anxious to standardize our techniques with other similar long-term population monitoring projects, so that results will be comparable. The point-count method we will use is based on the I.P.A. or “Indice Ponctual D'Abundance” technique developed by French researchers (Blondel et al. 1970, *Alauda* 38:55-71). This method has been used extensively in Europe and North America with good success. Our procedure is a modified version and should provide accurate estimates of relative species abundance.

Within each study site there are typically 5 sampling points called point count stations, or simply stations. On each survey date, each station is sampled for 10 minutes. Each survey date is called a series. Usually there will be two series per year.

Each site will be clearly marked so that an observer can find his/her way to the first station and can then move quickly on to the remaining stations. Most stations are 150 – 200 meters apart, although a few are further apart. Each observer will receive a sheet providing detailed instructions on how to reach the study site and locate the 5 stations. The sampling route from start to finish is marked with colored flagging wrapped around trees, usually at 25 meter intervals. Flagging will be coded in black ink with, for example, “VINS PM” or “VINS SH #1”. The former indicates the flagging between points on the Pease Mountain (PM) site, while the latter indicates station #1 at the Sugar Hollow (SH) site. Each station is also marked with a small metal tree tag inscribed with, for example, “VINS SH #1”.

It would be ideal if each observer could conduct a pre-survey visit to become familiar with his/her site, but clearly this will not be possible for everyone. It is essential that observers bring with them a hand compass and know how to use it, as many of the lines between stations change bearings to coincide with the most suitable habitat. Unless noted otherwise, all bearings on the site directions sheets are magnetic, not true (so do not correct the declination on your compass – **but check your site directions to be sure!**).

### **Procedure**

*Please do not use AI identification aids (such as Merlin) during your surveys.*

1. **Count conditions** – Counts should be conducted early in the morning. We recommend a 5:00 AM start time. Winds should be calm to light (<10 mph). Clear conditions or slightly damp are ideal. Counts should not be conducted in rain, unless it is very light. The rule is to conduct surveys only in weather that is unlikely to reduce count numbers. Generally, the better the weather, the better the count. It would be advisable to listen to the previous evening's forecast and plan accordingly.
2. Begin censusing as soon as possible after you arrive at a station. Normally a short (20-30 seconds) “rest” is advisable to catch your breath and tune in your ear.
3. Count (record) all birds and \*squirrels (see box below) seen and heard during the 10 minute sampling period, which is divided into three time intervals. Break the 10-minute count into periods of 3, 2, and 5 minutes, noting in which interval the birds are first encountered. This will require close attention to your watch or stopwatch.

Record birds encountered during the first 3 minutes as described below, but for birds first encountered during minutes 4 and 5, please place a small “+” next to the appropriate symbol. For birds first encountered during the final 5 minutes, please place a small “•” next to the symbol. A sample data form is enclosed as an example. Remember, only count a bird the first time you see or hear it, not separately in each timed interval. Each individual bird you encounter should only be recorded once on the summary data coding sheets.

*\* In 1996, we began including red squirrels, gray squirrels, and chipmunks in the FBMP counts. Because these rodents are known to be effective nest predators, we want to monitor their populations as well as those of forest birds. Follow the same recording procedures for these mammals as you would for birds using these 4-letter codes:*

RESQ - red squirrel  
GRSQ - gray squirrel  
CHIP - eastern chipmunk

Counting is done by mapping all observations (both visual and auditory) on the field map cards provided, keeping track of movements as best you can. Mapping (marking the approximate location and noting movements) is the best way to reduce duplicate records. See enclosed examples, symbols and abbreviations.

- a. If you have difficulty with an identification, try to confirm it after completing your 10 minute count. If it is only one bird you can take a few minutes between stations to track it down. Please try to ensure that there are no species identification errors.
  - b. It is a good idea to use a stopwatch in order to keep track of both starting time and the 3 separate time intervals.
  - c. Different symbols are used to record the status of each bird observation (i.e. singing male, pair, female, nest, calling bird, territorial encounter, etc.). Please try to familiarize yourself with these symbols beforehand, using the enclosed sheet. You might even want to try a “practice” count in the woods near your home, or on the site itself if you are able to make a pre-survey visit.
  - d. Please record wind direction with an arrow and note the orientation of the map sheet (i.e. indicate the compass direction of the top of the sheet in the small box above the arrow). Please also record weather conditions at the start of your survey in the spaces provided on the map sheet.
4. A 50 meter range circle is provided on the field cards to assist you in keeping track of bird positions and movements. It is important to estimate and record which birds are beyond the 50 m circle. Although it can be difficult to accurately estimate distances in the field, please do your best.
  5. All stations for each site should be completed in a single visit and in sequential order (starting at point 1 and ending at point 5) to make them as comparable as possible.
  6. Each site should be sampled twice during the breeding season, once before June 15 and once after. Try to space your visits about 7-10 days apart. The first visit is called Series 1 and the second Series 2.
  7. Observers may have as many “helpers” as they require for navigation and data recording purposes, but there must be only one listener per station. The data will only be useful if the surveys are conducted by the same person in the same way for at least 3 consecutive years. Generally, listening and recording should be done by the same person, for the sake of efficiency and accuracy.
  8. A special effort must be made to record all species by guarding against “tune-out.” Tune-out refers to missing an individual or species even though it is singing clearly. It occurs most often when an observer is having problems identifying one bird and concentrates so intensely that he/she doesn’t hear others. Common, constantly singing species like Red-eyed Vireo seem to be the easiest to “tune-out.”

9. Sometime soon after the survey, ideally the same day, transcribe all your map data onto the data coding sheet. Remember, only transcribe the record of a bird or mammal the first time you saw or heard it. Each individual you encounter should only be recorded once on the summary data coding sheets. After completing each coding sheet, conduct a 100% check to look for transcription errors.

10. **Using the Online Database** -- Once proofed, bird data recorded on data coding sheets should be entered into the Point Blue Bird Point Count Database (<https://data.pointblue.org/apps/public/?page=home-page-for-eadc>). Detailed instructions are provided in Appendix A. Once data entry is completed, please return the field cards and data coding sheets from both visits to me at the address below.

### **Data Coding**

For ease of data entry and to reduce data entry errors, we ask that you transfer your field data onto the Data Coding Sheets provided. Each observation should be recorded on the coding sheets using the codes listed below (see enclosed sample sheet). **Please ensure that you use the standard symbols on your field maps – they are the only record we have of what your observation actually was.**

The following observation codes are to be used on data coding sheets:	
Singing male	S
Drumming	D
Call heard	C
Individual seen	I
Family group	F

Thanks for participating!

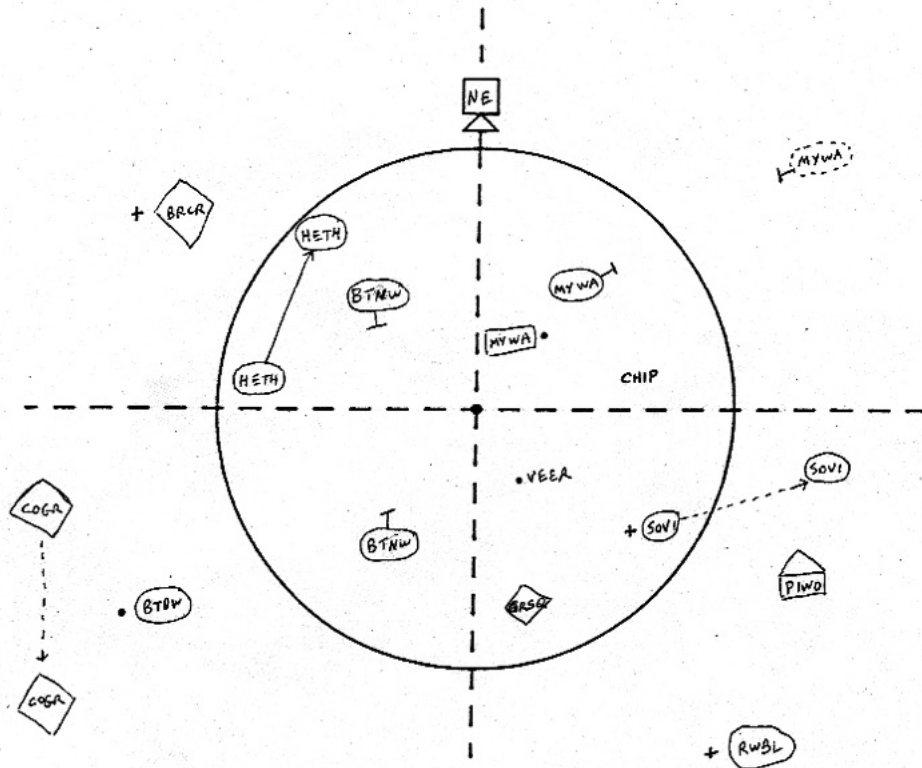
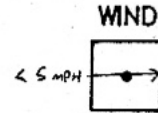
For further information, please contact:

Kevin Tolan  
Vermont Center for Ecostudies  
PO Box 420  
Norwich, VT 05055  
(802) 649-1431 ext. 204  
E-mail: [ktolan@vtcostudies.org](mailto:ktolan@vtcostudies.org)

Dana Williams  
Vermont Center for Ecostudies  
PO Box 420  
Norwich, VT 05055  
(802) 649-1431 ext. 223  
E-mail: [dwilliams@vtcostudies.org](mailto:dwilliams@vtcostudies.org)

EXAMPLE MAP SHEET FOR VINS FOREST BIRD MONITORING PROJECT:

TIME 05:00 | STATION 1



NO SYMBOL = BIRD FIRST ENCOUNTERED DURING MINUTES 1-3  
 + = BIRD FIRST ENCOUNTERED DURING MINUTES 4 AND 5  
 • = BIRD FIRST ENCOUNTERED DURING MINUTES 6-10

## Data Coding Sheet – Forest Bird Monitoring Program

Site Name: Maple Mountain Date: 12 June 1989 Series: 1

Observer: Bob O. Link Were these data entered online? Y

Start Time	Point #	Species	Time Bin	0 to 50m	> 50m	Start Time	Point #	Species	Time Bin	0 to 50m	> 50m
0500	1	1. HETH	3	S				26.			
		2. BTNW	3	S				27.			
		3. BTNW	3	S				28.			
		4. MYWA	3	S				29.			
		5. MYWA	3		S			30.			
		6. MYWA	10	I				31.			
		7. CHIP	3	I				32.			
		8. GRSQ	3	C				33.			
		9. VEER	10	I				34.			
		10. SOVI	5	S				35.			
		11. PIWO	3		I			36.			
		12. PIWO	3		I			37.			
		13. RWBL	5		S			38.			
		14. BTBW	10		S			39.			
		15. COGR	3		C			40.			
		16. BRCR	5		C			41.			
		17.						42.			
0542	2	18.						43.			
		19.						44.			
		20.						45.			
		21.						46.			
		22.						47.			
		23.						48.			
		24.						49.			
		25.						50.			

**Codes used for bird occurrence** – Place the appropriate code from the list below in the appropriate distance column



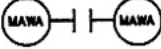







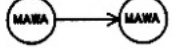
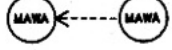

Singing male = S    Calling = C    Drumming = D    Individual seen = I    Family group = F

**Time Bin** – Place a “3” in the column if bird was detected during first 3 minutes

Place a “5” in the column if bird was detected during minutes 4 or 5 (a “+” on the field card)

Place a “10” in the column if bird was detected during the last 5 minutes (a “\*” on the field card)

STANDARD SYMBOLS USED FOR MAPPING – May be helpful  
(Magnolia Warbler in this example)

-  – position of singing male
-  – approximate position of singing male (can be enlarged to indicate area of uncertainty)
-  – simultaneous registration of song within a short time period  
Indicates 2 interacting males
-  – male observed
-  – female observed
-  – calling, sex unknown
-  – observed, sex unknown
-  – pair together, assumed mated
-  – observed conflict between males  
dispute over boundary
-  – vocal defence of territories between males  
this specifically implies a territory boundary
-  – known change in position
-  – assumed change in position
-  – nest

## Appendix A.


# Online Data Entry Instructions

The recommended internet browsers for working with the online database are Chrome, Firefox or Safari. Internet Explorer is **not** recommended.

To set up a new account, go to “New Account” at bottom of page.

## Logging in

1. The database is available at <https://data.pointblue.org/apps/public/?page=home-page-for-eadc>.
2. Enter your e-mail address when prompted and click “Enter”.

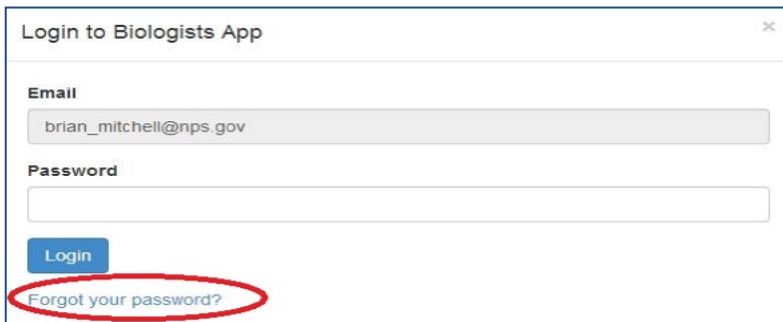


A screenshot of a web browser window titled "Login to Biologists App". It features a text input field labeled "Email" and a blue button labeled "Enter" below it.

3. On the next screen, enter your password and click “Login”.

## Lost/Reset Password

1. If you don't know your password or want to change it, click “Forgot your password?”.



A screenshot of a web browser window titled "Login to Biologists App". It features an "Email" field containing "brian\_mitchell@nps.gov", a "Password" field, a blue "Login" button, and a link labeled "Forgot your password?" which is circled in red.

2. An e-mail will be sent to you with a link to reset your password. The link will take you to a “New Password” page where you need to enter a new password twice and then click “Save”. Once you save your new password you should follow the steps above for “Logging In”.

## New Account

1. Go to the link listed above.
2. Enter your e-mail address when prompted and click “Enter”.
3. If no account was found, click on the link to register for an account.

Login to Biologists App

This user account was not found, please re-enter your email address or register for an account [here](#)


Email

brian\_mitchell@nps.gov

Enter

4. You'll be taken to a registration form with 7 parts. Steps 1 and 2 should be self-explanatory. For Step 3, you can enter "Vermont Center for Ecostudies" for the Organization, with the following address: PO Box 420, Norwich, VT, 05055. The phone number is 802-649-1431.

New User Registration

Please follow the seven (?) step process below to signup for a user account. When you see  below, click on it to get more information about that field.

**Step 1 -** Enter your name and email address. Your email address will be your user name when you log into the applications. (Point Blue personnel should NOT use this registration process, contact IT instead)

\*First Name  \*Last Name

\*Email Address



\*Reenter your Email Address

**Step 2 -** Enter a password or an OpenID for logging into your account (not both). If you don't know what an OpenID is, enter a password.

Your New Password

Confirm Your New Password

or

Your OpenID  

[Go here to find out more information about !\[\]\(2d8b37f901534d182837acf01f587018\_img.jpg\) OpenIDs and where to get one.](#)

**Step 3 -** Next, provide additional information about yourself.

\*Your Organization

Address

City  State  Zip

Country

Phone Number  ext

5. For Step 4, select "Default" from the options. For Step 5, type "VTFBMP". For Step 7, type the numbers in the top of the "ReCaptcha" box into the text box. If you cannot read the numbers clearly, click the "Get a new challenge" button, which is the red button with two arrows in a circle. Once the form is completed, click "register".

**Step 4 -** See if the organization you work for is listed below. This will determine the visual style for your application. If your organization isn't listed below, select Default.

\*Choose your organization or Default

**Step 5 -** Enter the project code for the project you want to join. Contact the specific Project Leader to get the 3-6 letter code for your project. A valid project code must be entered.

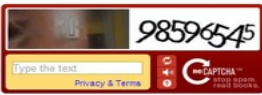
\*Project you wish to join

**Step 6 -** Enter any comment that will help us in processing your request.

Additional message


**Step 7 -** Finally, verify you are a human being (taxonomically speaking, Homo sapiens).

Please type in these words to make sure you are a real human being and to prevent spam submissions

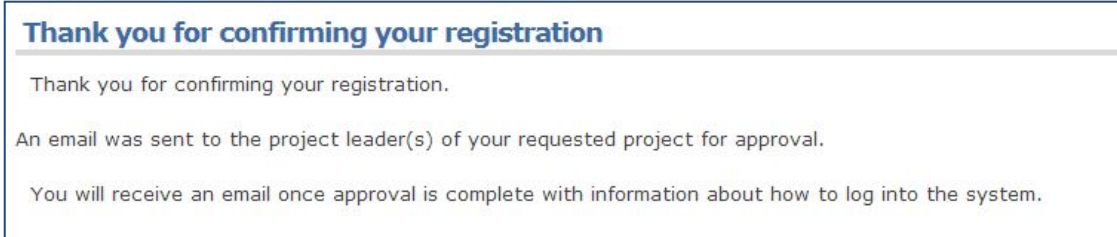


Type the text

[Privacy & Terms](#)



- You will receive an e-mail with a link. Clicking on the link in the e-mail will bring up a registration confirmation screen. The project leader will receive an e-mail asking to approve your request to join the project.



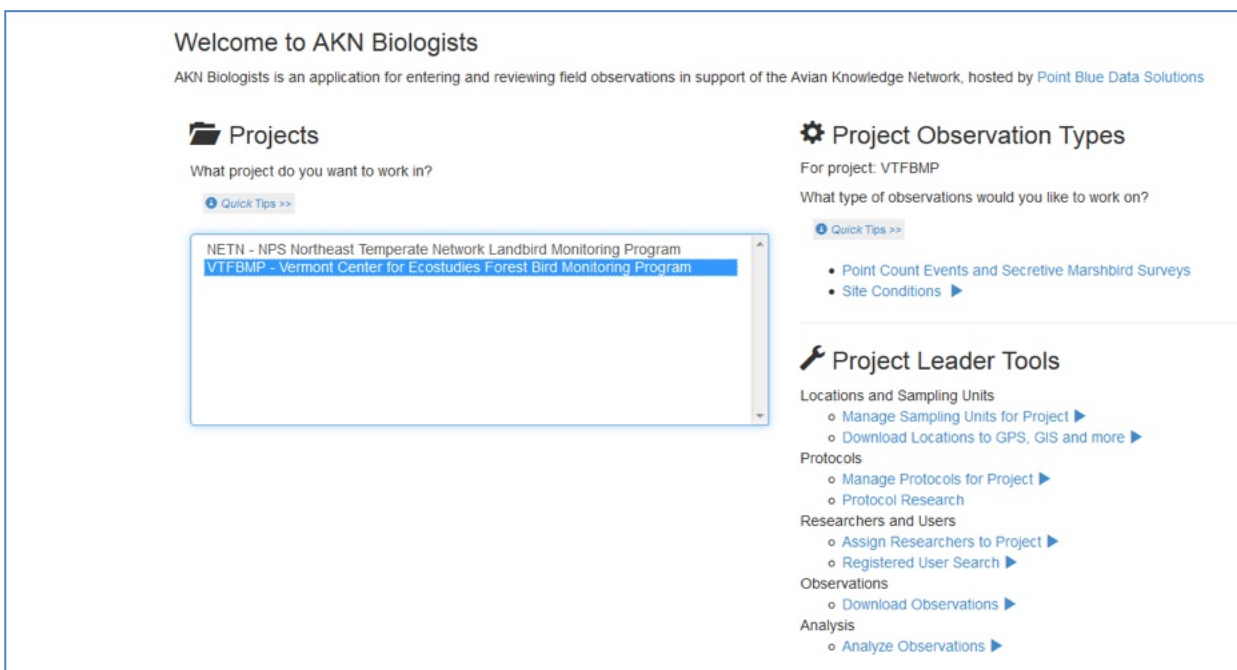
- You will not be able to log in to enter data until the approval process is completed.

## Enter Observation Data

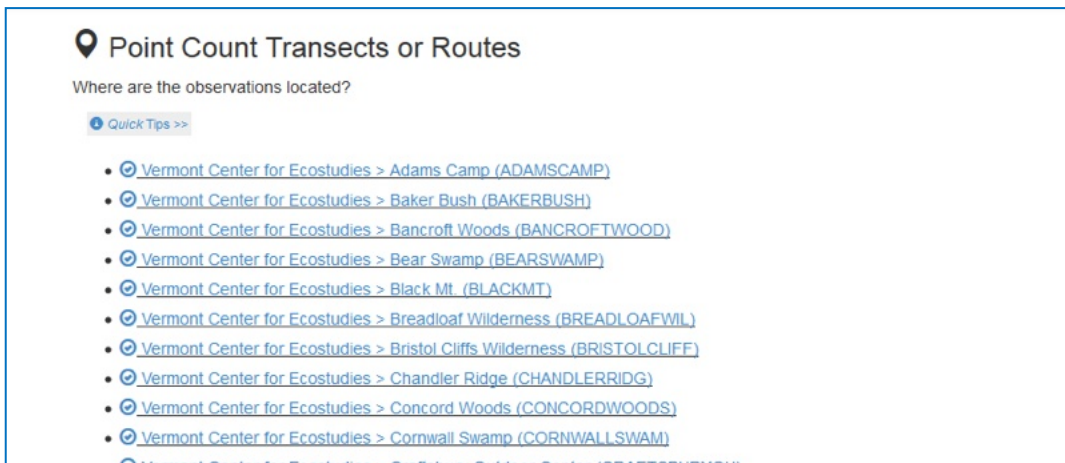
**IMPORTANT:** Plan to enter all of your data in one sitting. Data are cached to your internet browser during data entry, and not saved to the database until all data for a survey are entered and pass basic quality control checks. If you do have to take a break, your data will likely be saved on your computer and you should be able to start where you left off, but this is not guaranteed (it will depend on your local computer settings). If you need to resume data entry after an interruption, restart your process at Step 1, using the same internet browser (e.g., Chrome). When you get to Step 4 you should see your previously entered data.

**NOTE:** We can now enter squirrel observations directly into the database along with birds using the following codes: CHIP (chipmunk), EGSQ (eastern grey squirrel), and RESQ (red squirrel).

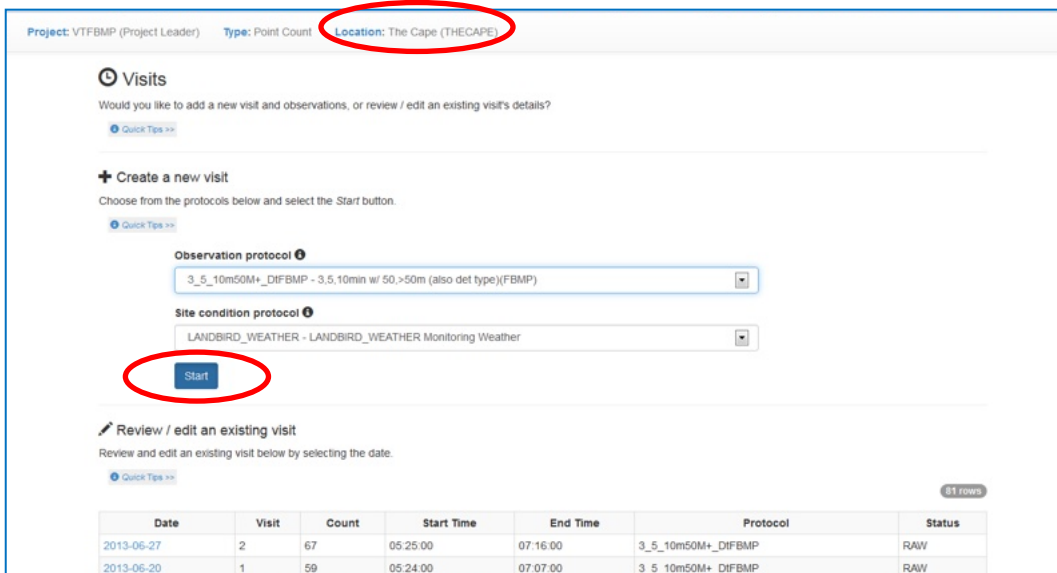
- After logging in, you will see a “Welcome” screen with projects you have access to as well as actions you can take. Make sure the project highlighted is (“VTFBMP – Vermont Center for Ecostudies Forest Bird Monitoring Program”) and click on “Point Count Events and Secretive Marshbird Surveys”.



- Choose your site from the list of routes. The list is alphabetized by site name. Note that the figure below only shows the top of the list of routes.



- The next screen allows you to create a new visit (enter data) or review previous visits to the route. To get to the data entry screen, first verify the location at the top of the screen, then click “Start”. The observation protocol (“3\_5\_10m50M+”) and site condition protocol (“Landbird\_Weather”) should be set by default. **Note:** if you got interrupted during data entry and need to resume where you left off, or are interested in reviewing old data for the route (including viewing a list of species detected during a given survey), click on the date of the survey in the “Review/edit an existing visit” section.



- You will be taken to a “New Visit” screen. Fill out the “General” section at the top with the date of the survey and visit number, and verify that the correct observer name is selected (the database will default to the person entering the data). The date can be entered in a variety of formats and will convert to the standardized format used by the database. The visit number should be “1” for the first visit of the year, or “2” for the second.

- Next, fill out the “Site Conditions” section (temperature, sky code, wind direction, and wind speed). The database cannot handle alphabetical wind direction codes, so convert your codes as follows: 0 = No Wind, 1 = N, 2 = NE, 3 = E, 4 = SE, 5 = S, 6 = SW, 7 = W, 8 = NW, 9 = Not Recorded.

- The next section is “Points Surveyed”. For each point that was surveyed, place a check in the box to the left of the point name. Then provide the starting time for each count. If any of the point counts had NO birds detected, click in the circle next to “no” in the “Detections?” column. Finally, add any notes about the point count (e.g., comments about noise, or other unusual events). The image below shows the “Points Surveyed” section filled out for a partial survey of the first four points on a route, where the fourth point had no bird detections.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Point	Start Time	End Time	Detections?	Notes
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MIMA1301	06:05	06:15	<input checked="" type="radio"/> yes <input type="radio"/> no	Noisy - traffic
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MIMA1302	06:38	06:48	<input type="radio"/> yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> no	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MIMA1303	07:02	07:12	<input type="radio"/> yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> no	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MIMA1304	07:29	07:39	<input type="radio"/> yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> no	

- Before entering observations, verify any species codes on your coding sheet that you are unsure about. The database will not check your species codes for errors until you complete data entry, and data entry errors that accidentally produce a valid code (for an unintended species) will not be detected. For example, the correct Yellow Warbler code is YEWA, not YWAR, and gray squirrel is EGSQ. To verify species codes, click on “Search the species database” in the “Observations” section.

- A new tab should open in your browser; begin typing a code, common name, or scientific name in the “Search for:” box to check your codes.

### Species Lookup

Type (at least 2 letters) to lookup either a species scientific name, common name and/or a 4 letter species code. Click on the species you want to save for data entry.

Search for:

2 found

YEWA: Yellow Warbler Setophaga petechia	SOYW: Sonora Yellow Warbler Setophaga petechia sonorana
--	--

- Once you are confident that your species codes are correct, enter data in the “Observations” section. The columns on the online form will match your data coding sheet, except that the online form has columns for “Breeding” (not used by this project, but available to document signs of breeding) and “Notes”. Clicking “i” next to a column heading will provide a list of valid codes, and the “Quick Tips” link at the top of the Observations section has useful information about data entry. The data entry form will automatically convert entries to all caps, and you can use “Enter” to go to a new line, the up or down arrows to move vertically, and Tab and Shift-Tab to move right and left. Note: If you did not record the time of detection of a species, select “NR” for the Time Bin.

### Observations

Enter the species you observed at the points selected above.

[Quick Tips >>](#)

[Search the species database](#)

For distance bin columns, you will enter Count and Detection together in Dot Notation, such as 2S (see “Quick Tips >>” above for details). Valid Detections are listed below.

**Protocol:** 3\_5\_10m50M+\_DIFBMP

**Detections:** B (Both (visual/auditory)), C (Call), D (Drumming), F (F - Flock), Fam (Family Group), I (I - Ind Seen), IndO (Individual Observed), IndV (Individual Seen), Na (Active Nest), NR (Not Recorded), S (Song)

#	Point	Time	Species	Time Bin	0 - 50	> 50	NR	Breeding	Note
1	701	05:34	EAWP	0_3min	S				
2	701	05:34	OVEN	0_3min	2S				
3	701	05:34	BTBW	3_5min		S			
4	701	05:34	YBSA	3_5min		D			
5	701	05:34	BLJA	3_5min		C			
6	701	05:34	EGSQ	3_5min	C				
7	701	05:34	OVEN	3_5min		S			
8	701	05:34	AMCR	5_10min		2C			
9	701	05:34		5_10min					
10	Select point...								

- You will need to click on “+20 rows” at the bottom-left of the data entry screen for each additional batch of 20 rows. Once all data rows are entered, review the data for errors and correct any mistakes you see. Pay particular attention to the species codes. The database will allow ANY 4-letter combination during data entry, and it will not catch mistakes that produce a 4-letter code for a different species than the one observed.
- Once you are comfortable with the data accuracy, click “Save to database”. The database will perform a number of data checks.

18	MIMA1302	06:38	EGSQ	6 (4th min)		I			
19	MIMA1303	07:02	ETTI	9 (1st min)	C				
20	MIMA1303	07:02	AMRO	8 (2nd min)		C			

[+20 rows](#) [Save to database](#)

- If an error message appears on the screen, review the data and correct the error. The most common errors are invalid species codes and invalid detection cues. Note that you can sort by species code by

clicking the “Species” label, to facilitate locating problem codes. All other fields can also be sorted. Don’t forget to correct your coding sheet as well if you used an incorrect species code.

#	Point	Time	Species	Time Bin	0 - 10	11 - 25	26 - 50	> 50	NR	FLY	Breeding	Note
1	MMA1301	06:05	BBWO	9 (1st min)		C						
2	MMA1301	06:05	ETTI	9 (1st min)	C							
3	MMA1301	06:05	AMCR	6 (4th min)				C				

13. If the data were saved successfully, you will see a message after clicking “Save to database”. You can close the message by clicking the “X” to the far right of the message. You will be taken to the “Review or Edit Visit” screen for proofing your data.

### Proof Observation and Site Data

1. The next screen is long and contains the data you entered as well as a list of species detected. Clicking a link in the “Sections” portion will jump to that section of the “Review or Edit Visit” screen (you can also just scroll down). You will see a box that says “Proofing Completed”. **DO NOT** click this box until the data have been reviewed according to the procedures below.

2. Begin by clicking the “Overview” link or scrolling to the Overview section. Verify the site (“Transect” in the database), Date, and Visit. These data cannot be changed; if there is an error contact the Project Manager for assistance.

3. Scroll down to the “Points Surveyed” section. Verify that all your points are listed, and that the Start Time for each point and any notes related to each point count are correct. If you need to edit a Start

Time or Note, just double-click in the field and make your change. This section also displays the number of individuals detected at each point (“Total Count at Point”).

**Points Surveyed**  
A summary of each point included in this visit on this date.

[Quick Tips >>](#)

**Total Points Surveyed:** 5  
**Total Birds Counted:** 59

Point	Start Time	End Time	Total Count at Point	Notes	
701	05:24	05:34	10		
702	05:46	05:56	12		
703	06:13	06:23	11		
704	06:35	06:45	12		
705	06:57	07:07	14		

[+ Add more](#)

4. Scroll down to the “Site Conditions” section and verify that the information is correct

**Site Conditions**  
[Quick Tips >>](#)

**Location:** The Cape (The Cape)  
**Time:** 05:34  
**Site Condition Protocol:** LANDBIRD\_WEATHER  
**Observer:** Faccio, Steve

[Download CSV](#)

Category	Field	Value
Weather	WindDirection	1
Weather	Wind	1
Weather	Temperature	56
Weather	Sky	0

[+ Add more](#)

5. Scroll down to the “Species List” section, just below the “Observations” section. This section allows you to compare the species code used with the common name of the species. Please review the list carefully to ensure that you did not inadvertently use an incorrect species code. The Occurrence field is currently empty, but it will eventually provide information from eBird to indicate if the species is common, uncommon, rare, or never seen near the point count station and at the same time of year.

**Species List**  
A summary of all species seen during this visit at all points.

[Quick Tips >>](#)

**Total Species Observed:** 7

[Download CSV](#)

Species	Common Name	Scientific Name	Count for Species	Taxonomic Order	Occurrence
EGSQ	Eastern Gray Squirrel	Sciurus carolinensis	1	0	
YBSA	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	Sphyrapicus varius	1	1022	
EAWP	Eastern Wood-Pewee	Contopus virens	1	1212	
BLJA	Blue Jay	Cyanocitta cristata	1	1369	
AMCR	American Crow	Corvus brachyrhynchos	2	1395	
BTBW	Black-throated Blue Warbler	Setophaga caerulescens	1	1678	
OVEN	Ovenbird	Seiurus aurocapilla	3	1715	

6. Once you are confident that your species codes are correct, scroll up to the “Observations” section. Review your data line by line, to ensure that the time, distance category, and detection type are correctly entered. Point and Time cannot be changed, and the “Singing?” column should be ignored. All other data can be corrected by double-clicking in the appropriate field.

**NOTE:** If your data coding sheet has multiple individuals of the same species detected during the same time bin, the database will consolidate the data into one row. For example, if two AMCRs were detected in the >50 distance band and both were heard calling during minutes 5-10, “2C” will be entered in the >50 column and “10” in the Time Bin column. But if one crow was seen while the other was heard, then “1C1P” will be in the >50 column.

**Observations**  
Species observations with details, layout and titles dependent on protocol.

Quick Tips >>

Observation Protocol: 3\_5\_10m50M+\_DIFBMP  
Observer:  
Total Count (sum of observations): 10

Download CSV

Point	Time	Species	0 - 50	> 50	NR	Time Bin	Singing?	Notes
701	05:34	AMCR		2C		10		
701	05:34	BLJA		1C		5		
701	05:34	BTBW		1S		5		
701	05:34	EAWP	1S			3		
701	05:34	EGSQ	1C			5		
701	05:34	OVEN	2S			3		
701	05:34	OVEN		1S		5		
701	05:34	YBSA		1D		5		

- When you have completed reviewing all of your data, return to the top of the “Review or Edit Visit” screen and click on “Proofing completed”.

**Review or Edit Visit**  
Detailed information about a specific set of observations at a transect.

Quick Tips >>

**Sections**  
Select a section name to jump down to.

- Overview** General information about this visit.
- Points Surveyed** Summary of visit by point.
- Site Conditions** Other information collected during the visit.
- Observations** Details of observations recorded during visit.
- Species List** Summary of species recorded, each compared to eBird by county and month.
- Visits in Same Year** Selectable list of visits at same location in the same year.

Data status is currently RAW. When you have finished proofing and reviewing this visit, click:

**✓ Proofing completed**

- You will be returned to the “Visits” screen, and the Status of your data will now be “CLEAN” instead of “RAW”.

**Congratulations!** You’ve finished data entry. Please mail your field cards and data coding sheets to VCE.