I have 914 data points for raptors at 44.25 latitude, -68.25 longitude from maine.csv

187 species of raptors. Stored as raptors. Probably not going to distinguish different raptors, though

I have 4880 rows in location nearest Acadia in ebird. Named table acadia.

Specifying 2014, there are 243 rows.

The way I am aggregating data by yday in my SQL query is problematic because later I need to access latitude and longitude. I need to do the aggregating in R during the loop so that I can access the full data collection that hasn’t been modified.

At Acadia in Maine, Hawkwatch is showing a peak in early October, whereas ebird is showing a peak in late August.

2013 years with sufficient data

43.75,-70

44.75,-68.75

44,-69.75

44.5,-68.25

44,-70

44.5,-70

43.5,-70.25

44.75,-69.5

43.5,-70.5

43.75,-69.75

44.5,-68.75

43.75,-70.25

43.5,-70.75

44.5,-69.25

44,-69.5

44.25,-68.25

44.5,-69

44.5,-69.75

43.25,-70.75

43.25,-70.5

44,-69.25

44.75,-69.25

44.25,-70.25

Based on <http://www.hawkmountain.org/raptorpedia/migration-path/page.aspx?id=352>,

I see that fall migration (which should be leaving the north) will be moving WSW along the coastal region of Maine. The places I have appreciable data is on this coastal strip and follows a roughly WSW (/ENE) path

Next: estimate peak dates at all appreciable locations (start with 2013).

See if there is a WSW pattern movement over time