

## Ursus maritimus (Thalarctos maritimus) Part 1: Comparison of Different Maps

EEBIO, 2006

The map reflects key data based on: 1) Polar Bear/BioDAT – in ussian, prepared by A. Puzachenko www.biodat.ru/db/areal; 2) Polar Bear [by S.Belikov, 2000]/Russia Red Data Book/BioDAT – http://www.biodat.ru/db/rb/rb.php?src=0&grp=8, in Russian; 3) Information Storage and Searching System of Vertebrate Animals of Russia (in Russian) – V.Petrosyan (editor), A.Varshavsky (natural habitat compiler) [2005] - www.sevin.ru/vertebrates/index.html; 4) Polar Bears/A SeaWorld Education Department Resource http://www.seaworld.org/infobooks/PolarBears/; 5) Arctic basic maps – by GRID-Arendal's Online GIS and Map and Graphics Database- http://www.grida.no/db/gis/prod/html/toc.htm.

author's reconstruction The concerning the 80s reflects common vision of the 80s, and takes into account widespread historical, archived and natural zoning requirements material concerning the animal in the 1980s in the former USSR [2,3]. Note: we have somewhat distorted the margins of areals historical maps [2,3] due to necessity of their transforming into the polar projection North Pole Lambert Azimuthal Equal Area. The source [3] refers to the data for 1967-2001, and the map also shows breeding areas, but that was out of the legend. The integrated EEBIO map reflects combination of progressive visions on population distribution during the 2001s [2,4], which demonstrates as well that the habitats condition of U.maritimus depends seriously on ice condition in Arctic [4], and respectively on climate changes. The whole model reflects flexibility of points of view as for the species areal in the East in 1960s...90s.

More details: i) EEBIO map service http://ulrmc.org.ua/services/eebio/index.html, ii) Profiles service: www.mnp.nl/en/index.html

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